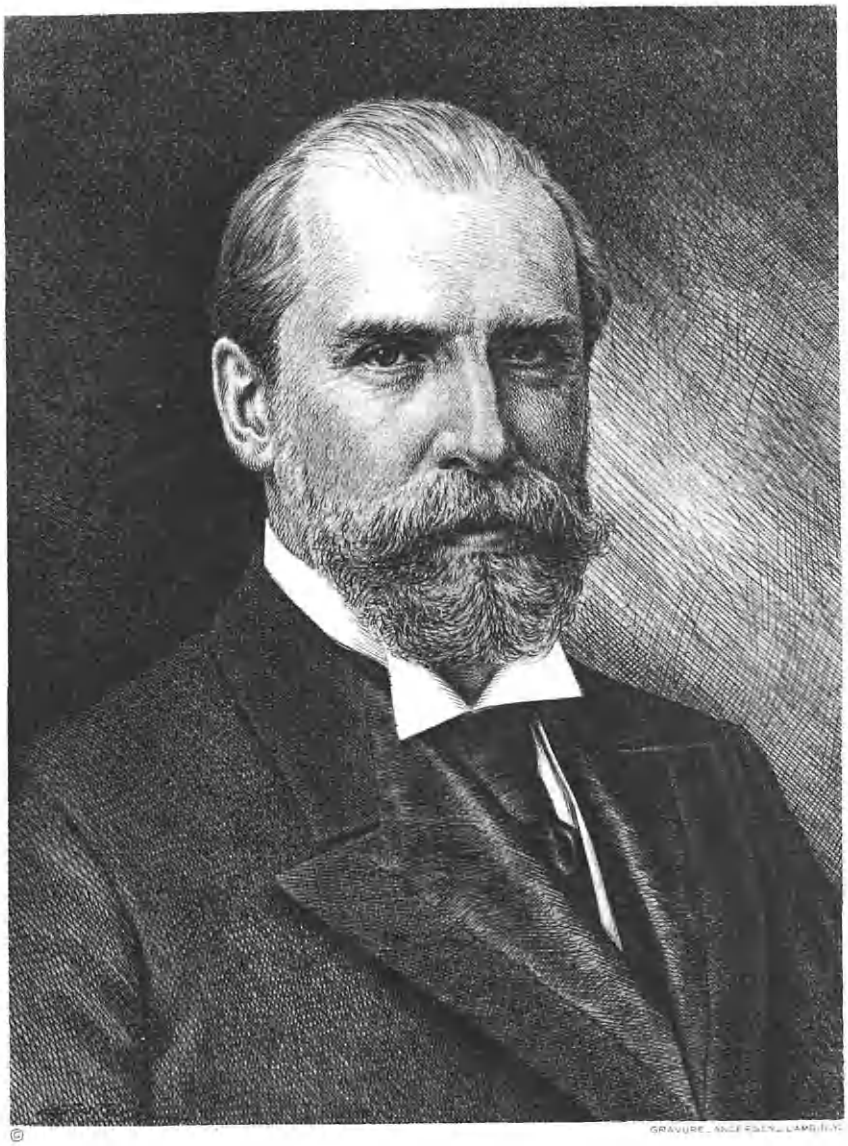

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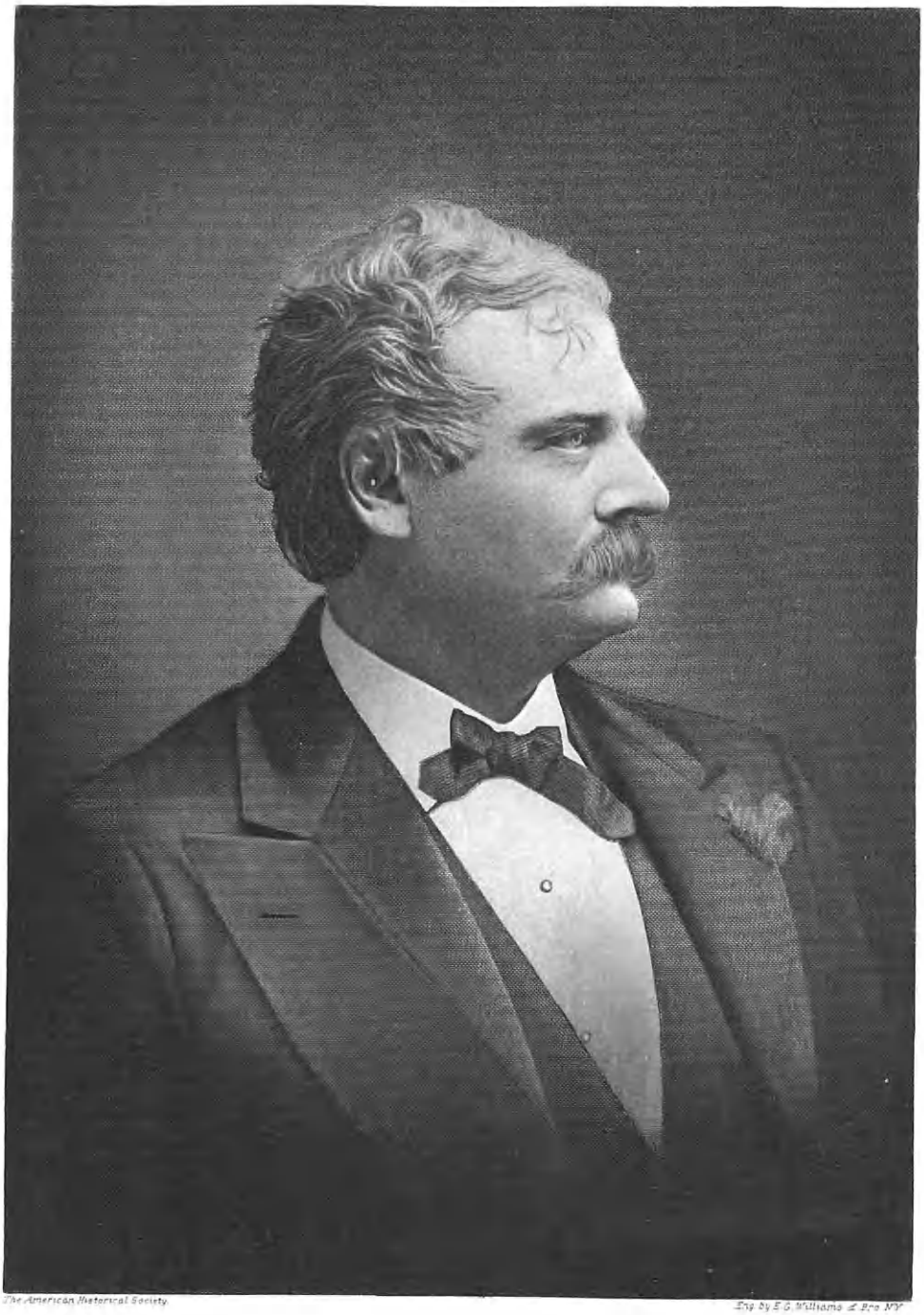


The American Historical Society.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

F. J. Galvin

SPALDING, Lieut.-Col. Zephaniah Swift,

Soldier, Sugar Producer.

After a distinguished record in the Civil War, at the close of which he declined promotion to the rank of brigadier-general on the ground that he preferred to leave the service with the rank actually won on the field, Lieutenant-Colonel Zephaniah Swift Spalding became a partner of the Kings of Hawaii in the development of the sugar industry of the islands, was the representative of Hawaii at the Paris Exposition, where he received the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services, and, having been chargé d'affaires for the United States in Honolulu, was made chargé d'affaires for the Republic of Hawaii to the Kingdom of Belgium. His death in Pasadena, California, June 19, 1927, closed a career full of incident and of romance, but in which the constructive genius of the man was ever apparent.

Born in Warren, Ohio, September 2, 1837, the son of Rufus Paine and Lucretia (Swift) Spalding, he came of New England pioneer families on both sides. The first of the name in America was Edward Spalding, who accompanied Sir George Yeardley from England to Virginia in 1619, but afterwards removed to Massachusetts Bay Colony, and by 1640 had settled at Braintree, Massachusetts. From Edward Spalding the line passed through his son Benjamin to Edward, who was the father of Ebenezer, who was, in turn, the father of Dr. Rufus Spalding.

Digressing from the career of Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding to that of his father, one of the most noted of Ohio's jurists and public servants, it will be possible to note in the son the energy, steadfastness and virility which characterized the father.

Rufus Paine Spalding, eldest son of Dr. Rufus and Lydia (Paine) Spalding, was born at West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, May 3, 1798, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, August 27, 1886. His mother was a daughter of David Paine, of Canterbury, Connecticut, whose family came over from England about 1637, and settled in Massachusetts. Elisha, son of Thomas Paine, was an extensive landholder in the first settlement of Canterbury.

Pledged by his father from infancy to one of the learned professions, Rufus Paine Spalding was sent to the academies at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and Plainfield and Colchester, Connecticut, and in September, 1813, entered the freshman class at Yale College, where he graduated in 1817 with the degree of B. A. He at once entered upon the study of law with Zephaniah Swift, Chief Justice of Connecticut, and upon being admitted to the bar went to Ohio, where his rise in his profession was rapid. Upon his second election to the lower house of the Ohio Legislature he was elected Speaker, and in the winter of 1848-49, by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly he was elected a judge of the Ohio Supreme Court. In 1852 he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of law in Cleveland, Ohio. From the days of Andrew Jackson until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, in 1850, Judge Spalding was an active and devoted member of the

Democratic party, but he then threw all his influence to the support of the Free Soil or anti-slavery movement. He was a member of the convention at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency, in February, 1852, and also of the Pittsburgh convention of 1856, when his party adopted the name of Republican. That same year he was a delegate from Ohio to the convention in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Frémont for the Presidency. He was elected to the Thirty-second Congress from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862, and for the two succeeding terms, and participated in much of the important legislation of the last two years of the Civil War. Judge Spalding was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a vestryman of Trinity Church, Cleveland.

On October 1, 1822, he married Lucretia Swift, daughter of the Chief Justice of Connecticut, with whom he had read law. Judge Swift, it may be added, was the author of "Swift's Digest," a work still holding its own in all law libraries. Mrs. Spalding died February 21, 1858.

Second son of Judge Spalding, Zephaniah Swift Spalding lived successively in Akron, Ravenna, and Cleveland, Ohio, and attended the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware, Ohio. In 1858 he became a resident of New York City, and was a member of the New York 7th Regiment, which he accompanied to Washington, April 19, 1861. Later, however, he transferred to the 27th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, having served entirely through the war without receiving so much as a scratch. A silk flag presented to the 27th Regiment by the Governor of Ohio, bearing the names of the battles of New Madrid and Island No. 10, was presented to Colonel Spalding by his regiment, and is still in the possession of his family. But if he escaped scathless, he was made prisoner during the war, and confined with many others in a large barn, where the Confederate surgeon in charge, learning that his father was a member of Congress, conducted him across the lines on condition that he would arrange for the exchange of one of the surgeon's friends, then in a Northern prison. This he did. Colonel Spalding's brother George was less fortunate, for being confined for some time in a Southern prison, he contracted inflammatory rheumatism, which left him a cripple and caused his early death in 1875.

On the close of the Civil War Colonel Spalding was sent to the Hawaiian Islands as special and confidential agent of the United States Department of State, and while there was appointed consul for Honolulu, and acting chargé d'affaires in charge of the American Legation. He became interested with Captain James Makee, and with Kamehameha V, King of Hawaii, in the formation of the Makee Sugar Company, at Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii, and King Kalakua, successor to Kamehameha, became an actual partner in this enterprise, in which, however, Colonel Spalding eventually bought the entire rights. He developed this plantation to a point where its production reached 20,000 tons a year.

In 1889 Colonel Spalding took his family to Paris, where he was Commissioner of Hawaii to the Paris Exposition, and received from the French Government the order of the Legion d'Honneur. Although much of his time was spent in Hawaii while that country was a kingdom and later a republic, Colonel Spalding always maintained his loyal Amer-

ican citizenship. He was president of the Makee Sugar Company, of the Spalding Company, a member of the Pacific Union Club, of San Francisco, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Veterans of the New York Seventh Regiment.

At Ulpalahua, Hawaii, July 18, 1871, he married Wilhelmina Harris Makee, daughter of the late Captain James Makee, of Woburn, Massachusetts, a sea captain, and his first partner in the sugar business. She died in January, 1908. Their children were: 1. Catherine Lucretia, who married General Alessandro Bodrero, and they became the parents of four children: i. James, who married Eleanor Cole, and they have a daughter, Lydia. ii. Lydia Paine, married Valentine Everett Macy, of New York City, and they have a daughter, Edith. iii. Gian. iv. Vittorio Alessandro. Mrs. Bodrero is now married to William M. Clearwater, of New York. 2. Rufus Paine, who married Elsa Behr, and by her had a son, Rufus Paine, Jr. 3. Julia Makee, who married Guiseppi Senni. 4. Alice Makee, who married Ercole Bonzi, and they became the parents of William, Febo, Maria, and Alice.

The Spalding interests are by no means confined to Hawaii, but extend into California and Oregon, where Colonel Spalding acquired large realty holdings in Portland and elsewhere. He also owned a 10,000-acre ranch in Glenn County, California, near Willows. The Spalding Company, organized by Colonel Spalding in 1908 and handling the affairs of the Spalding family, is located in Los Angeles, California; Rufus P. Spalding, oldest son of Colonel Spalding, is president and manager of this corporation.

In 1923 Colonel Spalding left Hawaii for the last time, as the climate of California was considered more favorable for his health. Almost to the last he retained unimpaired possession of all his faculties, and having attained almost to ninety years, passed peacefully away, to the universal regret of all his acquaintances.

CRIMMINS, Thomas,

Specialist.

From the far-off island of Jersey in the English channel there came to America some forty years ago a lad of sixteen, who, after working in various capacities on several of the newspapers in and around New York City and Philadelphia, took up the study of Neuropathy and its kindred sciences and for a little over ten years practiced with much success in Syracuse, New York, up to the time of his death. This was Thomas Crimmins, whose death on February 8, 1927, drew sincere expressions of regret and sorrow from a large number of citizens of Syracuse.

Thomas Crimmins was born in Jersey, November 24, 1872. He was the son of Michael and Margaret (Meyers) Crimmins, who brought him to this country in 1888, just after he had finished his courses in the primary and high schools of the Island of Jersey. Thomas Crimmins had learned the printing trade while in Jersey, therefore as soon as his parents settled in Syracuse he took a position in the composing room of the Syracuse "Courier," as journeyman typesetter. He then learned the use of the linotype machine and worked on the Syracuse "Herald" for about seven years. He then moved to New York City, where he worked for the Labor News Company which published the "People." He was with the New York "Commercial" for about a year, and was for a time manager of a Socialist paper. Altogether, he worked for about twelve years in New York City on various papers. In 1910 he went to Philadelphia,

in which city he was employed on the "Ledger." It was there he took up the study of neuropathy and he graduated in 1914 from the Philadelphia College of Neuropathy. He returned to Syracuse and practiced his chosen profession, in connection with chiropractic, until the day of his death. He was always very active in labor movements and was at one time president of the Trades Assembly in Syracuse. He was a member in good standing of the Typographical Union up to the time of his death and was manager and editor of the Syracuse "Times" during the World War. He was affiliated with the Socialist movement in the State and ran for Congress on the Socialist ticket, but was defeated. He was a member of the Chiropractors Association and was interested in all movements for the betterment of humanity.

Thomas Crimmins married, in Syracuse, in 1900, Sophia Elizabeth Ortloff, daughter of Jacob Ortloff. They had five children, as follows: 1. Florence Margaret; now a Doctor of Medicine, specializing in mental work and in children's mental hygiene. 2. Mary Elizabeth, married to E. C. Moore. 3. Sophie Ortloff, deceased. 4. Thomas Ortloff. 5. Kathleen Amelia, resides at home with her mother.

BEAM, Josiah Remsen,

Banker.

One of the most popular of the younger business men in the financial district of New York City, where his probity and talents were fully recognized, was Josiah Remsen Beam, of Ridgefield, New Jersey, who died August 12, 1899, to the regret of large circles of friends in both places.

Of that hardy and thrifty Dutch stock which was the pioneer element in Northern Jersey, his people had originally lived near Pompton Lakes, many of the family being buried there in the Dutch cemetery. Born in Hoboken, New Jersey, Josiah Remsen Beam was the son of Peter Garrison and Mary Elizabeth (Brower) Beam, of Ridgefield, New Jersey. Peter Garrison Beam was a railroad executive, and when his business called him to San Francisco, California, where he was connected with the passenger department of the Rock Island Railroad Company, the boy was left in charge of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Brower, of Ridgefield, his mother having died while he was still an infant. Josiah Remsen Beam received his education in the public schools of Ridgefield and Englewood, New Jersey, and at the age of seventeen entered the employ of Vermilye & Company, bankers, at Nos. 16-18 Nassau Street, New York City, where he continued in business until his death. He was fond of boating and shooting, and usually spent his vacations in the Adirondacks or in Maine, where he sought big game. His favorite hunting ground nearer home was at Overpeck Meadows, where during the nineties, he often secured a great bag of wild duck. He was a member of the gun club, but his devotion to his business, and his family, left him small leisure for the club and fraternal affiliations which mean so much to the average man. He was always ready, however, to take part in the civic life of the community, and served several terms as a member of the council, although he was not an office seeker.

He married Bertha Anna Farr, at Hackensack, New Jersey, October 11, 1882. She was the daughter of Dr. Robert W. Farr, an Englishman by birth, but who had built up a highly successful dental practice in New Jersey. Her mother was

Anna Dyer, daughter of William Dyer, also born in England. Her brother, Dr. Walter Frederick Farr, born January 23, 1859, died June 29, 1926, and her father having died at forty-six, the Farr family is reduced to Mrs. Beam and her half-sister, Mrs. Samuel Taylor. Mary Elizabeth Beam, only child of Josiah Remsen and Bertha Anna (Farr) Beam, born December 23, 1883, died July 19, 1884.

Mr. Beam is remembered as a man of tact and ability, amiable in his contacts with the world, devoted to family life, useful in every way to his fellow citizens, a man who undoubtedly would have won a great success in business, had he not been cut off in the prime of life.

LEAKE, David Harris,

Attorney-at-Law.

Rich in memories and potentialities, Virginia is one of the salient States of the Union. Clearly identified with its leadership in American progress in the long and historic past as well as its constructive present is the Leake family, for two and a half centuries resident in Goochland County. Aristocrats and landowners, the men of this family have throughout succeeding generations obeyed the dictates of strong and ambitious minds in adopting professional careers, in which they have been conspicuously successful. The present representative, David Harris Leake, like his father, associated with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company, is assistant general solicitor of the company, with headquarters at Richmond. With the prestige of his own personality and achievements, he is a powerful factor in the general community advance. He has done much to enrich the legal profession, particularly in his special province of railroad law, and has argued many important cases through the lower courts to both the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and the Supreme Court of the United States.

In 1685 William Leake came from England to "Rocky Spring," Goochland County, Virginia, and established his family. To him and his wife, Mary (Bostick) Leake was born a son Walter, 1703-04, who married Judith Mask, and they, in turn, had a son, Josiah, born in 1730, died in 1783, who had a son by his second wife, Annie Minter. This boy, Josiah Leake (2), born in 1770, died in 1847, having married, in 1799, Elizabeth Porter Hatcher, born in 1777, died in 1857. Their son, Walter D. Leake, who died in 1873, a lawyer, was captain of artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War, a member of the Reform Convention of 1849, and the Southern States Secession Convention. He married Jane Margaret Kean, daughter of Andrew Kean, who was a friend and physician to Thomas Jefferson, and a surgeon of the War of 1812. Andrew Kean, son of Samuel Kean, who was born in Ireland in 1722 and came to the New World in 1760, with his wife, Hannah (Carlisle Simpson) Kean, married Martha Winston, daughter of William Overton Callis, a colonel of the Revolutionary Army and a hero of the Revolution, member Society of the Cincinnati.

Sixth generation of his house in America, Andrew Kean Leake, who became the father of the subject of this record, was born in Goochland County in 1840 and died in 1907 after a notable career as a lawyer and jurist. A lieutenant in the Army of Northern Virginia in the Civil War, he for a time served as a courier for General Rodes, of the Confederate States Army. He became judge of the County Court of Goochland County and counsel

in many celebrated cases, principally as attorney for the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad, which became a division of the Chesapeake and Ohio, for which Judge Leake also served as counsel. In 1872 he married Juliana Elizabeth Louisa Harris, daughter of General David Bullock Harris, who was chief engineer under General Gustave T. Beauregard, one of the field leaders in the Confederacy. Children: 1. Margaret Leake, born in 1873, who married Edmund W. Hubard. 2. David Harris, of further mention. 3. Louis Knight Leake, born in 1879; married Susie Morris Preston. 4. Walter, born in 1883. 5. Charles Lancelot, born in 1886. 6. Catherine Frederica, born in 1888; married Frederick Dudley Swindell. 7. Elizabeth Overton, born in 1893; married Archie Pleasants Cone.

David Harris Leake, son of Judge Andrew Kean and Juliana Elizabeth Louisa (Harris) Leake, was born in Goochland County, Virginia, July 13, 1875. On the foundation of general culture characteristic of his home and that of his forebears was built the superstructure of a fine classical and legal education. He graduated from the Charlotte Hall School at Charlotte Hall, Maryland, and attended Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, studying in the academic department and becoming a popular member of the Phi Theta Psi Fraternity. During the session of 1894-95, Mr. Leake was a student at the University of Virginia. After additional study, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in 1898 in Goochland County. He served successively as Commonwealth's attorney there, judge of the Goochland County Court, and member of the House of Delegates of Virginia, for Goochland and Fluvanna counties. In his capacity as specially appointed Commonwealth's attorney, Mr. Leake prosecuted Asa W. Chamberlain, charged with the murder of his brother, a case which became noted. Like his father, he became a specialist in railroad law, which involves the most complex of legal complications, property worth millions of dollars, and the comfort and prosperity of thousands of people. That a lawyer should be selected to compete with the shrewdest talent of his day in this important field means that his equipment is of the very best. The honor came deservedly to Judge Leake when made assistant general solicitor of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, an office he retains with distinction.

His participation in all forms of community and national life is generous and beneficial. In 1916 Judge Leake acted as campaign manager for Westmoreland Davis in the Democratic gubernatorial campaign, when the primary nomination was tantamount to election. He was then made chief of staff to the Governor, ranking as colonel of the National Guard. He served, too, as campaign manager of H. St. George Tucker in 1920, when he unsuccessfully sought the office of Governor of Virginia. He has been chairman of the Goochland County Democratic Committee, where he maintains a country home at East Leake. In that section also Judge Leake performed notable home service during the World War, for he was chairman of the Council of Defense there, on the "Four-minute" Speakers' Committee, which he also served as chairman, and chairman of the Victory Loan drive. He was twice a member of the board of governors of the Commonwealth Club of Richmond, and is a member of the Westmoreland and the Richmond German clubs. His professional affiliation is with the Virginia State Bar Association. He belongs also to the Sons of the American

Frederick Paulding.

Revolution by virtue of his relationship to Colonel William Overton Callis. Shooting and fishing are Mr. Leake's favorite outdoor diversions.

At Richmond, Virginia, December 5, 1908, David Harris Leake married Sue Conway Spilman, born in Warrenton, Virginia, daughter of a lawyer, William M. Spilman. Children: Heningham Scott Leake, born in 1911; and Elizabeth Harris Leake, born in 1914.

PAULDING, Frederick,

Writer, Dramatic Interpreter.

Under this name Frederick Paulding Dodge is best known to the American public from the north to the south and from the eastern to the western shore. He is a direct descendant of both paternal and maternal ancestors, whose names are among the most honored in the early history of our country in literature, politics and in the army. Son of the late Colonel Richard Irving Dodge, the celebrated Indian fighter and author of "Our Wild Indians," and Julia Rhinelander Paulding, Frederick Paulding entered a new field and there won fresh laurels to add to those already gained by his progenitors. On his father's side he is a great-grandnephew of Washington Irving, his father being the grandson of Ann Irving Dodge, Washington Irving's sister; and first cousin to that famous Southerner, the late Hon. Robert B. Glenn, ex-Governor of North Carolina. His mother was the granddaughter of General William Paulding, twice Mayor of New York City, and his wife, Maria Rhinelander; also grandniece of James Kirke Paulding, our first American novelist, author of "The Dutchman's Fireside," and a direct descendant of the famous captor of Major André, who wrote the name of John Paulding in the Revolutionary history of Colonial America.

Dr. Paulding chose as his professional name his mother's maiden name, which is also his own baptismal name, and as such he has been before the public for many years. In 1885 he appeared upon the stage in the character of "Romeo" to the late Margaret Mather's "Juliet." His vital and romantic impersonation of this famous part called forth the greatest admiration during its one-hundred-night run at the old Union Square Theatre in New York City, after which he appeared in this deathless tragedy at 1,200 performances throughout the country. In his spirited performance of "Captain Jack Absolute" in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals," he won a second notable success, a competent critic declaring that he had "proved that his versatile genius is quite as well suited for comedy as for tragedy." In this play Mr. Paulding was associated with Joseph Jefferson, William J. Florence and Mrs. John Drew, in the celebrated Jefferson-Florence comedy, Miss Viola Allen and Edwin Varrey being also in the cast. Still vivid in the minds of many theatre-goers is his impersonation of the "lean and hungry Cassius" in the late Richard Mansfield's never-to-be-forgotten production of "Julius Caesar." Especially in his acting of the first scene, he never failed to evoke a storm of applause. Another Shakespearean character in which he was pre-eminently successful was thus commented upon by the dramatic critic of a leading daily: "Frederick Paulding gave one of the most intellectual conceptions of 'Hamlet' that it has been our fortune to witness on the stage. It was not a copy of any great actor's 'Hamlet,' but original. There were beauties and meanings given to the text new to us, and some that satisfied far better than Booth

or Forrest." Such an appreciation is not fulsome, for to his great calling, Dr. Paulding gave a well-stored mind, mature and varied experience, admirable talents and ability as an actor of very high order. Before quitting the stage for the lecture platform and for his literary work as an author of books and plays, and writer of critiques and essays on dramatic and literary subjects, Dr. Paulding had portrayed over five hundred characters, ranging from the modern farce, and even musical comedy, to old English comedy and Shakespearean tragedy.

He has also contributed to the stage in his capacity as producer and writer of plays. His plays include "The Love Affair," "The Great Question," "Two Men and A Girl," in which Mr. Tim Murphy starred, and his best known play, "The Woman's Hour," an American society comedy, which was published by Samuel French, for the use of amateur clubs, little theatre groups and schools. He is now writing (1927) his memoirs of the great artists with whom he came in contact during his long and distinguished career.

Dr. Paulding's more recent activities have been chiefly confined to the educational and literary field. He is in great demand as a lecturer by colleges and universities, women's clubs and schools of the high school grade. In addition to this are his most delightful subscription reviews at private residences. For eleven seasons he has returned to the group at Greenwich, Connecticut; for nine years to the groups at Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst and Seabright, New Jersey; and for three years to a group in the Oranges. But his most prominent work in this department is his annual subscription series of Wednesday morning Dramatic Reviews at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, which he has carried through sixteen most successful seasons. Following this series, he makes an annual tour of three months throughout the West. In Dr. Paulding's dramatic criticism he has introduced an original feature, in that he combines with the story and criticism of the play or book under consideration, dramatic interpretation and visualization through the medium of acting, of its principal scenes and characters, utilizing thus his years of experience on the stage and his wide knowledge of men and life. His literary field covers many of the "best-sellers" that appear from time to time in American and foreign book marts, as well as the classic masterpieces of English, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German literature, and many of the modern standard works of these countries.

TUCKER, Beverley Dandridge, Jr., D. D.

Clergyman.

No more important department of civilization today occupies the thoughts of intelligent Americans than that of religion, the foundation of character in individuals and in communities. Cognizant both of the significance of the church he serves and of its adaptation to modern conditions of life is the Rev. Beverley Dandridge Tucker, Jr., D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, of Richmond, Virginia. His liberal and educated views on religious, ethical, social, and industrial subjects are a stimulus to the sluggish of his congregation and a drawing card to the open-minded. He champions the downtrodden in all walks of life, giving his particular assistance to his humble neighbor, the negro, in his efforts to climb to a higher intellectual level. His power is the more increased by the prestige of a family eminent in the church and state to-day and descended from the flower of American statesmen and aristocrats.

The Tucker family in America was

established by Colonel St. George Tucker, Doctor of Laws, born in 1752, who came from the Bermudas to Williamsburg, Virginia, about 1771, became a lieutenant-colonel of the American Revolution, a judge in the Virginia General Court and the Virginia Court of Appeals, United States District Judge, and professor of law at William and Mary College. He married (first) Frances (Bland) Randolph (descended from Theodoric Bland, born in 1629, who came from England to Virginia about 1654 and settled at "Westover" on the James River, where he was prominent in local and State affairs as burgess and Speaker in 1659-60, and member of the Council from 1664 to the end of 1665). The son of this couple was Henry St. George Tucker, Doctor of Laws, an officer of the War of 1812, member of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses, professor of law at the University of Virginia, and president of the Virginia Court of Appeals. He married Evelina Hunter, and their son, Nathaniel Beverley Tucker, a journalist, was American consul to Liverpool. He married Jane Shelton Ellis, a descendant of John Ellis, who came from Wales and settled in Virginia about 1683, and of Sir George Yeardley by a collateral line. These were the grandparents of the subject of this record.

Beverley Dandridge Tucker, son of Nathaniel Beverley and Jane Shelton (Ellis) Tucker, was born at Richmond, Virginia, November 9, 1846. He was educated in England, Switzerland and the University of Toronto, and graduated from the Alexandria, Virginia, Theological Seminary in 1873. The degrees of Doctor of Divinity and Doctor of Laws were bestowed on him by Roanoke and William and Mary colleges, respectively. From 1906 to 1918 he was bishop coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia, and since 1918 has been bishop. In 1873 Bishop Tucker married Anna Maria Washington, born at Mt. Vernon, the historic birthplace of her relative, George Washington, November 17, 1851. Her father, John Augustine Washington, who died in 1861, was the last private owner of Mount Vernon and a lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Robert E. Lee, Confederate States Army. He married Eleanor Love Selden, and their daughter, Anna Maria Washington, married Beverley Dandridge Tucker, as aforementioned. To this couple were born thirteen children, of whom the sixth was Beverley Dandridge Tucker, Jr., of further mention.

Beverley Dandridge Tucker, Jr., son of Beverley Dandridge and Anna Maria (Washington) Tucker, was born at Warsaw, Virginia, February 4, 1882. Reared in Norfolk, Virginia, he attended Norfolk Academy and graduated in 1899, passing thence to the University of Virginia, which, in 1902, bestowed on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He belonged to the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, one of the officers of his class, and member of the Jeffersonian Literary Society. From 1902 to 1905, Dr. Tucker studied at the Virginia Theological Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, graduating with his Bachelor of Divinity degree, and continuing his studies at Christ Church, Oxford University, in England, where he was Rhodes scholar from Virginia. He graduated from Oxford in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Honors in Theology. In 1912 he took his Master's degree from the same institution. He entered heartily into the college life in spite of his preoccupation with the academic phases of it, participating in rowing and in the debating societies.

His theological career began when he was ordained at St. Paul's Church in Nor-

folk as deacon by his father on September 6, 1908. He was then put in charge of the Episcopal churches of Mecklenburg, Virginia. His ordination as priest took place in St. James' Church, at Boydton, Virginia, by Bishop Randolph, March 12, 1909. In February, two years later, Dr. Tucker took charge of the church at the University of Virginia, attended largely by the students and faculty, and remained as rector from 1911 to 1920. He was of so liberal and cosmopolitan point of view that he was able to establish remarkably friendly and helpful relations with the students. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the Raven Society, and T. I. L. K. A. He wrote articles on topics concerned with university students which found their way into circulation in the form of pamphlets and church magazine articles. At the entrance of the United States into the World War Dr. Tucker, in 1918, became a chaplain in the United States Army, stationed at Camp Sevier, whence he went to France with the 17th Engineers and was later at Base Hospital No. 41, with the University of Virginia Corps, whose chaplain he was. After he was mustered out, in May, 1919, Dr. Tucker returned to the University of Virginia, leaving to serve as professor of Practical Theology at the Theological Seminary which was his *alma mater*, from 1920 to 1923. Then came his call to St. Paul's Church in Richmond, which he continues to serve as rector after declining an appointment as bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia in 1925. His brother, Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, bishop of Kioto, Japan, from 1912 to 1925, was elected to this office in 1926, and is now bishop coadjutor for the Virginia Diocese. Dr. Tucker's parish, although a down-town church, draws on the various industrial sections of Richmond, and is a cross section of the whole community, and his congregation is large and enthusiastic. His church has a thousand members. A wonderful choir under the direction of F. Flaxington Harker adds beauty to a service which is inspired and dignified. Dr. Tucker is considered a Low Churchman, broad in his views, Evangelical, and a pioneer along many lines of thought and action.

April 20, 1915, Beverley Dandridge Tucker, Jr., married Eleanor Lile, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, February 29, 1892, daughter of William Minor Lile, dean of the Law School of the University of Virginia and an author of note. Mrs. Tucker is a graduate of the National Cathedral School of Washington, District of Columbia, and studied in Switzerland. Dr. and Mrs. Tucker have five children: Maud Carson; Beverley Dandridge, III; Eleanor; Lile, and Maria.

DREWRY, William Sidney,

Life Insurance Agent.

The study of history, economics and political science has been the cause of transferring numerous men from other fields into life insurance, and in the case of William Sidney Drewry, of Richmond, Virginia, he forsook the career of a teacher and has taken high rank among his comrades and contemporaries in this new line of endeavor. The profession of teaching has ever been one in which the financial rewards, compared with the arduous labors involved, were small, and it is no wonder that when a business opportunity called from his native State, he left a professorship in Missouri and seized it with avidity. In his work he has found the training of a teacher of great value, because life insurance is a branch of liberal sciences, and this groundwork has been of inestimable value in rounding out a char-

acter of great possibilities for good in every contact of life.

William Sidney Drewry was born at Petersburg, Virginia, July 14, 1870, the son of William Humphrey Drewry and Caroline Williams (Barnes) Drewry. His father, a leading farmer and merchant, was born August 29, 1832, and died May 29, 1902; he was a resident of Drewryville, Virginia, as a planter, and passed part of his life at Petersburg, as a large commission merchant. When the Civil War broke out he served as postmaster of his native city, did his duty as a Democrat during that encounter and in the terrible days of reconstruction following, and faithfully continued his active work in the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Caroline Williams Barnes, of Northampton County, North Carolina, who died in 1892, after having borne him six children, four boys and two girls. The Drewry family has long been prominent in the annals of Southside, Virginia. Mr. Drewry's great-great-grandfather, Samuel Drewry, and great-grandfather, Major Humphrey Drewry, were prominent in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, extensive planters, large slave-owners, and instrumental in establishing Drewryville. One married a Simmons, of Isle of Wight County, and one a Simmons of Southampton County.

The line of descent of William Sidney Drewry on his paternal side is through the following: (I). Samuel Drewry, son of John Drewry, who immigrated to this country about 1650 and was the grandson of Sir Drew Drewry, of England, settled in Southampton County, Virginia. (II). John Drewry, a planter of Southampton County, married (first) Martha Francis, who bore him a daughter, and a son, William Humphrey Drewry, the father of William Sidney Drewry. (III). Samuel Drewry, died in 1784, married a member of the Simmons family whose father was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. (IV). Humphrey Drewry, born in 1761, died in 1844, married, in 1787, Frances Simmons, born in 1769, died in 1825, daughter of John Simmons, also a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. (V). John Drewry, Southampton County planter. (VI). William Humphrey Drewry, adverted to above, and who had the following six children: 1. Elizabeth V., married Robert L. Mason. 2. John C., deceased. 3. James Lee, deceased. 4. David Barnes, deceased. 5. Lula, who married J. H. Blick. 6. William Sidney Drewry, of whom further.

William Sidney Drewry attended private and public schools at Drewryville, and was one of the brightest pupils who ever went out of that section to enter the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. Applying himself assiduously to his studies in this ancient and famous institution of learning, he shouldered perhaps the hardest course of any boy in college, and had the distinction of graduating in 1893 with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, and Master of Arts; and it may be added that this performance was all the more remarkable coming as it did in an age when this university's scholastic standing was as high as any in the world. Mr. Drewry had determined to make teaching his life work; he had already taught one year in the Cleveland High School at Markham; and upon his graduation at the University of Virginia he became a teacher in Margaret Academy, Accomac County, Virginia, one of the oldest sections in the State and the richest in historic lore. After a year in this position he and others founded the Fayetteville Military Academy at Fayetteville, North Carolina, where Mr.

Drewry served as assistant principal for two years. But even as it is true that one who drinks deeply of knowledge always has a thirst for more, so did Mr. Drewry long to pursue his graduate work in an atmosphere of unlimited facilities; so we find him presently entering Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, taking as his major subjects history, political science and economics, in advanced courses. Continuing his remarkable record at the University of Virginia, in 1900 he added the degree of Doctor of Philosophy to his other three degrees.

While he was a student at Johns Hopkins Mr. Drewry prepared an unusually enlightening and painstaking thesis on "The Southampton (or Nat Turner) Insurrection," a studied account of the negro slave uprising in Southampton County in 1831, and this proved the basis of his claim on the degree just mentioned above. In order to acquaint himself at first-hand with the events of this stirring incident, he went through the Southampton district afoot, taking original photographs and interviewing oldest inhabitants, a number of whom either remembered the incident or had heard their parents tell about it. This monograph was important because it shed helpful light upon the John Brown's spectacular raid upon Harper's Ferry just before the outbreak of the Civil War in an effort to free the slaves, and also upon many phases of that encounter as to its underlying causes. When this paper was published it attained immediate praise and recognition as one of the most masterly dissertations on the slave question ever prepared, and ranking with the productions of Hinton Rowan Helper, author of "The Impending Crisis," with Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and with contributions to the subject by such authorities as William Lloyd Garrison and Lord Brougham. It became a welcome addition in libraries, was favorably reviewed by numerous papers and magazines, and is referred to in encyclopedias as the last word on this vital subject. He thus earned coveted laurels as an authority on American history, and has ever since increased his love for this fascinating subject.

When Mr. Drewry left Johns Hopkins University there awaited him a professorship in the University of Missouri, where he was received as one of the coming men of America in the field of history. A brilliant literary future lay in store for him, but after two years Mr. Drewry heard and listened to the importunities of a brother, John C. Drewry, who persuaded him to give up teaching and come to Richmond to engage in the insurance business. He accordingly laid aside those pleasing theories with which the academic brief case is well supplied, and joined his brother in the general agency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. Mr. Drewry did well in the insurance field from the start, and at the death of his brother succeeded to leadership in the agency. A writer in the "Insurance Journal and New England Underwriter" thus praised his early efforts:

> He was on a fair way to become a confirmed professor, and when he went to the University of Missouri for two sessions as an instructor in history, the matter seemed settled for all time. At this juncture he became convinced that applied psychology of a useful sort might make insurance salesmanship a desirable line, and the agency in the Goddin Block at Eleventh and Bank streets, in Virginia's capital city, was the start. Mr. Drewry entered the business in 1902 with an idea that at that stage of insurance development, while it was by no means revolutionary, was decidedly refreshing to the "man in the street" seeking protection of one sort or another. As a representative

Eng'd by Campbell.

H. Penn Corson

of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, he entered the field in Richmond with the one idea of making clear to the prospect just what was meant by each clause of the policies he sought to sell. Those which on first glance might not seem appealing were explained, and protective measures of mutual value were made clear, so that when a prospect was sold, there was never a comeback in any way troublesome, but plenty of them that were profitable to agent and customer alike. Working along this line, Mr. Drewry built up a business of over $25,000,000, and garnered the respect of competitors and policy-holders.

Mr. Drewry severed his connections with the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark and accepted the position of general agent of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. In this new connection he has enjoyed the same gratifying success that attended his earlier work. He maintains his offices in the Virginia Railway & Power Company Building at Richmond. He is a thirty-second degree member of the Free and Accepted Masons, a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Westmoreland Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Virginia Historical Society, and the Country Club of Virginia. He worships at the Pace Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church of Richmond, in which institution he is a member of the Board of Stewards.

William S. Drewry married, at Chatham, Virginia, October 25, 1910, Virginia D. Watkins, of that city, a daughter of Thomas Algernon Watkins, well-known insurance man, whose family are mentioned prominently in "The Cabells and Their Kin" and "The Baskervilles and Their Kin," by Hamilton Baskerville. Two children have been born to bless this union: 1. William Sidney Drewry, Jr. 2. Thomas Watkins Sidney Drewry.

CORSON, William Penn,

Leading Contractor, Ex-Sheriff.

An active factor in the modern development of Camden, New Jersey, and that vicinity, former sheriff of the county of Camden, the late William Penn Corson was widely known for his manly worth and public spirit.

Born in Camden, February 27, 1873, William Penn Corson was a lineal descendant of John Corson, who was one of the settlers of Gravesend, Long Island, New York, in 1640. This John Corson was one of a party, headed by Lady Deborah Moody, and, after residing for some time at Gravesend, removed to Cape May County, New Jersey. His son, Peter Corson, was the father of Jonathan Corson, who was born November 18, 1768, married, December 21, 1797, Lydia Lake, born March 17, 1776, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Lucas) Lake. Absalom Corson, son of Jonathan and Lydia Corson, was born May 3, 1803, and married Sarah Corson, born January 3, 1812. This last-mentioned couple were the parents of Elias Lake Corson, born June 14, 1835, who became a sea captain and the master of a vessel during the Civil War; retired to Ocean City, New Jersey, where he died in November, 1916. He married Eleanor Hughes Young, born in April, 1838, who had her residence in Camden until her death, July 5, 1925.

William P. (W. Penn) Corson, son of Elias Lake and Eleanor Hughes (Young) Corson, was reared in his native city of Camden and attended its public schools. In 1898 he entered the employ of B. F. Sweeten & Son, general contractors, with whom he remained for six years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business as done by that firm.

In 1904 Mr. Corson launched out into

business under his own name, taking contracts and executing them in the city of Camden and the vicinity. Many of the public improvements in his native city were accomplished under his direction. The first commissions with which he was charged were in the line of street paving and sewer construction in Camden proper, and later he executed similar contracts in the outlying districts. One of his outstanding achievements in his business career was the construction of the White Horse Pike, from Barrington to Camden, a distance of four and seven-tenths miles, paved like a city thoroughfare, forty feet wide, plus gutters. In five months, or one hundred and twenty working days, 82,000 square yards of paving was laid in this great public work. He also laid down many water lines, and built the sewer systems in Westmont and Haddonfield, New Jersey. He was known as one of the most efficient men in his line of business, and this with his public spirit had its objective in progressive attainment and municipal and county advance.

Mr. Corson stood forth as a powerful factor in the councils of the Republican party, especially in the Ninth Ward of Camden, where he was the acknowledged party leader. He was the first secretary of the Ninth Ward Republican Club, and was serving as its president at the time of his death. For fifteen years he represented his constituency as a member of the Republican City Committee of Camden.

His political career was most conspicuous, perhaps, for the very estimable service that he rendered as Sheriff of Camden County from 1917 to 1920, a part of that period being embraced within the difficult and trying years of the World War. During his term of office he effected an outstanding improvement in the Camden County Jail by his effort to separate youthful offenders from hardened criminals. Other reforms put into effect at the jail must be credited to his term of office.

During the World War Mr. Corson rendered an important service to the Federal Government by acting as chairman of the Draft Board No. 1 (Camden County) and speaking as a "four-minute" man, in addition to much continuous work as a member of teams in Victory and Liberty Loan, Red Cross and Salvation Army drives. His organization of business was one of the twenty-nine that assisted in the formation of the Camden Forge Company, used by the United States Government as a war emergency shop.

In fraternal and social life Mr. Corson was a prominent figure also. He was affiliated with Camden Lodge, No. 293, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Camden Lodge, No. 111, Loyal Order of Moose; and Wyoming Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. He was a member of the Contractors' Association of New Jersey, and the Camden Club.

Mr. Corson was an ardent advocate of sports, and as such he was known throughout the North Atlantic Seaboard States. He was one of the joint owners of the Camden team of the old Eastern Baseball League, his partner being Dr. Charles B. Helm. Their team was known as one of the strongest in the league.

Mr. Corson married, May 30, 1899, at St. Marys, Pennsylvania, Katherine W. Kronenwetter, a native of that town and the daughter of Charles and Kunegunde (Kaul) Kronenwetter, who lived all their lives in that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Corson were born four sons: 1. William Wallace, born March 16, 1900; he attended Pennsylvania State College for three years and enlisted for service during

the World War, in April, 1917, and served at San Domingo, Haiti, until December, 1918, when he was honorably discharged. 2. Charles Hobart, born July 23, 1902. 3. Edward Mahlon, born December 8, 1907. 4. John Marvis, born May 16, 1912, and died January 8, 1915. The boys are now carrying on the contracting business.

The death of William Penn Corson, November 29, 1927, at his home on White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, New Jersey, removed from that section of the State one of its outstanding industrial and political figures. His passing, at the age of fifty-four years, was the occasion of widespread sorrow on the part of a great company of friends and associates in many lines of enterprise and service. He left the impress of his life in an enduring record of his achievements.

MACHEN, Lewis Henry,

Assistant Attorney-General of Virginia.

Lewis Henry Machen, Assistant Attorney-General of Virginia, is not only well-known throughout his State as a lawyer, but also for his keen interest in the history of Virginia, and for his contributions to the historical literature of that State. Mr. Machen has devoted many years to the service of the people of Virginia, and in that time he has made himself an integral part of the affairs of that section of the United States. Born on July 10, 1871, in Fairfax County, Virginia, Mr. Machen is a son of James Patterson and Georgie Dent (Chichester) Machen, members of several of the oldest families of that State. The first member of the Machen family to settle in America was John Machen, who came from England to Accomac County in 1622. Lewis Henry Machen, grandfather of Lewis Henry Machen, of this review, was the principal clerk in the United States Senate from 1809 to 1859. He married Caroline Webster, of New Hampshire, and they were the parents of James Patterson Machen.

James Patterson Machen, son of Lewis Henry and Caroline (Webster) Machen, was born in 1831. He was a farmer and surveyor and prominent in county affairs. He died in 1913. He served as county surveyor for Fairfax County and for many years was a member of the County School Boards, Road Boards, etc. He was of quite a mechanical turn of mind and invented several types of agricultural implements. He married Georgie Dent Chichester, and they were the parents of Lewis Henry, of whom further.

Lewis Henry Machen received his early education in some part from private tutors and at private schools, though for a time he attended the public schools of the community in which he was born. In 1887 and 1888 he attended Locust Dale Academy in Madison County, Virginia. From there he transferred to the Episcopal High School at Alexandria. There he remained from 1888 to 1891, and during that time gave evidence of his literary ability, for he was editor of the "Monthly Chronicle" of that school. Upon his graduation he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he remained until 1894. He was still keenly interested in writing, and became prominent in the university as the editor of three of the student publications. During his first year, 1891 to 1892, he was associate editor of "Corks and Curls"; the following year, 1892 to 1893, he was editor of "College Topics," and in 1893 to 1894 was editor of the "University of Virginia Magazine." In 1894 he left the university to teach for a year at the Episcopal High School at Alexandria. Unwilling to relinquish his writing, Mr. Machen went into newspaper work as a reporter for "The Washington News." In 1896 he

took up his studies once more at Columbian University, now known as George Washington University, at Washington, District of Columbia. He graduated from here with the class of 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in October of the same year, was admitted to the bar of Fairfax County.

Mr. Machen practiced law for more than seventeen years in Alexandria, Virginia, and vicinity, and during that time figured in many prominent criminal cases. He has become widely known as a man whose integrity and brilliant intellect are unquestioned, and who is held in particularly high esteem by members of his profession. Mr. Machen has continued his writing, some in connection with his legal work, making almost as great a name for himself in that field. He is a keen student of the history of Virginia, and has given many addresses on historical subjects, the best known among them being on "George Mason, of Virginia," which was published by B. S. Adams, of Washington, District of Columbia, in 1901. During the presidential election years of 1908 and 1912, Mr. Machen was Special Legislative Editor of the Richmond "Times-Dispatch." A little later, while he was Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau of Virginia, from 1914 to 1919, Mr. Machen turned his literary ability to the publishing of various treatises and compilations on governmental affairs, the most noteworthy of which are: "Legislation in Virginia," "Tax Systems of Various States," "Road Systems of the States," "Blue Sky Laws," "Extracts From Prohibition Laws," "Modes of Amending State Constitutions," and a "Legal Guide to Soldiers and Sailors," which latter was published in 1917. During 1921 and 1922, he wrote for the Virginia War History Commission. Mr. Machen has delivered many historical and scientific lectures.

Although he has been active in the legal and literary fields, Mr. Machen has devoted the major part of his career to the service of the people of Virginia. He has always been keenly interested in State and National affairs, and began to participate in them as a supporter of the Democratic party, shortly after his graduation from the Columbian University. In 1900 he was a Democratic Presidential elector. From the years 1904 to 1908 he served as Senator in the Virginia Legislature, and from 1914 to 1919, was director of the Legislative Reference Bureau, as has been stated. Before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, more generally referred to as the Volstead Law, Mr. Machen served for about a year, 1919-20, as general counsel of the Virginia State Department of Prohibition. Later he became Federal Prohibition Director for Virginia. From 1922 to 1923, he served as Educational Director of the Virginia State Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, and in 1924 was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Virginia, which office he is filling at this time (1928). During the World War Mr. Machen served as a member of the Virginia State Counsel of Defense, from 1917 to 1919, and was State chairman of the "Four-minute Men," who did so much for the Liberty and Victory Loan drives instituted by the United States Treasury Department. In 1921 he spent a season on the Chautauqua platform.

Despite the duties of the work in which he has been engaged, Mr. Machen has still found time in which to take an interest, not only in learned and historical societies, but also in the club and social life of his vicinity. Of the former, he now holds membership in the Virginia Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, and the Virginia Historical Society. Of the clubs and social

organizations, he is a member of the Westmoreland and the University clubs of Richmond, Virginia; and the college fraternities of Delta Kappa Epsilon, Eta Chapter, of the University of Virginia, and Phi Delta Phi, Marshall Chapter, of the Columbian University. This indefatigable man's chief forms of recreation are, oddly enough—oddly, because so diversified—walking and grand opera.

Lewis Henry Machen married, May 17, 1911, at Washington, District of Columbia, Adine Putnam McGowan, daughter of Charles I. McGowan, a clerk at the War Department in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Machen are the parents of one child: Valentine Machen, who was born on November 8, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Machen maintain their residence in Richmond, Virginia.

HAGAN, John Campbell,

Banker.

That men in all walks of life tendered John Campbell Hagan implicit trust and confidence was one visible evidence of the influence of a character rich in the virtues of honor and integrity, and it is as a man of this type that he is remembered in Richmond, Virginia, his home.

John Campbell Hagan was born at Richmond, Virginia, December 25, 1857, son of John and Catherine (Downey) Hagan, and the second in line from American paternal ancestor. His grandfather, John Hagan, a farmer and landed proprietor, was born in Ireland and died there. He married Ellen Campbell. They were representatives of families of achievement in business, law and literature. John Hagan, father of John Campbell Hagan, was born at Clanoe, County Tyrone, Ireland, engaged in the mercantile business at Richmond, and died there October 14, 1874. He was a member of Company A, 10th Virginia Battalion, in the Civil War, enlisting as a private and rising to the rank of sergeant. He was a Democrat and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His children were John Campbell, of whom further; and John Felix and Mary Catherine, who died in infancy.

John Campbell Hagan was educated in private schools at Richmond and Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia. After leaving Georgetown he spent sixteen months studying law with his noted uncle, Patrick H. Hagan, of Scott County, Virginia. At the conclusion of this valuable experience, he returned to Richmond and was employed for two years in the freight department of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, afterward entering the offices of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad at Charlottesville. He next accepted a position representing New England shoe concerns, making his headquarters in Richmond for twelve years. With his savings he financed the Hagan-Dart Tobacco Company as senior partner, their operations largely an export business in leaf tobacco. The Hagan-Dart partnership lasted five years. While in this business he became interested in banking enterprises, and later was elected president of the Capital Savings Bank, continuing at its head until the merger with the Bank of Commerce and Trusts. Shortly after this consolidation the Main Street Bank of Richmond was formed, and the presidency was offered to Mr. Hagan. At first he declined, but on being pressed by the board of directors as the man for the place, he yielded.

As a banker, Mr. Hagan became interested in the construction of the electric railroad from Richmond to Churchill

Downs, and was elected president of the Richmond & Henrico Railway Company, which, in 1916, following a period of financial difficulties, was absorbed by the Virginia Railway & Power Company. At the time of his death he was president of the Virginia Lithia Springs Corporation, and a director of the Union Bank, the Atlantic Life Insurance Company, and the St. Joseph Female Orphan Society.

Mr. Hagan was a sergeant in Company B, 1st Virginia Regiment (Walker Light Guards), the National Guard organization of which Dr. Henry C. Jones was captain, and was a member of the old 1st Regiment Association and of the Robert E. Lee Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. He was a member of the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and Past State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus, also maintaining membership in the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and McGill's Catholic Union. In club life he was a member of the Westmoreland Club, Country Club of Virginia, and the Commonwealth Club of Richmond, and was exceedingly popular among his fellow clubmen.

John Campbell Hagan married, at Richmond, September 14, 1887, Alice May Nipe, born in Baltimore, in October, 1861, daughter of James W. and Emma (Bennett) Nipe. Mr. Nipe was a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Harriman, Nipe & Company. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hagan were: 1. John Morton, graduate of the Virginia Military Institute; chemical engineer in the Chemical Warfare Department of the United States Army at Baltimore, Maryland, during the World War, now stationed at Franklin, Virginia, as an engineer with the Virginia State Highway Department; married Mary Ervin. 2. Catherine Downey; married John Gifford Skelton. 3. William Campbell, graduate of Virginia Military Institute; died April 21, 1916. 4. Joseph Addison, graduate of Virginia Military Institute, and now in the building supply business at Norfolk. He was decorated with the Croix de Guerre of France, and the Congressional Medal of Honor of the United States for gallantry with the marines in France as a captain during the World War; married Marie Ridley. 5. John Campbell Hagan, Jr., graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, who also served in the Marine Corps during the World War; now vice-president of the Grace Securities Company of Richmond; he married Eliza Tabb Mason. All of these sons were elected to the Southern Kappa Alpha Fraternity during their school years.

Mr. Hagan died at Richmond, April 23, 1918, in the midst of patriotic duties toward winning the World War, while his sons were also "doing their bit" in a manner so notably worthy.

PINKERTON, Samuel Hunter, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

A lasting monument to Dr. Samuel Hunter Pinkerton, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the record of his life, filled with distinctive professional achievements and benevolent deeds. A breadth of vision unusual to the physician with a large private practice in medicine and surgery caused him to inaugurate new departures in the line of public health and safety which proved revolutionary in their results. He was the motive force in the campaign for insuring the safety of the traveling public through general health examinations and eye tests for railroad employees and through well-equipped emergency hospitals. Ill health took him from the East to Utah, where for twenty-seven years he was physician and chief

The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

S. H. Pinkerton

surgeon to the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

Samuel Hunter Pinkerton was born in New York City, May 27, 1857. He grew up there, an ambitious boy, who early proved himself studious and dependable. His medical training was gained at Bellevue Medical College, where he covered a wide range of subjects with the finest and most experienced surgeons and specialists in the United States, who there form the teaching body. This institution graduated him in 1883 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and enrolled him as a member of its Junior Service in Bellevue Hospital, October 1 of that year. He was made senior assistant and house surgeon and resided in the hospital until April 1, 1885. He served under such men as Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, Dr. Austin Flint, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Dr. Fordyce Backer, W. T. Lusk, M. D., Ogden Doremus, M. D., Dr. Van Buren, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, and Dr. Edward G. Janeway, then the foremost medical authorities of America. During this period his confreres were: The Abrams Brothers, Henry Herman, Fred W. Gwyer, Egbert LeFevre, Robert A. Simpson, W. F. Hazelton, and Willis W. French. For a number of years Dr. Pinkerton was a demonstrator of anatomy at Bellevue. His unwearying devotion to his exacting profession and the rigorous New York climate made recovery from pulmonary weakness discouragingly slow. Dr. Pinkerton sought health in the dry and embracing climate of Utah, making Salt Lake City his headquarters. There he came to be one of the best known physicians of his section, the perpetrator of surgical marvels in his well-directed zeal for helping sufferers, a surgeon with a large private practice. At the same time he won for himself a name as an efficient and public-spirited representative of the health interests of important railroads and of all the inhabitants of this section. For twenty-seven years he was physician and chief surgeon of the Oregon Short Line. He was original and far-sighted in his conception of the duties of this important office. He assumed the lead, among railroad surgeons, in perceiving the necessity of compulsory physical examinations of all railroad employees and of careful eye tests as a part of a large program for safeguarding the traveling public. His program was successfully put into operation on the Union Pacific Lines. Soon the movement became Nation-wide. Dr. Pinkerton's next step was to convince his company of the expediency of emergency hospitals. So ably did he perform this task that he was placed in charge of planning and supervising the erection and furnishing of the three finest and best equipped hospitals operated for emergency cases by any road west of Chicago. These have done notable service since their completion. One is at Pocatello, Idaho; one at Glens Ferry, and one at Salt Lake City.

In many other ways did this highly-trained and altruistic citizen help his fellows. Conservative where circumstances made that policy advisable, yet open-minded, Dr. Pinkerton was one of those physicians who early and successfully operated for fracture of the spine. He was surgeon-general on the staff of Governor Wells, of Utah. He took an active part in planning and putting over the "Safety First" campaign. The last-named activity illustrates his very general interest in the public at large and in all forms of community progress. Every movement touching on the welfare and betterment of conditions surrounding railroad employees had his prompt and efficient support. His private practice was exten-

sive, and his place in the ranks of professional men in Utah that of a leader. He was a fellow of the American Medical Association, a member of the Utah State Medical Association, and of the Salt Lake County Medical Society. He was one of the originators of the Society of Alumni of Bellevue Hospital, which was founded in 1886, and maintained an active interest in it as long as he lived. His last six months were spent in Los Angeles, California, where he died of pernicious anaemia, June 19, 1926, at the age of sixty-nine. His ashes are interred in Forest Lawn Cemetery there.

On July 8, 1913, Samuel Hunter Pinkerton married Alice Mary Slavan, born in Chillicothe, Missouri, the daughter of John H. and Catharine (Cummings) Slavan, of Oakland, California. Mrs. Pinkerton survives her husband and resides at No. 639 South Milton Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

A remarkable man, whose originality and high order of intelligence, and whose skilled professional services benefited a much wider group of men and women than his immediate clientele, Dr. Pinkerton received tributes from the press of such widely separated cities as New York, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles. The tenor of these is indicated by the following editorial from the "Deseret News," of Salt Lake City:

The death Saturday of Dr. Samuel Hunter Pinkerton, for many years chief surgeon in Salt Lake for the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, is a distinct loss not only to the medical profession, but to the entire community. Dr. Pinkerton was probably the dean of the profession in the West at the time of his demise, and by his profound knowledge of surgery had given joy and comfort to many thousands brought under his immediate care. He was known throughout the country as one of the most skillful practitioners in America, and his death from a malady which the profession has wrestled with for many years—pernicious anaemia—only tends to emphasize the thought that even those who by their learning have done so much to relieve others are quite incapable at times of resisting the inroads of disease upon themselves.

Dr. Pinkerton was a man of integrity and dependability. He was sympathetic and lovable by nature and performed many acts of kindness which few aside from recipients knew about. He died at a ripe age; his passing regretted by thousands who loved him for his sterling worth. May those bereaved have comfort in the thought that he lived a goodly life and enriched the world by his professional skill and kindly deeds.

BRODNAX, John Wilkins,

Physician, Artist, and Teacher.

The medical profession has numbered among its ranks many distinguished patrons of art, whose power of artistic attainment would have made them great artists had not their destiny guided them to eminence in the medical science instead. Among them are the famous anatomists, Bell, Maclise, Holden and Godlee of England and Keen McClellan and Spitzka of our own country. The Medical College of Virginia has produced another, who had the art and science of medicine developed in a high and balanced degree, Dr. John Wilkins Brodnax, who, besides his many charming personal characteristics, wielded the scalpel, the pen, the brush and the chisel with equal facility and skill. Teaching was of primary importance to Dr. Brodnax, just as his capabilities were one of the greatest assets of the institution which he served, and he carried into the classroom the eagerness to advance the science of his subject and the enthusiasm which accumulates in such activity, inspiring thereby his students as few other teachers are able. The service that art has rendered to anatomy is immeasurable, for it gives

a training to the eye and hand of inestimable value to the surgeon and anatomist, and Dr. Brodnax's skill was emphasized the more, not only by the mechanical means of reproducing for his classes the details to be noted in dissection and observations at his lectures, but also for the beauty he so clearly and enthusiastically could see in the human body and its various intricacies of fine structure and glorious workmanship.

Dr. Brodnax lineally descended from an old Kentish family of that name who settled in Romney Marsh in the first half of the fifteenth century, and whose origin dates to much earlier times, of which one historian conjectures that Kentish family is an offshoot of the very ancient family of "Bradnych of Devonshire" in the remotest periods of English history. In 1416, Robert Brodnax, husband of Alicia Scappe succeeded to her father's estate of Burmarsh. The descent is through his son Robert, through his son John, through his son William, through his son Thomas, who was the first to possess "Godmersham," the familiy seat for many generations. In direct descent, William Brodnax was knighted by Charles I, through whom an illustrious branch of the family in England is traced. Another son of Thomas Brodnax, and seventh in descent from Robert Brodnax of Burmarsh, Major John Brodnax was baptized at Godmersham October 23, 1608. He was a major in the Royalist Army during the Civil War, and upon the downfall of the cause, fled to Virginia, where he died in 1657. He was the progenitor of the Brodnax family in Virginia. His grandson, William Brodnax, born at Godmersham, February 28, 1675, came to Virginia in 1700, settling at James City to become one of its substantial residents and owning much land in the section. At one time, he owned nearly the whole island. He represented James City County in the House of Burgesses in 1718, and the city of Jamestown from 1720 until 1726. He married Rebekah (Champion) Travis, widow of Edward Travis of Jamestown, and they had two sons and a daughter. William Brodnax died February 16, 1727. The descent is traced through his son Edward, through his son Henry, through his son William, born March 3, 1762, and during the Revolutionary War, at the age of eighteen, was appointed second lieutenant in a cavalry troop raised by Captain Robert Bolling in 1780. He married Mary Walker, a daughter of Freeman and Frances (Belfield) Walker, and they were the parents of: 1. General William Henry. 2. Meriwether Bathurst, of whom further. 3. Freeman.

Meriwether Bathurst Brodnax was born in Dinwiddie County, and became a brilliant lawyer and gifted orator, and but for his untimely death at the age of thirty-three, in 1832, he might have attained even greater honors. In 1827, he served in the State Legislature, and in 1831 was unanimously elected Commonwealth Attorney for Sussex County during the Nat Turner Insurrection. He married Anna Eliza Walker, a daughter of Dr. Robert Walker of Kingston, Dinwiddie County, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Robert Walker, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth Starke. 3. Ann Meriwether.

Robert Walker Brodnax was born in Southampton County, January 12, 1827. He studied medicine at the University of Virginia and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1847. He was an eminent scholar and a man of deep learning, possessed of all the graces of character, which made him a sympathetic and whole-souled attendant

upon the ills of his fellows. During the Civil War, he served as surgeon in Company B, 13th Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry. He was a member of the Blandford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Cornelia Alvina Batte, a daughter of Alexander Watson Batte, a wealthy planter of Greensville County, and a granddaughter of Captain William Batte of the Brunswick Militia during the War for Independence. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Meriwether Bathurst. 2. Alexander Watson. 3. Lucy Baskerville. 4. Elizabeth Wilkins. 5. Robert Walker, Jr. 6. Sallie Parham. 7. John Wilkins, of whom further. 8. Anne Walker. 9. Daniel Lyon. 10. Cornelia Batte. 11. William Holmes. 12. Ellen. Dr. Robert Brodnax died June 10, 1886. His life was long and useful and there were many who remembered his noble and generous nature which responded to every appeal of the needy and distressed.

John Wilkins Brodnax, a son of Dr. Robert Walker and Cornelia Alvina (Batte) Brodnax, the ninth generation of his family in Virginia, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, March 21, 1864. He was educated at the public schools of the district and later attended McGuire's University Preparatory School, after which he matriculated at the Medical College of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1892. Displaying a deep interest in art, Dr. Brodnax studied under the eminent sculptor, Edward V. Valentine of Richmond, and at the Art Students' League, in New York, prior to his medical training. It was his love for anatomy which led to his study of medicine, which profession was his personal preference. Upon his qualifying to practice, he opened his office to a general practice which flourished under his diligent service. For more than twenty years he had been a teacher of anatomy, first at the Richmond Art Club, and then at the University College of Richmond, having been elected professor of anatomy in 1910, and upon the merging of this school with the Medical College of Virginia had been associate professor of anatomy of the combined institutions. He served as coroner of old Manchester, which is now South Richmond, for thirty years, retiring only when the stress of his collegiate activities prevented him from giving his full attention to his duties. During the World War, and true to the traditions of his family, all of whom contributed their services to their country in times of need, Dr. Brodnax was a member of the Volunteer Medical Corps, in which he achieved a distinguished record.

It was in the field of teaching that Dr. Brodnax found his greatest rewards and chief joy. A sincere student himself, he understood the problems which confronted those who sought the knowledge of medicine and the psychology of the younger generation in their pursuit of learning. By the force of his personality, he inspired the intimacy of his students and earned the reverence and admiration of all who attended his classes. Introducing his own drawings and sculptures into his lectures, he made the study of anatomy, a living and creative course, and by his personal interest and enthusiastic presentation of the subject attained marked success. As a member of this time honored profession, he sensed a keen responsibility in upholding the standards which it had achieved, and he felt a conscientious duty to prepare those who were to carry on the practice to the consummate degree. How well he did this, is indicated in the gesture by the "X-Ray," the College Year Book, in which the thirty-third graduating class

dedicated the volume to him as witness of their love and affection to one who was never too busy to hear and help in their studies and in all other matters in which they felt the need of mature advice. This unique recognition and honor was the first in the history of the college.

Dr. Brodnax once said in a discussion of whether medicine is an art or a science, that were art to be taken out of medicine all that would remain would be work without love, machinery without power, material without beauty and body without soul. Although he claimed that his accomplishments in art were merely occasional excursions from his chosen work as a source of mental recreation, he has gained an enviable reputation in high art. Concerned with anatomical work, his products in canvas and in stone are closely related to that field. It is said that his bust of Dr. Hunter McGuire is the truest representation and most striking resemblance of any other work. Another bust of a Red Cross nurse has caught the agony and suffering of all the ages, and the understanding of love of all womanhood in her face. His latest work was "Only a Dream," in which he pictures himself consulting with three eminent anatomists, and standing between Henry Gray, Henry Morris and Daniel J. Cunningham, who are grouped around the figure of a woman. The picture is remarkable for its conception, for its execution and for the unusual feat, which Dr. Broadnax has accomplished in drawing himself twice. He had many pictures and placques showing cross sections of the body and the tissues which he used in his lectures. He had received widespread recognition and congratulation for his "Only a Dream," which he presented to the Medical College, and which is one of the prized possessions of the institution. Among his contributions to literature, Dr. Brodnax has written numerous articles on medicine, and his "Notes on Applied Anatomy" and his "Outlines of Osteology" are used by the Medical College. He has also assisted in the illustration of two medical books, and many of his drawings have been published in several anatomical volumes in the United States and Europe.

He was a member of the Upsilon Chapter of Phi Rho Sigma Fraternity, of the Richmond Academy of Medicine and of the Kappa Psi Collegiate fraternity. He was likewise a member of the Medical Society of Virginia, the Chesterfield County Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society, and the Coroners' Association of Virginia, of which he was a vice-president, and also the Anatomical Board of Virginia, of which he was the secretary. He was affiliated with the Virginia Historical Society, a scion of the Colonial Cavaliers, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Sons of the Confederacy. He was recently elected a Fellow in the Association of American Anatomists.

Dr. John W. Brodnax married, April 7, 1904, Daisy Gertrude Conway, a daughter of Joseph C. and Mary (Franklin) Conway. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Elizabeth Bolling, born December 13, 1907. 2. Dorothy, born May 17, 1909. 3. Mary Bathurst, born October 14, 1911. 4. Cornelia Batte, born February 15, 1916. 5. Anna Meriwether, born December 21, 1921. 6. John Wilkins, Jr., born April 3, 1924. 7. Robert Walter, born October 4, 1926. With his family he was a communicant of the Episcopal faith, and attended the Memorial Church of that denomination in his community.

Dr. Brodnax died, October 20, 1926.

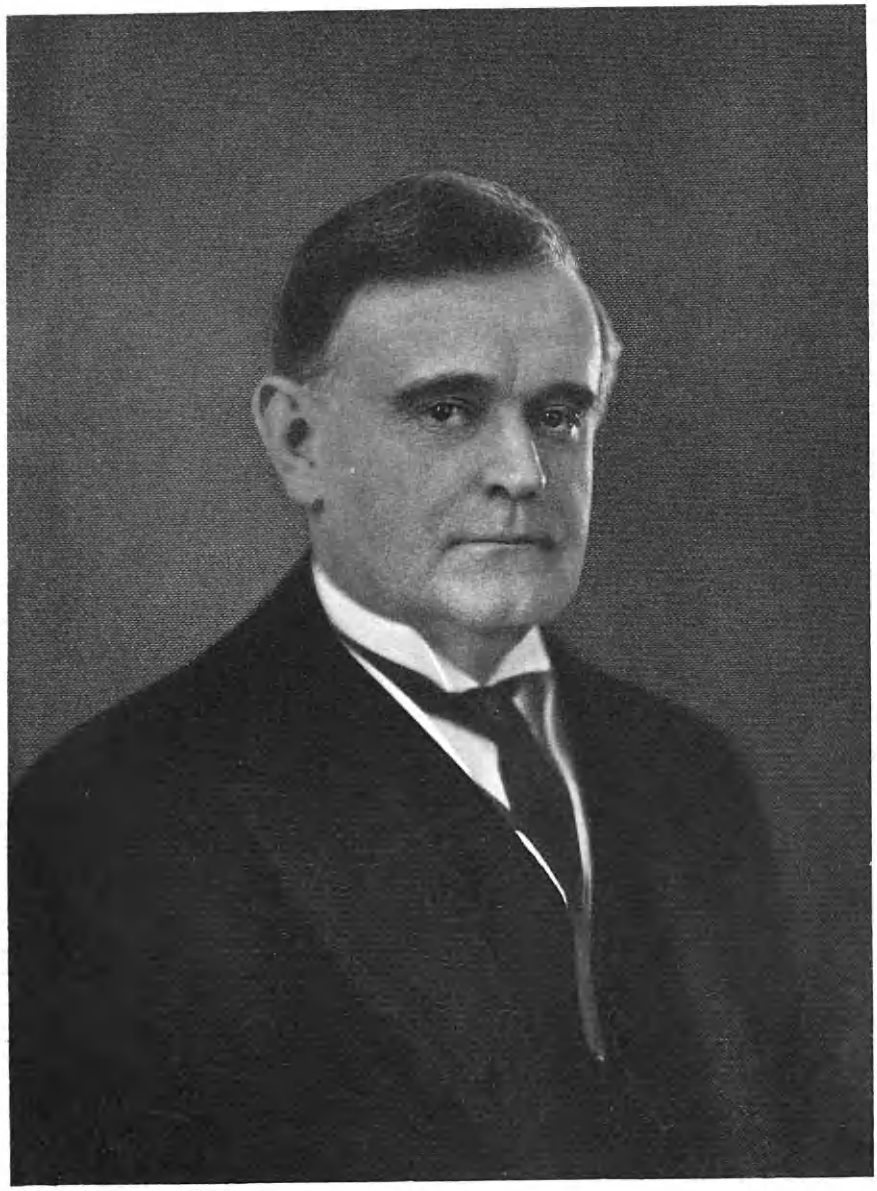
The tributes paid him and his family were touching and fitting testimonials of the position he had held in his every field of endeavor. From his college came the resolutions of the junior and senior classes of their love, regard and appreciation of his unselfish and sympathetic consideration and invaluable assistance. From his neighbors and associates came memorials of great esteem in recognition for his tireless and public-spirited efforts in their behalf. His had been a life of achievements with the gentle and courteous manner of the physician and the enthusiastic and Bohemian understanding of the artist. He was an ideal husband and faithful and thoughtful father. His family predominated his affections and he strived successfully to be not only the father, but also the confidant and friend of his children. Knowing human nature so well as a result of his many years of teaching, and his ability to catch the moods and emotions of people in his art, he ably and comprehensively interpreted the problems of every one who sought his counsel. He was too much concerned with the welfare of his family and his students to take an active interest in social affairs, yet his presence at gatherings lent profound and inspired charm to the occasion. With his passing the college has lost a teacher, whose ideals and sense of responsibility to his institution, profession and students produced the best in each member of his class; the community lost a man and a citizen of sterling and distinguished qualities; his neighbors, a friend and associate who could rationalize and apprehend the meaning of their questions and could suggest solutions with rare intelligence; and his family lost a member who combined the consummate principles of father and husband to the finest development of his wife's and children's welfare. His name is justly added to those who have contributed much to their country and their professions and the list of illustrious members of his own family who have preceded him in the generations which have gone before.

PARRISH, James Scott,

Manufacturer.

Descendant of a family which is closely identified with the history of Virginia, James Scott Parrish has given of his best to his community and has established all the enterprises with which he has been connected on a secure and solid foundation. Mr. Parrish is head of a number of important corporations and the estimation in which he is held by his business associates is testified to by the fact that he has, by unanimous choice, been elected to the position of vice-president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Parrish was born at Richmond, Virginia, December 12, 1869, the son of William Henry and Mary (Kirkpatrick) Parrish. The family is originally of Irish stock, although the earliest settlers in this country, who came to Virginia in Colonial days, arrived here from England. From the days of the arrival of the first Parrish on American soil the name has been ever to the forefront in all struggles for the right, government records bearing today testimony that some member of the family has borne his part in the War of the Revolution, the Mexican and Spanish-American wars, and on important overseas and home duties during the World War. William Henry Parrish, born July 27, 1834, was founder of the Richmond Cedar Works. He was the son of Carson W. and Mary Steele (Coffey) Parrish. His wife was the daughter of John Kirkpatrick, who married Jane Maria Jellis,



daughter of a Captain Jellis, of the English Army, and a near relation of General McCreagh, of Lord Wellington's staff, and who settled in 1819 at Cartersville, Virginia. Mary (Kirkpatrick) Parrish, the mother of James Scott Parrish, was a woman of strong character and personality, who gave her son every possible advantage in his early days.

He was instructed by private tutors in Richmond, following which he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1892. He then entered his father's concern, the Richmond Cedar Works, until 1920, during which time he became treasurer of the parent concern and president of several of its subsidiary corporations. In 1920 he sold out his interests and developed a number of other companies, among them being the Economy Concrete Company of Virginia, and the Richmond Foundry and Manufacturing Company, of which two concerns he is president. Mr. Parrish is also treasurer of the Concrete Pipe Products Company, and treasurer of the Chesapeake Corporation, the latter concern manufacturing wood pulp at West Point, Virginia. From 1924 to 1926, inclusive, he was president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, and during the incumbency of Claude A. Swanson as Governor he served as colonel on his official staff. He is a director of the First and Merchants' Bank and was for some time a member of the Virginia Port Authority. Among the many honors Mr. Parrish has received was that of member of the Citizens' Committee on a consolidation and amplification program for State and county governments.

Mr. Parrish is an elder of Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday school affiliated with that edifice. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Hampden-Gidney College and of the Presbyterian Church General Assembly Training School, South. He was first general chairman of the Richmond Community Fund and, as mentioned, is vice-president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. He is a deep student of business conditions and gives unselfishly of his service to many of the public organizations of his community. Mr. Parrish is very fond of outdoor life and pleasures and is an active member of the Commonwealth, Westmoreland, University, Hermitage Country, Swannanoa and Virginia Country clubs. His college fraternity is Sigma Chi.

On December 6, 1893, Mr. Parrish was married to Edith, daughter of George and Mary Ella (Winch) Winch, of Brookline, Massachusetts. The parents of Mrs. Parrish, although both bearing the same name, were not related to each other. Mrs. Parrish is president of the Young Women's Christian Association of Richmond and is most active in all movements for the advancement and care of the younger generation. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Eleanor Winch; married to Robert T. Barton, Jr., of Richmond. 2. James Scott Parrish, Jr.; a student at Princeton University.

DOCKWEILER, Isidore Bernard, A. B., A. M., LL. D.,

Attorney.

A native son of California, Isidore Bernard Dockweiler has been distinguished not only by his interests and activities in his home city of Los Angeles, but by notable service in the State and Nation. He has been a member of the California bar over thirty-eight years.

Mr. Dockweiler was born in Los Angeles, December 28, 1867. His father, Henry Dockweiler, was born in the Rhein Pfalz, belonging to Bavaria, and his mother, Margaretha (Sugg) Dockweiler, was born in Alsace. They were among the early settlers in Southern California. His father came to Los Angeles in 1852. At the time of his arrival in Los Angeles the dominant characteristics of that community, now destined to become one of the great cities of the world, were those of the Spanish and the Mexican régime.

In his youthful years Isidore B. Dockweiler showed the ability to help himself. In 1883 he received a commercial diploma from St. Vincent's College, and for two years was employed as a bookkeeper. He reëntered St. Vincent's and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1887. His father died at Los Angeles, April 12, 1887. In 1887-88, the son was employed as a surveyor, and at the same time studied law with the firm of Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson at Los Angeles. He was admitted to the California bar in 1889, and in the same year St. Vincent's College gave him the Master of Arts degree, and in 1912 conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Early in his professional career he was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of California, the United States Supreme Court and the bars of Arizona and Nevada. His extensive practice has extended throughout the Southwest. He is the senior member of the law firm of Dockweiler, Dockweiler & Finch, of which firm his three eldest sons, Thomas A. J. Dockweiler, Henry I. Dockweiler, and John F. Dockweiler, are partners.

In 1902 Mr. Dockweiler was nominated as Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of California, and for many years has been an influential leader in his party. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, in 1908. Since 1916 he has been a member of the Democratic National Committee. By appointment of President Wilson, he served as a member of the Board of United States Indian Commissioners from 1913 to 1920, when he resigned. He is a member of the Los Angeles County, California State, and American Bar associations. He served as a director of the Los Angeles Public Library from 1897 to 1899, and from 1901 to 1911, and a part of the time was president of the board. He was a trustee of St. Vincent's College from 1897 to 1911, and of the State Normal School at San Diego from 1898 to 1919.

Mr. Dockweiler is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the California Club, Los Angeles Country Club, and the Newman Club of Los Angeles. He is a director of a number of business and financial corporations.

On June 30, 1891, Mr. Dockweiler married Miss Gertrude Reeve, at San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Dockweiler have a remarkable family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. His sons Thomas, Henry, John, and George are lawyers. Thomas is a member of the Social Service Commission of Los Angeles, and Henry was a member of the United States Diplomatic Corps for eight years. Another son, Edward Vincent, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and is a member of the Construction Corps of the Navy. His three youngest sons are still in college or high school. The oldest daughter, Mary Gertrude, is the wife of William K. Young, a Los Angeles attorney, in prac-

tice with his father in the firm of Young and Young, and his daughter Rosario Margaret is the wife of Dr. Marcus E. Crahan.

Mr. Dockweiler is one of the prominent Roman Catholics of Los Angeles, and in the spring of 1924 was created a Knight of St. Gregory by Pope Pius XI, in recognition of his devotion to religion and humanity.

MARCUSE, Milton E.,

Manufacturer.

In the development of manufacturing interests in Virginia, Milton E. Marcuse, of Richmond, has played an important part, while to civic enterprises he has contributed a liberality and enthusiasm that have been second to that of no other leader. Mr. Marcuse grew up in those difficult times that were a reflection of the reconstruction period of the Civil War, and on account of the tightness of the times in financial affairs he was unable to go further in his education than the high school, but with fine spirit he fought for opportunity, and by dint of sheer ability advanced himself from an obscure position to a manufacturing partnership, after which he became the head of his own business. His career from that point has been one success after another, until today he is one of the most important commercial leaders in the city of Richmond.

Milton E. Marcuse was born August 27, 1869, at Richmond, Virginia, the son of Jonas and Rosalie (Mitteldorfer) Marcuse. His father, a merchant, born January 1, 1832, served as a private in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. His mother was a daughter of Moses and Fannie Mitteldorfer, born March 7, 1846, and died October 22, 1912. Jonas and Rosalie (Mitteldorfer) Marcuse were married March 5, 1863, and of this union five children were born: 1. Alexander J., born August 23, 1864. 2. Sadie, born March 5, 1866, married Myer Kirsh. 3. Isaac J., born November 16, 1867. 4. Milton E., of whom further. 5. Moses M., born August 25, 1874. The Marcuse family are of Jewish race and observe the forms and ceremonials of the Jewish faith. They are of German ancestry, having been descended from Abraham Marcuse, grandfather of Milton E. Marcuse, who was a native of Berlin, Germany, where he married Jeanette Myers.

Milton E. Marcuse received his preliminary education in the primary schools of California, where his family had removed when he was a small lad. The family returning to Virginia, he entered the Richmond schools and graduated from the Richmond High School in 1886. Soon after his graduation from high school he started his business career as an employee of Myers Brothers & Company, tobacconists. He worked hard and saved his money, so that in 1888 he felt safe in branching out for himself as an associate with C. H. Hasker in the manufacture of tags and labels for tobacco. The firm prospered from the start, and in 1890 the Hasker & Marcuse Manufacturing Company was formed, which was later purchased by the American Can Company, at the time of its organization. Mr. Marcuse remained with the American Can Company as factory manager and sales agent for the States of Virginia and North Carolina. The purchase was consummated in 1901, at which time Mr. Marcuse assisted in forming the purchasing concern. In 1904 Mr. Marcuse became interested in the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company, which he helped to organize, manufacturers of kraft wrap-

ping paper, and of which he was made vice-president and treasurer, and still later president, a position he now (1928) holds. The company have large mills at Big Island and Coleman's Falls, Virginia, where they manufacture kraft wrapping papers and specialties of all kinds, turning out about seventy-five tons per diem. The firm employs about 275 people, and Mr. Marcuse's interest in their physical and moral welfare is evidenced by the fact that he has had a large auditorium built in connection with the mill, where are given lectures by prominent speakers of the day, and also moving picture shows, all selected with a view to uplift as well as to entertain. There is a large playground, installed with all modern equipment to keep their physical condition in trim, and a clinic, also supplied with all modern appliances, with a doctor and nurse in constant attendance, where they may receive medical attention at any time. By means of the lectures and moving pictures Mr. Marcuse has instilled in their minds a great civic pride in having a clean town, which has been accomplished by liberal use of paint in keeping their homes bright looking, and by tending their lawns and flower gardens. Still broader in its scope has been Mr. Marcuse's notable plan of encouraging his employees to save their money. For every dollar placed in the bank by the employees, he deposits another dollar to their credit, which is a great incentive to one and all to be as economical as possible and ward off the proverbial "rainy day." His sincere religious faith is most practically demonstrated and rendered effective by contributing largely to the churches and the salaries of the ministers, and of the teacher connected with the church and Sunday school. His vigorous personality, unselfish devotion to the interests of his employees, and his uprightness of character, have placed him high in the estimation and admiration of his fellow-townsmen and employees. Mr. Marcuse is also vice-president of the General Paper Company, with mills for the manufacture of paper towels, at Buck Run, Pennsylvania.

Throughout Mr. Marcuse's entire career his moves have been characterized by fine judgment and a progressive spirit, so that he has taken high rank with the business world and become a paragon for the admiration of his associates. From 1900 to 1910 he served as president of the Board of Directors of the Virginia Penitentiary. He is also at the present time president of the Bank of Big Island, Virginia; vice-president of the General Paper Company of New York; president of the Rosecliff Development Company of Richmond who own and operate power and public utilities plants at Snowden, Virginia; member of the Executive Committee of the American Paper and Pulp Association; and a director in the First & Merchants' Bank of Richmond, the West Disinfecting Company of New York, and was a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America at Washington, D. C. Mr. Marcuse is very actively interested in many local and national Jewish welfare organizations, being an officer of the Home for Incurables at Richmond and of the Hebrew Orphan Home at Atlanta, Georgia. During the period of the World War, Mr. Marcuse was a thorough-going patriot, and gave unstintedly of his time and money to all forms of war work, serving as a member of various committees and also helping in every way possible to make a success of all the Liberty and Victory Loan Drives instituted by the United States Treasury Department.

Mr. Marcuse is a leading and prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in both the York and Scottish Rites. He is a Past Master of Fraternal Lodge, No. 53; Past High Priest of Temple Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; a thirty-second degree member of Dalebo Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of Acca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Past President of Richmond Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. His clubs include the Jefferson and Lakeside Country clubs of Richmond, of both of which he has been president.

Milton E. Marcuse married, October 24, 1894, Rosa May, daughter of Jacob and Hannah May, of Richmond, her father a leading merchant of this city.

ADDISON, James Allison,

Banker.

A typical home-loving citizen, who could not be enticed from his hearthstone by any of the superficial allurements of the day, James Allison Addison, banker, of Richmond, Virginia, was one of those characters all too rare in this modern age of hustle and bustle, noise and excitement. Mr. Addison did his duty every day in connection with his work as a pioneer of the Richmond Savings Bank, and when night came, he wanted to be surrounded by his family in the quiet of his home, or absorbed in some good book intended to refresh his mind and deepen the scope of his understanding. It is easily understood, therefore, that when he passed away, his going was the occasion for much genuine sorrow on the part of his family and his friends, to whom he was everything that a man should be.

James Allison Addison was born at Richmond, November 13, 1867, the son of Edmund B. Addison and Emily (Crockford) Addison, and is the eighth member in direct line from Colonel John Addison, brother of Reverend Launcelot Addison, dean of Litchfield, and father of the famous essayist, Joseph Addison. Another brother was Reverend Anthony Addison, rector of Abington and chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough. Colonel John Addison came to America from England in 1667; he died in 1719, and is buried beneath the altar of the church he served. In common with his family in England, he was an ardent Whig, and his signature is found in a letter of congratulation to King William. He was a Privy Councillor of the "intruding government introduced by the Protestant Revolution." In 1692 he was a member of His Majesty's Council and presiding judge of Charles County, Maryland. He also distinguished himself in fights with the Indians, and bore the title of "Colonel in the Military Establishment of the Colonies." He was the leading parishioner in establishing St. John's Parish, Maryland, and in building Broad Creek Church, of which his great-grandson, Reverend Walter D. Addison, became rector. He was a large contributor to King William's School, at that time about to be made into a free institution. He married the widow of Thomas Dent, who was a daughter of the Reverend William Atkinson, the owner of 12,000 acres of land, and the first clergyman of the Church of England to enter the province of Maryland. Returning to England on business, Colonel John Addison died there, intestate, leaving considerable wealth there as well as a large landed estate in this country. The second in the line of succession was Colonel Thomas Addison, a military leader, Privy Councilor, and visitor to the free

schools. He married (first) Elizabeth Tasker, and (second) Eleanor, daughter of Colonel Walter Smith. The third was John Addison, who inherited most of his father's estate in Maryland, and married Susannah Wilkinson. The fourth was Thomas (2) Addison, who married Rebecca Dulany, daughter of Walter and Mary (Grafton) Dulany, of Annapolis, Maryland, and granddaughter of Daniel Dulany, a prominent man of early Maryland. This Daniel Dulany was a student of Trinity College, Dublin, when a quarrel with his stepmother induced his father to withdraw his allowance. He left college, and being without funds, indentured himself to the captain of a vessel loading for Maryland. On his arrival he was transferred to Colonel George Plater, attorney-general of the province, who paid the captain for his passage, and finding him an educated gentleman, he made the runaway his clerk. Later Daniel Dulany studied law under the leadership of Colonel Plater, and in 1710 was admitted to the Provincial Bar. In 1716 he went to London, where he became a student of law at Gray's Inn. On his return to Maryland he married a daughter of Colonel Plater, and after her death married a daughter of Colonel Walter Smith and a sister of Eleanor, wife of Colonel Thomas Addison. For nearly forty years Daniel Dulany held high position in the Maryland government and in the affections of the people. He was successively councilman, alderman and recorder of the city of Annapolis, attorney-general, judge of the admiralty, commissary-general, receiver-general and councillor of the province, holding the latter office under Governors Bladen, Ogle and Sharpe. For several years he was the leader of the "Country Party" in the Maryland House of Assembly. He died in 1753 and was buried with his second wife at an Annapolis cemetery, where their tombs yet remain. In 1782 he caused to be built a mansion in Annapolis, that was sold to the government with seven acres of ground, in 1808, by Major Walter Dulany. The mansion stood until 1883, when Captain Ramsay, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, tore it down to make room for a more modern place as the residence of the commandant. Congress was incensed over this action, and during Captain Ramsay's life refused to appropriate money for the new structure, but when he passed, the money was appropriated and the building restored as nearly as possible with the original brick. This old mansion, with its beautiful gardens extending down to the water's edge, was the home of Walter Dulany, and later his son-in-law, Thomas Addison, made it his home, and Reverend Walter Dulany Addison, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Dulany) Addison, was there born.

The fifth ancestor in the line was Reverend Walter Dulany Addison, born at Annapolis, January 1, 1769. Thomas Addison died in 1775, and two years earlier his father-in-law had preceded him. Walter D. Addison died January 31, 1848; he married, in June, 1792, Elizabeth Hesselius, daughter of John and Mary (Young) Hesselius, of "Primrose Hill," the family home two miles from Annapolis. The sixth ancestor, Dr. Edmund Brice Addison, was born at Oxon Hill, near Annapolis, in 1794, and died at Washington, D. C., in 1878. He was a man of scholarly attainments, a great reader and lover of home. After the death of his wife he removed to Alexandria, Virginia, where blindness blighted his later years, but despite which he said just before his death, "From childhood to youth, from manhood to old age, I have been continu-

H. Edgar Sherts.

ally blessed in my whole life." Dr. Addison practiced medicine very successfully. He married Eliza D. Bowie, a native of Maryland, who died in that State. The seventh was Edmund Brice Addison (2), born in Prince George's County, Maryland, May 25, 1834, who served through the Civil War with the Confederacy and after it became vice-president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. He married, October 21, 1859, in Alexandria, Emily Crockford, daughter of John and Ellen Crockford, who came to New Jersey from England; to this couple was born James Allison Addison.

James Allison Addison was educated at McCabe's Academy, Petersburg, Virginia, and Richmond College, at Richmond. After spending a year in St. Louis, he returned to Richmond, where he entered the employ of the Whittle, Sidnor Company, wholesale grocers, later so applying himself that he was rewarded with a partnership in the business. Presently he sold his interest and became associated with the Richmond Savings Bank, with which he remained and attained a gratifying success until 1923, when he retired from active business pursuits.

Mr. Addison was a member of the Commonwealth Club and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, but these were the only organizations he would join. At the same time, he was a liberal and forward-looking citizen, and gave generously of his time and money to advance the interests of his community.

Mr. Addison married, June 11, 1896, at Richmond, Grace Jolliffe, daughter of Dr. Charles Jolliffe and Sallie (Merryman) Jolliffe, both natives of Virginia. Dr. Jolliffe practiced medicine at Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, although he did not take up the profession until after he was forty years of age. The children of James Allison Addison and Grace (Jolliffe) Addison were four: 1. Grafton Dulany, married Anne Withers. 2. James Churchill, married Mary Rozie. 3. Edward Wardwell. 4. Grace Merryman.

The death of Mr. Addison occurred at Richmond, May 29, 1926, and thus closed the life of a man whose contribution to home and business activities left its impression on the community, and whose loss brought deep sorrow to a host of friends.

SHERTS, H. Edgar,

Attorney.

A special study of the part played by members of the American bar in the upbuilding of communities throughout the country, in upholding just and beneficent principles of government, in furthering the economic and educational progress of small towns as well as large cities, would reveal the names of able and influential men like H. Edgar Sherts, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. His strength, both of mind and character, has been a potent factor in community advancement for nearly a quarter of a century. He has served the individual citizen well as a lawyer, the town as a whole as assistant district attorney, and business as counsel to important corporations.

The Sherts family is one of the oldest in Lancaster County, dating back to the first settlers of Paradise Township, who built their pioneer homesteads there in 1730. James Hervey Sherts, father of the subject of this record, was a farmer by occupation, public-spirited, and patriotic. He served in the Civil War as sergeant of Company K, 15th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was for many years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died January 14,

1906, at the age of sixty-six. James H. Sherts married Barbara Bachman, of East Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, descended from a family which came to the county in 1712. Children: H. Edgar, of further mention; and William B., a prominent farmer of Strasburg Township.

H. Edgar Sherts, son of James H. and Barbara (Bachman) Sherts, was born in Bart Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1872. Although average educational opportunities were afforded him, Mr. Sherts has carved out his own career through the vigilant exercise of his special abilities and through willingness to work hard and long and steadily. He attended the public schools of West Lampeter Township and Millersville Normal School, from which he graduated in 1896. He then taught school in order to secure funds for preparing himself for the law. His work included nine terms of service in Lancaster County, four of these being in Manheim Township, two in East Lampeter, and three in Strasburg. He then entered the law office of I. C. Arnold, a leading attorney of his day. Under this tutelage, Mr. Sherts progressed rapidly and was able to pass his examination for the bar on October 2, 1902.

Since that date, for a period of nearly a quarter of a century, Mr. Sherts has been practicing his profession in Lancaster with constantly increasing success. In civic and financial circles he has been brought forward to serve the people. He was National delegate, representing Lancaster County, in the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1916 and 1920. Beginning in 1905 he served as assistant district attorney for four years, an experience which was followed by an appointment to the office of special attorney for the Commissioner of Banking in the liquidation of the Agricultural Trust Company of Lancaster. He is attorney for the Guarantee Trust Company, of Lancaster, and the Farmers' National Bank of Quarryville.

His broad interests have brought him into affiliation with many local movements and organizations. He is secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Millersville Normal School, and a member of the Young Republicans, of Lancaster. During the World War he was adjutant, with the rank of captain, of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, which was organized then, and was chairman of the Local Draft Board, No. 4, of Lancaster County. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Washington Lodge, No. 156, of Quarryville; Lancaster Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Lancaster Council, No. 19, Royal and Select Masters; Lancaster Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; and Lancaster Lodge of Perfection, as well as the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Malta; Camp No. 19, Sons of Veterans; the Hamilton Club, and the Media Heights Club. He also belongs to the Pennsylvania Society of New York. His religious adherence is given to the Zion Reformed Church of Millersville, of which he is an elder.

On April 10, 1902, H. Edgar Sherts married Anna Beates Geiger, of Quarryville, daughter of Charles and Frances (Stoner) Geiger. Four children were born of the union: Charles Geiger; John Bachman; Richard B., and Barbara Frances.

AIRHEART, Andrew Jackson,

Merchant.

The American business builder has been one of the most potent factors in National

progress, particularly in the South, where economic recovery after the Civil War and its subsequent depression depended of necessity on men of great courage and resourcefulness. In this class belonged the late Andrew Jackson Airheart, of Roanoke, Virginia. He was an outstanding representative of the generation following the war, who bore the burden of changing the South from the prosperous and agricultural section of ante-bellum days to the present industrial community. Besides building up a men's clothing establishment which ranked among the first of his section, he participated constructively in a wide range of civic and general business enterprises.

Andrew Jackson Airheart was born June 23, 1869, in Roanoke County, near Roanoke, Virginia, son of a native Virginian, John William Airheart, and his wife, Anna (Trout) Airheart. With the family of two boys and two girls, when the subject of this record was four years old, the parents moved to Limestone, Virginia, where they remained for several years. The father's health failed, and the son assumed the responsibility of operating the farm when the family returned to the old homestead, four miles from Roanoke. While successfully operating it and sharing in the general upkeep of the family, Mr. Airheart accomplished the almost superhuman feat of completing his education by attending school in Roanoke. Five years of this grueling experience finally ended in the removal of the Airhearts to Roanoke, where the young man completed his schooling in a commercial college. He then became a clerk in a clothing house.

Having mastered the details of merchandising with respect to men's clothes, Mr. Airheart established a business of his own, April 29, 1902, on Salem Avenue, then one of the leading streets of Roanoke. His capital was small. His senior partner not very active, was Dr. J. W. V. Kirk. The firm was known as Airheart-Kirk Clothing Company, of which Mr. Airheart was president. Nine years later the growing business was moved to Campbell Avenue, where it has prospered for sixteen years. It rapidly came to be known as the leading retail clothing store in the town. Its head, Mr. Airheart, prospered not only in his own business, but as an executive in various other enterprises and became extremely popular in all circles of Roanoke. He was a director in the Night and Day Bank, now known as the State and City Bank, and in the American National Bank. His business ethics were of the idealistic type, involving strict integrity and fairness in all his dealings. His adherence to these principles and his unwearying devotion to his business brought him personal success and enabled him to give such excellent service to the community that he was one of its most popular citizens. His employees also held him in deep affection and respect. It was his habit to assign to each a special province and to leave him a large margin of liberty of action within that province, a custom which resulted in happy, satisfied, and efficient activity on their part. Mr. Airheart was a clear and forceful speaker on the topic he so well knew—business building. Many of his speeches were published because of their excellence. He was president of the Booster Club and never missed a Booster trip; was an active officer of the Rotary Club; and president of the Retail Merchants' Association of Roanoke, and a member of the Roanoke Chamber of Commerce. His political views were those of the Democratic party, but were broad and liberal. He was a communicant of the Virginia Heights

Lutheran Church. A member of many fraternal orders and especially active in the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Airheart organized the local branch of "Dokkies," a lodge which bears the same relation to the parent organization as does that of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine to the Free and Accepted Masons. He frequently represented his lodges in local, county, and State conventions, for he was a natural leader. Travel was one of his favorite forms of recreation and took him to all parts of America. The growing of flowers in his garden he also loved, tending his plants in his leisure hours and producing beautiful blossoms and sturdy shrubbery.

Andrew Jackson Airheart married (first) Mary Robertson, of Bedford, Virginia, October 15, 1904, and they had two children: Hazel Frances and Madolyn Burrows Airheart. He married (second), June 17, 1922, Posye Burgess, of Henry County, Virginia, daughter of Captain John Henry Burgess and Mary (Foster) Burgess, the former a prominent farmer of Henry County. She was the youngest of a family of ten children, and was a student at Salem Academy, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Of the second union was born a son, Andrew Jackson Airheart, Jr.

Death ended the useful and meritorious career of this fine man and citizen on May 3, 1926, when he was in his fifty-seventh year. He was interred in Fairview Cemetery, Roanoke, Virginia. His enthusiastic support was assured to all civic activities and to every movement dedicated to human welfare. He was a faithful church worker, a friend to educational progress, an advocate of liberal and intelligent public service. To his family he was a loving and beneficent husband and father, and to the wide circle of friends he so easily won and held, he was a magnetic and delightful companion, a helpful friend.

RUFFIN, Joseph Roulhac,

Freight Traffic Manager.

The late Joseph Roulhac Ruffin, of Roanoke and Norfolk, Virginia, freight traffic manager of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, was a remarkable man in a number of ways, and his passing was not only a matter of grief to a large circle of friends, but a distinct loss to the community. He was a man of the strictest integrity as well as of unusual ability, careful of his commitments as he trudged the road of life, but punctilious in keeping them, and by nature deeply religious and a devoted communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Although he was distinctly a home lover and a better husband and father than club man, he belonged to a number of social organizations and enjoyed an occasional game of golf. His efficiency and happiness were curtailed in his later years by illness, which proved so tenacious as to take him to the Great Beyond in the prime of life, yet the main part of his work was done and he met his Maker with the serene confidence of a true Christian and God-fearing man. It was in these later sad days of illness that the strength of his character asserted itself most forcibly, for he battled bravely against a fate that was inevitable.

Joseph Roulhac Ruffin was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, October 10, 1862, in the period of the Civil War, when it was thought by many that the South might emerge victorious, and nearly three years before the great debacle which swept away so many fortunes of Southern men and brought such hardship upon the noble women of the section. His father, Peter Browne Ruffin, was a merchant in his younger days, but later became a railroad executive, and was an unusually high type of man. His mother, Mary (Jones) Ruffin, was a

woman of charming personality and unusual strength of character and was connected with one of the well-known pioneer families. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Ruffin, served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and was a man respected for his deep legal learning and his justness as a presiding officer. Dr. Sterling Ruffin, of Washington, D. C., one of the personal physicians of the late President Woodrow Wilson, is a member of this connection.

Mr. Ruffin received a common school education through the heroic sacrifices of his parents, but since he came along in those dread reconstruction days so entrenched in the bitter memories of the Southern people, he was forced to engage in bread-winning at an early age. Through the hard school of experience he then passed, and in a line whose favors are not won easily, for the railroad business calls for the survival of the fittest to a greater degree, perhaps, than any other. Prior to taking up his life work, however, he obtained employment at the age of sixteen in a mercantile store of New York City, where he remained learning fundamentals for two years. Then he returned to Virginia. Proceeding to the great tidewater port of Norfolk, he was employed by the Norfolk & Western Railroad in its department handling freight. He performed his duties with such ability and fidelity that he was steadily advanced up to the point of his death, at which time he held the position of freight traffic manager and was in line for immediate promotion to a higher position when the decline of his health began. His worth to the railroad was demonstrated on many occasions, and he was complimented several times by offers of other concerns at a higher salary, but his loyalty to the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company and his desire to put all of his eggs in one basket, to use a familiar expression, caused him to decline a change. There was another reason which impelled him to remain where he was; his career had been cast in the mold of railroad work, which is different from any other, and besides, clustered around his main activity were collateral considerations to which he gave some thought and which would have suffered had he transferred his affections to another sphere or to a different concern in the same realm. As soon as he had made headway with the railroad he began to complete his education and to provide himself with certain weapons he had foregone in youth. He read a great deal, and it may be said that this proved a great advantage because he never got into the stereotyped ways of the academy or was obliged to divest himself of false teachings in his search for truth. Source materials, he invariably contended, were the never-failing springs of truth and fact. Although he studied the practical side of knowledge in order that he might apply the correct principles to the problem of obtaining a living, he also knew enough of the classics to make of himself an engaging conversationalist outside of the office in the little groups of friends who gathered about him. Although he cultivated the art of speaking, he did not employ it much, being no politician or exhorter. He possessed a quality characteristic of railroad officials, of preciseness, exactness, systematic application which enabled him to drive through to his objectives. He was resourceful and self-reliant under all conditions, no matter how strenuous, and whether in his office contacts, private life, or work with the church, deplored anything that smacked of patronizing, favors or obsequiousness.

Although he carried about with him strong convictions of truth and justice, he was temperate of speech and modest to the highest degree. On one occasion a business associate turned over to him some important matter to transact, with the remark: "You are very exact, very thorough and very honest." Another said after his demise: "He was fearless, and all he cared to know was the right; with his knowledge ascertained he would spend endless time and energy to reach equitable conclusions and adjustments regardless of who might be concerned. He was a remarkable man, honest and honorable in the highest degree in all his dealings."

During the World War, Mr. Ruffin's patriotic fervor, the soul of the spirit of the Old Dominion, broke into flame. Although he was above the age that Mars regards best, he became, because of his previous training, a member on the Freight Traffic Commission of North Atlantic States, with headquarters at New York City, where he had held his first job. This position was charged with heavy responsibilities, which he discharged with an ability and patriotism characteristic of his every-day activities, and he shared honors with five or six associates possessed of the same technical knowledge and versatility.

Mr. Ruffin was obliged to travel much in connection with his work, so when he was at home he improved his opportunities to enjoy family and friends, and became quite a "home man." He was for many years a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at whose shrine he drank of truth and consecrated himself to the works of the Almighty. Part of his religion was not only acts of charity but promptitude in meeting his financial obligations, and in every way he practiced the principles of the Golden Rule. His obligations discharged and his conscience clear, he turned to those recreational pastimes which bring one into close touch with the spirits of Nature mentioned in the American Declaration of Independence; he recreated himself, prior to his protracted illness, at golf. To other clubs and fraternal order meetings he went but seldom, for home took the remainder of his time.

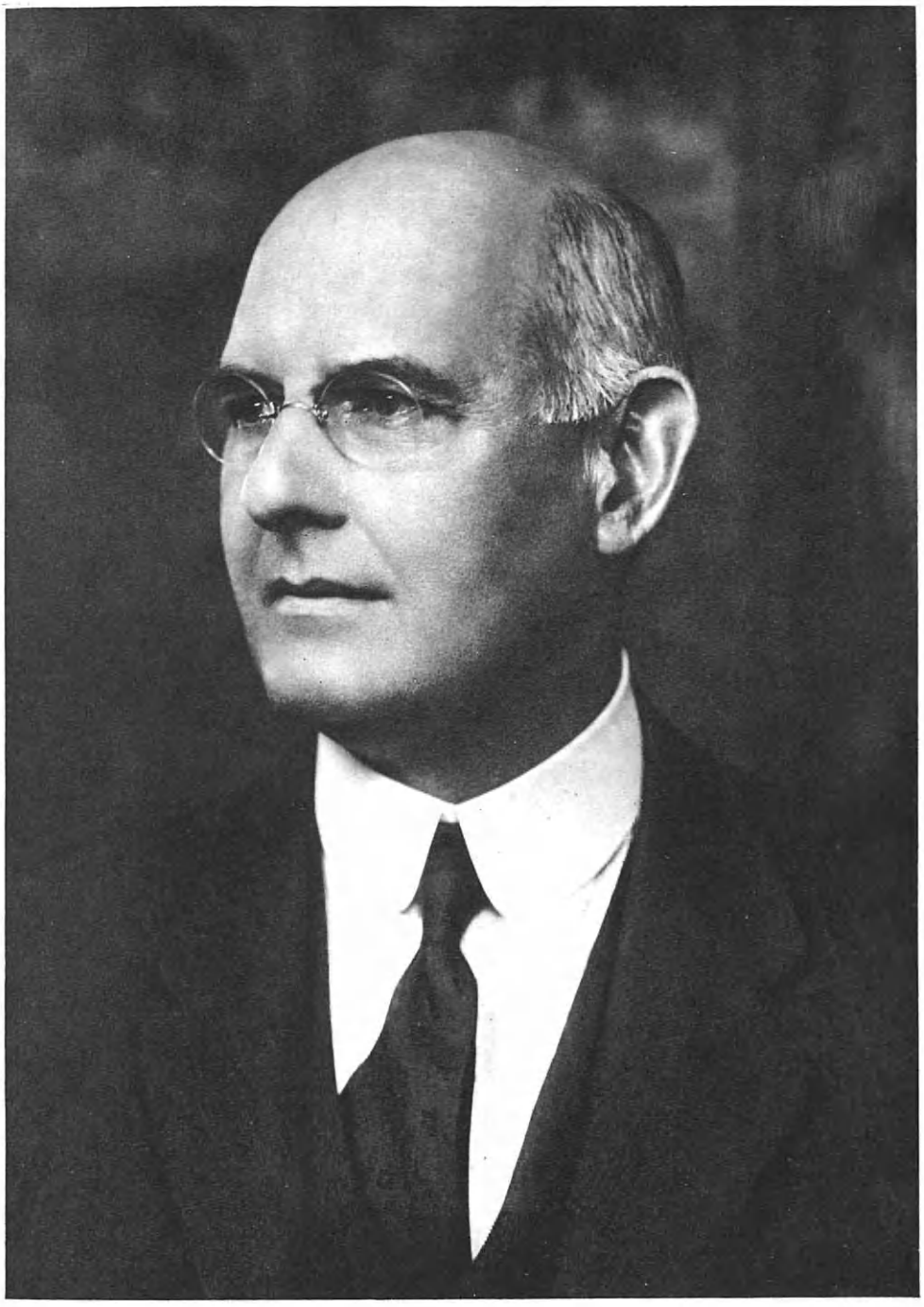
Joseph R. Ruffin married, February 14, 1901, Anna de Graffenried, of Atlanta, Georgia, daughter of Marshall de Graffenried, of French descent, whose name in the South is prominently identified with Georgia and Carolina affairs, and their union was blessed with three sons: 1. Joseph Roulhac. 2. Peter Browne, named after his paternal grandfather. 3. Marshall de Graffenried Ruffin, who, with the widow, survived.

Mr. Ruffin's health declined several years prior to his death, and he died January 28, 1927, following two serious attacks. Thus passed a good man who performed his tasks on earth with unusual ability and whose fine example of Christian character will live after him a long time.

MILLER, Alten Sidney,

Mechanical Engineer.

In all branches of science, the expert is always consulted when an ultimate decision is in question. No one is in a more fitting position to render a final decision than the man who has devoted his life to research and has studied deeply the fundamental principles of things. These experts must, naturally, be well esteemed by those seeking their advice, and in the engineering field, Alten Sidney Miller ranks as one qualified to voice his opinion of the matter under consideration.



Allen S. Miller

It is fitting at this point to make brief mention of Mr. Miller's grandparents.

(I) Captain Christopher Miller was of New Kent County, Virginia. He was twice married, and by his first wife became the parent of a son, Dabney Meredith, of whom further. Christopher Miller died in 1834.

(II) Dabney Meredith Miller, son of Christopher Miller, was born in New Kent County, Virginia, in 1807, and died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1873. He married, February 14, 1832, in Hanover County, Virginia, Frances G. Lumpken.

(III) William Gardner Miller, of Richmond, Virginia, was born in 1834 and died in 1919. He was a prominent merchant. He married Emma H. Wiglesworth, a descendant of General Robert Lewis, who came to America from Wales in 1635, settling in Gloucester County, Virginia. (Family Records.)

(IV) Alten Sidney Miller, son of William Gardner and Emma H. (Wiglesworth) Miller, was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 6, 1868. He was educated in the private schools of Richmond, and then entered Richmond College. Following this, he attended the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer, and of which he is trustee. He obtained his first employment with the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, remaining with this concern a short time, when he accepted an offer for the post of assistant superintendent of the Omaha Gas Company, Omaha, Nebraska. He held this position until 1892, and then went to Chicago as western contract agent for the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. He remained there until 1894, and then took a position as engineer with the East River Gas Company, of Long Island City and the New Amsterdam Gas Company of New York. He continued with these two firms from 1894 to 1902, a part of this time acting also as engineer of construction for the Consolidated Gas Company of New York. In 1902 he became vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Gas Company and the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, maintaining this connection until 1909. For the following two years he was vice-president and subsequently, president of the Union Electric Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. He was in partnership with Alexander C. Humphreys, as the firm of Humphreys & Miller, Incorporated, of New York, consulting engineers, from 1911 to 1915, and since then has been vice-president of the Bartlett-Hayward Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, and during a part of this period, president of the Hyattsville Gas & Electric Company, of Hyattsville, Maryland. He has recently performed important work in appraising all the gas properties in Greater New York for the purpose of establishing new gas rates. Mr. Miller has written several articles on engineering subjects which have been published in the leading technical journals. Mr. Miller is a director and vice-president of the Robinson Fiber Corporation and a director of the Robins Conveying Belt Company.

Alten S. Miller is a member of numerous societies, among them being: The American Institute of Consulting Engineers; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Gas Association, which has absorbed the American Gas Light Association, and of which he is past president; the Illuminating Engineering Society; Natural Gas Association; the Society of Gas Lighting; the Acad-

emy of Political Science; and the Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Along with his varied commercial activities, he still finds time for club membership and is affiliated with the Maryland Club, Baltimore, Maryland; the Railroad Club; the Engineers Club, New York City; and the Nassau Club, Princeton, New Jersey. During the World War Mr. Miller was lieutenant-colonel of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army, and was in charge of the department having the designation of ammunition for cannon. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, District of Columbia. His business offices are located in the Pershing Square Building, New York City, and his residence in Princeton, New Jersey.

Alten Sidney Miller married, January 14, 1902, Virginia Bennett, daughter of Edwin A. and Lucile (Fletcher) Bennett, the former a leading merchant of Jersey City, and the latter a daughter of a Fletcher, who was a half-brother of Charles H. Fletcher, the well-known Castoria manufacturer (both had the same father).

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MOFFETT, Judge William Walter,

Lawyer.

The late Judge William Walter Moffett, of Roanoke, Virginia, was the product of a generation which was too young to enter the Civil War, and was cast upon its receding tides to swim back to the shore. He was seven years of age at the outbreak of this conflict between the North and the South, and eleven years old at its close; consequently he passed through the dreadful period of reconstruction at a tender and impressionable age, and was thrown largely upon his own resources. He rose manfully to the occasion; finished his preliminary schooling with a good record and turned with fine spirit to the tasks that lay before him. Born on a farm and in the midst of the practical things that go with it, he was early inured to the hardships that beset every ambitious and adventurous soul, and it was well for him that this was so, because the stumbling blocks in his path were many. He surmounted them all, became a noted lawyer and an upright judge, and finally received the highest honors as he drew his cloak of retirement about him and withdrew from the stage of earthly affairs.

Judge Moffett was born July 19, 1854, at the old Moffett plantation, "Solitude," in Culpeper County, Virginia; the old home burned down in 1910; it was occupied at the time by a sister of Judge Mof-

fett, and has since been replaced with another dwelling. John Moffett, his father, taught school as a young man and then engaged in farming; he received a liberal education for that day, and filled the position of a Virginia gentleman of the old school. He married Sarah Brown, a woman of strong character and member of a prominent family, and they had four children: 1. William Walter, of whom further. 2. Sarah Ficklin, wife of the Reverend Thomas P. Brown, a Baptist minister of Culpeper. 3. The late Daniel Anderson Moffett, business man of Baltimore. 4. Reverend John Roberts Moffett, Baptist minister and prohibition pioneer who was assassinated at Danville in 1892. John Moffett was a brother of Horatio G. Moffett, a lawyer who distinguished himself in Virginia affairs, and who married Lucinda Brown, a sister of his brother's wife, Sarah; they were daughters of William Brown, son of Gideon and Elizabeth (Roberts) Brown; William Brown married Sarah Ficklin, daughter of Fielding Ficklin, who married a Miss Fant. Horatio G. Moffett, served as Commonwealth Attorney for Rappahannock County many years, and represented that county in the secession convention of 1861 as a Union man, and opposed secession until Virginia was called upon to furnish soldiers to subjugate her sister States of the South. One of his sons, Captain W. D. Moffett, of the Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment, served through the war on the side of the Confederacy and was wounded several times; he commanded the regiment during the last year and surrendered it at Appomattox in 1865. Another son, Walter Franklin, was killed in battle at Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864. A third son, H. G. Moffett, Jr., served as Commonwealth Attorney for Rappahannock County for forty years, and also as Railroad Commissioner of Virginia; his son, William Franklin Moffett, was also Commonwealth's Attorney of Rappahannock County several years.

The Moffetts are of Scotch lineage. Moffett Parish is in Annandale. The Clan Moffett was an ancient border family which made its name respected as far back as William Wallace, and was conspicuous on account of its hectic feud with the Clan Johnstone. The original spelling was Moffat, which form has been retained by certain branches to this day, notably by the member who is associated with the publishing firm of Moffat, Yard & Company. De Moffett was Bishop of Glasgow early in the twelfth century. Early connection with churches was indicated by the family's armorial bearings. A branch of the Lauder Moffats settled at Chipping, Barret County, Hartford, England, prior to 1585, and changed the Scotch form of spelling to Moffett.

Among Judge Moffett's Virginia ancestors were Colonel Walter Anderson, of the English Army; Cyprin Prow; Newman, Brown, Ficklin, Roberts, Fant and Henry Moffett, some of whom came over about 1615 and the last to this country about 1730. Henry Moffett was the earliest American ancestor of the Virginia direct line. Born in 1705, he came to the Lower Northern Neck as a young man. His first wife, Mary Anderson, died young, and his second wife was her sister, Elizabeth Anderson; they were daughters of Colonel Walter Anderson, immigrant ancestor, and his wife, Susannah (Prow) Anderson, daughter of Cyprin Prow, the immigrant. After his marriage Henry Moffett moved westward toward the approaches to the Blue Ridge Mountains, and planted his stakes in the fertile valley of Carter's Run, in the present

Fauquier County. His son, the Reverend Anderson Moffett, became a Baptist minister, who took an active part in the establishment of religious liberty in the Old Dominion and was imprisoned with other Baptist ministers at Culpeper. Books by Robert B. Semple, "History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Virginia," and Reverend Charles F. James, "Struggle for Religious Liberty in Virginia," deal with certain phases of the activities of the Reverend Anderson Moffett.

Daniel Moffett, son of Henry and Elizabeth Moffett, married first Elizabeth Moore. Their son, Thomas Anderson Moffett, moved to Missouri, and his descendants spread through the West; some of them fought for the Union during the Civil War. After his first wife had died, Daniel Moffett married Mary Newman, a descendant of the original Newman immigrant. Daniel Moffett moved from Fauquier County to Culpeper County; he became the father of John and Horatio G. Moffett and the grandfather of Judge William Walter Moffett.

Other Moffetts of distinction in Virginia have included the following: Honorable Samuel H. Moffett, of "Bell Punch" fame, who represented Rockingham County in the Senate and the House of Delegates for many years; Samuel E. Moffett, editor of the New York "Journal," later of the "American," and at the time of his death of Collier's "Weekly"; and "Gene Webster," who became the author of "Daddy Long Legs," "When Patty Went to College," etc.

Judge Moffett attended the old field school four miles from his father's farm, and usually walked there and back. Later he attended several Latin schools, including the Rappahannock Male Academy, whose able principal was C. A. Burksdale. After teaching several years, he entered the law office of his uncle, Horatio G. Moffett, and in 1877 began the practice of his profession in Rappahannock County. In 1878, with his cousin, Horatio G. Moffett, Jr., he established and edited "The Blue Ridge Echo," a Democratic newspaper launched to control local politics, and which made quite a success. In 1883 he was drafted by John S. Barbour, with other young men, to wrest control of the State from the coalition formed by General William Mahone, and invited him to become a member of a committee. In the same year his party nominated and elected him to the Legislature, after a strenuous contest, in which he defeated one of the most powerful men of the county.

Judge Moffett removed to Roanoke County in 1891, at which time he formed a partnership with Honorable A. B. Pugh, and the firm did well from the beginning. In June, 1893, Judge Moffett was made Judge of the Roanoke County Court, without a contest, and served eleven years, being reëlected each time without opposition. At this time Roanoke was in the midst of a real estate boom in which values had been boosted out of proportion to their warrant; the people were excited and in a speculative frame of mind, and invested freely. When the collapse came it was a period of disappointment, and even actual suffering in many cases, and caused the accumulation of an enormous amount of litigation in Judge Moffett's court. This accumulation was handled with a master hand by Judge Moffett, and his conduct was highly praised in the profession and among the laity. In these eleven years he was never reversed by the Circuit Court and only once, in a precedent case, by the Court of Appeals, a fitting tribute to his knowledge of the law and his handling of himself on the bench.

Judge Moffett early showed signs of genius at law, and his first Circuit Court Judge, James Keith, later president of the Supreme Court of Appeals, made the remark that he possessed a judicial mind and made a most excellent commissioner in chancery. Colonel G. W. Hansborough, reporter for the Supreme Court of Appeals, often said Judge Moffett was the best commissioner in chancery this section had ever produced.

On the occasion of the abolition of the County Court by the new Constitution, Judge Moffett returned to the practice of law, and in 1906 was appointed by the Legislature to fill out an unexpired term of two years as Judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit. He was elected in 1908, and again in 1916 for the full term, without opposition. He had the endorsement of every bar association in the circuit. In February, 1923, he resigned as Circuit Judge to accept the judgeship of the Law and Chancery Court of Roanoke City. He was greatly beloved by all classes of people with whom he came into contact, and it was frequently remarked that if justice everywhere were dispensed with as steady and as kindly a hand as that of Judge Moffett, complaints against court procedure would be reduced to minimum.

Judge Moffett was made president of the Board of Trustees of Holland Institute on the death of Colonel Taylor, and rendered signal service in this position until the school was reorganized as Hollins College. At one time he took a leading part in the reform sweeping over the South for a better representation of the section in school histories, particularly the books dealing with the Civil War, and the result of these labors in the Roanoke vicinage, as well as in schools throughout the South, was a changed tone which much better represented the facts. He delighted in works of charity and his greatest joy was in serving as a strong supporter of the Orphans' Home. On all occasions he opened his purse liberally. He was a crusader for the Baptist denomination, and it honored him with many positions of trust. He served as a member of the Baptist Education Commission, and two terms as president of the Baptist General Association of Virginia, and twelve years as moderator of the Valley Baptist Association. He was a teacher in the Sunday school and deacon in the Salem Baptist Church at Salem, and when he removed to Roanoke he transferred his membership to the First Baptist Church of that City, where he became chairman of the Board of Deacons and teacher of a men's Bible class. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. His principal official connections with charities were as chairman of the executive board of trustees of the Baptist Orphange of Virginia. He was president and chairman of the board at the time of his death. He also was president of the Florence Crittenden Home of Roanoke. Judge Moffett was exceedingly fond of history, especially concerning the pioneers of Virginia, and when the Roanoke County Courthouse at Salem was constructed he obtained for it life-size portraits of many of these pioneers, as well as noted men of the county and soldiers who lost their lives in the great World War. He also had sketches inserted in a record which was called "The Historical Order Book of Roanoke County," and wrote a history of the 49th Virginia Regiment.

Judge Moffett married, in Rappahannock County, February 22, 1883, Jessie Mary Dudley, daughter of William T. and Achsah (Miller) Dudley, and their union was blessed with the following children: 1. Willie Gates, graduate of Roanoke Col-

lege, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Intermont College, who married Jesse Frank Jones. 2. John Daniel, who was fast achieving success in the business world at Baltimore, when he died in his twenty-sixth year. 3. Fannie Dudley, Bachelor of Arts graduate of Roanoke, wife of B. N. Eubank. 4. Sarah A., now Mrs. W. N. Walters; graduated from the Harrisonburg Normal School. 5. Mary Lois Moffett, a graduate of the Teachers' College at Farmville, Virginia.

The death of Judge Moffett occurred August 25, 1926. His virtues and the sense of loss felt by the community are best expressed by the local newspaper editors who knew and loved him. Said the "Roanoke Times":

The death of Judge W. W. Moffett, of the Law and Chancery Court, is a decided loss to the community in which he lived as well as the State which he served so long, fearlessly and well. As jurist, churchman and citizen he was alike honored for qualities of mind and character which made him stand out above the mass.

"The Roanoke Times" feels that it expressed the prevalent sentiment of the people of Roanoke as well as of the counties comprising the Twentieth Judicial Circuit, in paying tribute to the rugged integrity and civic virtues of the deceased. For many years he was an honored and respected figure in this section, and not long after he came to Roanoke to establish his residence, some half dozen years ago the local bar testified to its confidence in and esteem for him as a jurist by endorsing him for the vacancy on the Law and Chancery Bench created by the resignation of the late Judge Roy B. Smith. Judge Moffett accepted the position of trust and gave to its duties the same honest, conscientious devotion that had marked his previous judicial service on the circuit bench.

No tribute to this splendid gentleman would be complete that failed to take into account the religious side of his nature. The man walked close to his Maker, and by his simple fidelity to the precepts of the Christian religion he was in very truth a living testimonial to the power of the Christ. The Baptist church in Virginia has lost a staunch and stalwart supporter, one who stood aggressively for the religion in which he believed and to which he adhered. He was an ornament to his profession and an honor to his community. Roanoke may well mourn his passing.

The "World-News" commented editorially as follows:

In the death of Judge W. W. Moffett this community loses a well-loved and esteemed citizen, the State an honored and useful public servant. The World-News, which had repeatedly given expression to its high regard for Judge Moffett while he was yet living, notes his passing with more than ordinary regret.

Judge Moffett served Virginia staunchly and with singular fidelity throughout a long and upright career. In every post of responsibility to which he was called he gave the best that was in him, and, from the Governor down, he had the respect and confidence of all who were associated with him in an official capacity. The bar over which he presided respected him for his integrity, admired him for his legal acumen, and loved him for those qualities which challenged the affection of all who came to know the good and kindly heart that beat in a true and manly bosom.

He hated wrong and he had a fierce scorn for those who would stoop to compromise with what he regarded as evil. He stood by his guns without fear, regardless of how the battle was going, and those who had least cause to love him could not but esteem and respect him for the brave fighter that he was. For his services on the bench in the years that he presided over their courts, the people of this and adjacent counties have good cause to cherish his memory. His service on the bench of the Law and Chancery Court of this city, while comparatively short, was marked by the same painstaking and conscientious devotion to duty, as well as by the same judicial erudition that had characterized his previous service as judge of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit. His qualifications as a lawyer and a judge won for him a notable place in the esteem of the members of the bar. His fellow citizens honored and trusted him as a citizen of sterling worth, whose high sense of honor and loyalty to his friends characterized his actions throughout life.

A lifelong Baptist, Judge Moffett held a high place in the councils of that denomination and gave generously of his time as well as of his means to the service of his church. Baptists throughout Virginia looked to his leadership and trusted his judgment. His friends were many. Deservedly

so, for his was a nature that invited and appreciated friendship. Rugged, honest, loyal and strong, he was a man who commanded the respect of all and the affection of many.

Virginia has lost a devoted and stainless public servant, and Roanoke has lost a judge and citizen of whom it was rightly proud.

SCOTT, Robert Clark,

Leading Citizen.

Prominent in the development of a region of the United States which is rich in natural resources of great National significance, the late Robert Clark Scott did much to further their utilization. He was a mill owner, coal operator, and business executive of Lynchburg, Virginia. In his loyalty to the best interests of his community and country, as in his cultural tastes and force of character, Mr. Scott inherited traits characteristic of one of the fine old families of Virginia.

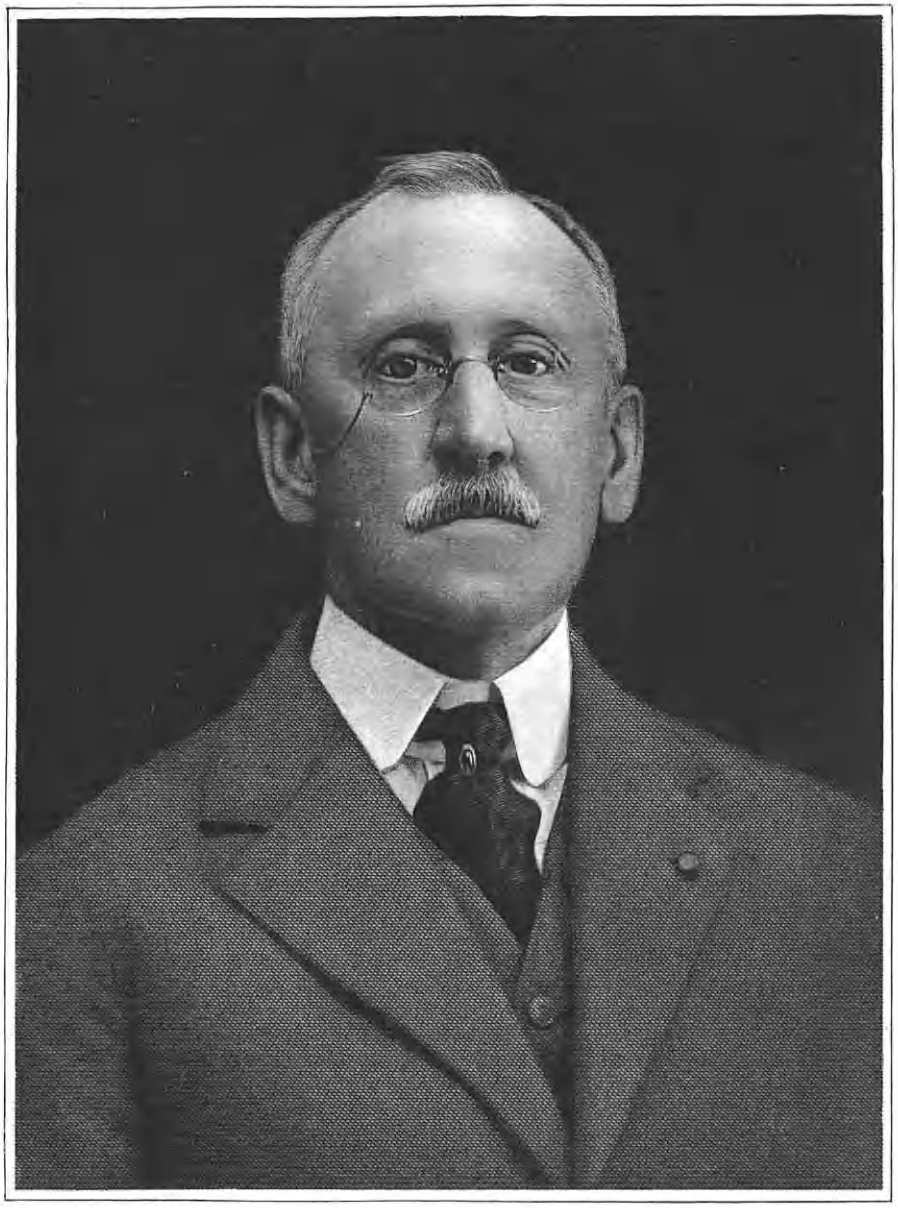
An early ancestor of Mr. Scott was Joseph Scott, who served in the Revolutionary War as second lieutenant in 1775, with subsequent promotions to the rank of first lieutenant in 1776, regimental adjutant the same year, captain in 1777, and brigadier-major to General Muhlenberg, August 28, 1777. Major Scott was wounded at Germantown, October 4, 1777, made brevet major in 1783, two years after his transfer to the 5th Virginia Regiment in 1781, in which he served to the end of the war. His son, Joseph Scott, Jr., was also an officer in the Revolutionary Army, commissioned in the 1st Virginia Regiment as second lieutenant, May 1, 1777, under Captain Thomas Nelson, was promoted to a first lieutenancy in September of that year, and to a captaincy on May 12, 1780. He served until the close of the war. His patriotism found expression also in his equipment of a company at his own expense, an account still unsettled though a matter of record on the books in Washington, and his picture is in the Congressional Library in Washington. Captain Scott left Hampton-Sidney College to enter the army. His son, Jack Scott, an old man at the time of the Civil War, who died shortly after Lee's surrender, experienced some of the worst hardships visited on the border States during that National catastrophe. He was a man of small stature, who was in the habit of riding to Lynchburg to visit his son, Charles. After Lee's surrender, a few straggling Union soldiers raided the Scott home near Brookneal, Virginia, tied the aged owner to a tree in the yard, and gave him a terrible flogging in the presence of his wife and slaves to make him divulge the hiding place of family valuables, which had been hidden in a pot under a floor. A slave, convinced that his master was dead, disclosed the location of the treasures, which were stolen by the Yankees, their booty including a flint-lock with gold trimmings, which had been taken by his grandfather from a British officer, and the companion to which is now in possession of J. J. Scott, of Lynchburg. Neighbors pursued the fleeing brigands and overtook them near Danville.

Charles Scott, son of Jack and Sallie Scott, became a large landowner and an engineer and builder of wide fame. With his brother-in-law, Jesse Ellison Adams, he was in partnership in a contracting enterprise up to the time of the Civil War. They built most of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, now a part of the Southern Railroad, accepting in payment $400,000 in first mortgage bonds, and later taking $40,000 in notes and $400,000 in second mortgage bonds, all of which became a total loss after the road went into a receivership. Mr. Scott owned a farm

of one thousand acres at Cottontown, and one hundred and fifty slaves, fifty of whom were skilled mechanics, blacksmiths, masons and carpenters. He owned iron works in Southwest Virginia, a flour mill in Lynchburg, and had $280,000 invested in a nitrate plant at Saltville, Virginia, a total loss to him, but now owned by the Matheson Alkali Works. One thousand bales of cotton in Mobile, Alabama, belonging to Mr. Scott, were burned by the Confederate general, Dick Taylor, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Yankees. During that struggle, Mr. Scott furnished the Confederate Army with flour and nitrate. Charles Scott married Sallie Adams, member also of a fine old family. The house near Brookneal, Virginia, probably the oldest ancestral house still used as a home by a direct descendant of the same name within a radius of fifty miles, was probably built in 1715 by John Adams. A highly educated man and a schoolmaster by profession, of Massachusetts stock, John Adams came to Brookneal with his wagons from Fairfax County, when Halifax County was still in possession of the Indians, and remained there six weeks without unloading the wagons because of the Indian menace. Finally he unloaded, made a camp, planted his crop, and laid out a farm. Soon he built the old part of the Adams house standing near Childrey Church, using logs, and wooden pegs to fasten the roof, and making his chimney of large stones. With this pioneer was his son, John Adams, Jr., seven years of age. He continued to live on at this place after his father moved to Pittsylvania County, married, and left his farm to his son, James Adams, who enlarged it to 2,000 acres. The oldest son of James Adams, Richard E. Adams, Sr., inherited the farm and became prominent as justice of the peace, overseer of the poor throughout the Civil War, and later chairman of the county school board. The youngest son of this landowner, who is Jesse Thomas Adams, now occupies the house and owns the surrounding 250 acres.

Robert Clark Scott, scion of these two interesting old families and son of Charles and Sallie (Adams) Scott, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1855. A boyhood normal in development, with an education reaching completion in Lynchburg College, to which he had passed from the local public schools, came to an abrupt end with the horrors of the Civil War and the death of his father. His first business was with his brother, J. J. Scott, of Lynchburg, owner of a flour and meal mill. While attending school, the younger brother worked for the older. Fnally he was taken into the business as a partner, became full owner for a time, and later took in as partner Mr. L. C. Acree, who remained with him until Mr. Scott's death, under the firm name of Lynchburg Milling Company. He was also a director in the Lynchburg National Bank, the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, and the Industrial Loan & Savings Bank. Mr. Scott was likewise a large coal operator and a broad-gauged business man of many interests and with a place on the directorates of many companies.

All community affairs had the interest of Mr. Scott, and his support in an unobtrusive fashion. He was eager to help further public welfare, although he was a retiring man, a great reader of history and biography, as well as the classics of English literature, and a home-lover. Thackeray he particularly admired. He believed heartily in the value of education and sent all his own children to college. He worked hard and took few vacations, finding his pleasure in his beau-



Fred J. Hall

tiful home on Rivermont Boulevard, in riding horseback, and in entertaining his hosts of friends in his home.

November 11, 1891, Robert Clark Scott married Mary Terrell, daughter of J. J. Terrell, of Campbell County, five miles from Lynchburg. Her father was a typical country doctor and much beloved. Mrs. Scott, a gracious and intellectual woman of broad culture and a graduate of Hollins College, near Roanoke, Virginia, has been active in club life in Lynchburg and is a member of the Colonial Dames, and Daughters of the American Revolution. She and Mr. Scott were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: 1. John Terrell Scott, a physician. 2. Robert Clark Scott, Jr., in the lumber business. 3. Augustus Winfield Scott, also in the lumber business. 4. Ernest Gerard Scott, a physician. 5. Thomas Kennerly Scott, with Lynchburg Milling Company.

Mr. Scott died November 10, 1926, after a useful and happy life of seventy-one years. He was buried in Lynchburg, at Spring Hill Cemetery. Widespread was the grief at the passing of this gentle, intelligent, and friendly man, and this excellent citizen. The confidence and esteem of the community were his, and the loyal devotion of many close friends. He contributed much to the advancement of his section and distributed happiness wherever he made social contacts.

HALL, Frederick James,

Business Man.

One of the leading citizens of Tarrytown, New York, Frederick James Hall was for many years associated in an executive capacity with the Habirshaw Electric Wire and Cable Company; and was a valued member of the community in which he lived. Mr. Hall's experiences, extending as they did over a period of many years and into many phases of life, brought him into close contact with numerous men of importance and distinction, all of whom learned to place their trust in him. He was for a time secretary to Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), and also to Ulysses S. Grant after he had left the presidency and retired to private life. His intimate friends all acquired a deep affection for Mr. Hall, who, during his residence in Tarrytown, was one of the foremost men of that town; and who, because of his quiet and unassuming manner, won the hearts of all who knew him.

Mr. Hall, who was born in New York City on November 1, 1860, was a son of the late General James Frederick Hall and Violetta Morgan (Marsh) Hall, and was descended from a long line of men who played important roles at different times in American history. On his father's side he was descended from James H. Hall, who was a private in the ranks of the Uxbridge Minute Men in the American Revolution; and of William Edward Hall, who lived from 1796 until 1874, who was a veteran of the War of 1812, a brigadier-general in the New York State Militia, president of the American Institute, and a member of the New York State Senate. Mr. Hall's father, General James Frederick Hall, was born in 1823; resided for many years in Garrison, New York; recruited and was colonel of the Parrott Battery of New York Volunteers, and was breveted a brigadier-general of volunteers for "gallant and meritorious service" in the American Civil War; was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a membership which was inherited by his son; married, in New York City, on August 1, 1844, Violetta Morgan Marsh, who lived

from 1825 to 1903; and died on January 9, 1884, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife, the mother of Frederick James Hall, who was descended from General Daniel Morgan, of the Continental Army, died on February 20, 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years, one month and four days. General James Frederick and Violetta Morgan (Marsh) Hall were the parents of the younger Frederick J. Hall, who was related by marriage to the Habirshaw family which operated the Habirshaw Electric Wire and Cable Company, one of his cousins, Lulu Hall, having married General Habirshaw, the founder and head of the Habirshaw plant.

As a boy, Frederick J. Hall, the younger, attended the public schools in New York City and Garrison, New York; and went later to the Peekskill Military Academy and to the Irving Institute. As soon as he finished his schooling, he became connected with the Habirshaw cable interests when the company was known as the Habirshaw Cable Company. He served for many years as one of its vice-presidents; but when that organization was absorbed by the Electric Cable Company, of Connecticut, he severed his association with the firm. Then, in 1921, he served for a time as county clerk in White Plains, New York; and later, through his personal friend, John D. Rockefeller, he obtained a position with the Public Safety Commission. When the Habirshaw Wire and Cable Corporation, an outgrowth of the old company, was formed in 1924, however, Mr. Hall was asked to take a part in its work; and, until his death, which occurred on October 15, 1926, he was assistant secretary-treasurer of the company. His duties he always performed faithfully and efficiently, and he was one of the trusted executives of the company.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the life of Mr. Hall was not his business career, but the work which he performed through his acquaintance with many distinguished and influential men. Through his father he met such men as Carl Schurz, John D. Rockefeller, Mark Twain, and Generals Lee, Stanton, Sherman, and Sheridan. When Ulysses S. Grant was suffering, in 1885, from his final illness, Mr. Hall took his memoirs and personally handled them. For Mr. Hall, trained as a writer and editor, educated as a publicity man and political scientist, had served as secretary to Mark Twain and later to General Grant; and he was in a position to edit General Grant's memoirs with thorough care and skill. He was a pallbearer at the ex-President's funeral. Through his acquaintanceship with Mark Twain, he was for a time connected with the Daniel Webster Company, of New York City. Perhaps few men possessed so interesting a collection of historical documents, letters, and papers of statesmen as Mr. Hall.

At all times active in public affairs and ready to support whatever movements he believed would improve conditions in one way or another, Mr. Hall was especially interested in political matters, his affiliation having been with the Republican party as a general rule; but eager to promote fair dealing and good government, which he placed higher in his scale of values than partisanship, he was what might be called an independent Republican. During the World War, he rendered to the government what service it was in his power to give, having been a member of the Draft Board and the Home Guard and having taken an active part in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives. He belonged to many organizations, his memberships having included the Knoll-

wood Country Club, the Transportation Club, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Tarrytown Historical Society, and the Academy of Political Science, and Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, membership in which he inherited from his father.

In Tarrytown, New York, on October 1, 1904, he married Elizabeth Wotherspoon Miles, a daughter of William A. and Victorine (Wotherspoon) Miles. Her father, William A. Miles, was a prominent business man in his day, and was president of the New York and New Jersey Ale Brewers' Association. Frederick James and Elizabeth Wotherspoon(Miles) Hall became the parents of two children: 1. Victorine Morgan, who was born in Tarrytown, New York, on September 28, 1905, and who is now a librarian in the public library in Tarrytown. 2. Elizabeth Miles, who was born in Tarrytown on May 1, 1908.

Mrs. Hall always participated in local charitable work, and especially during the World War she gave much of her time, as well as her money, for the comfort of the wounded men. She was one of the organizers of the Parent Teachers' Association of the Washington Irving High School, of which she was president until a short time before her death; was actively associated with the American Red Cross and the Tarrytown Hospital Association; and had charge of the work of the Red Cross in the vicinity of Valhalla, where she maintained headquarters at the base hospital of the United States Army. While the war was on, the Hall home was fitted to care for the sick and wounded; and when the family retired at night the key to the house would be hung outside the door, and the Halls would never know until morning how many soldiers were making use of the house. Mrs. Hall was born in New York City on August 16, 1872, but came as a girl to Tarrytown, where she resided until her death, which occurred on April 3, 1924.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Hall was not in good health; but his demise, which came as a result of heart failure on the railway platform at eight-thirty o'clock on the morning of October 15, 1926, came as a distinct shock to the community. Many of the leading citizens of Tarrytown commented publicly upon the occasion, and all were of the opinion that the town had lost one of its most useful and beloved residents, one whose contribution to the welfare of his fellow men had been more than ordinary.

GARNER, Milfred O.,

Insurance Executive.

Sailor before the mast, oyster dredger, picture frame maker, night pupil in shorthand school, employee of drug house, secretary to banker, secretary to manufacturing executive, law student, member of the bars of five States, admitted to practice also before three tribunals of the United States, inclusive of the Supreme Court, attorney, counsel, and trial lawyer for a great casualty company, general solicitor and general counsel of one of the leading surety companies of the country, were the significant steps leading to the presidency of the New York Indemnity Company, now occupied by Milfred O. Garner, an outstanding figure in the insurance world. As he reviews his career, when occasion requires or time gives opportunity, Mr. Garner can see where every line of activity he had followed was in effect a stone laid in the foundation on which has been reared the superstructure of achievement, of which the presidency

of the New York Indemnity is the capstone.

Mr. Garner was called to the chief executive office in the New York Indemnity Company upon the retirement, owing to ill health, of E. M. Linville, and the interval that has elapsed since his elevation has demonstrated the wisdom of the directorate in making its choice. His executive capacity and remarkable organizing ability have been repeatedly exhibited as he consolidated the work already accomplished by his predecessor, and in the development of well-laid plans for still greater expansion of the company's business. The prestige and good-will attaching to the rapid rise of the New York Indemnity Company in favor with its public have been enhanced many fold under the new administration headed by Mr. Garner.

Born on a farm in Northumberland County, Virginia, February 23, 1877, Milfred O. Garner is the son of Albert White and Emeline (Jones) Garner, his father a worthy farmer, died in 1902. For four generations the Garners had been in America, and from the family have come representatives who have made their name in the professions, in statesmanship, in mercantile pursuits and financial achievements. With this fine background of force and character, Milfred O. Garner set himself with energy and intelligence to his tasks in the schoolroom and to his share of the work on the parental acres. When he attained the great age of fourteen years, he decided that it was high time he sould be seeking his own livelihood outside the constricted circle of farm life, and he left home for a job on a plantation in Virginia. Four months of this sort of occupation only served to whet his appetite for adventure, and we next find him shipped as a boy on a freight-carrying vessel in the coastwise trade. Later he became a full-fledged sailor before the mast. This stirring life on the rolling deep served to give him a vigorous constitution. Abandoning the idea of following the sea as his lifework, he charged up his year in that occupation to experience and robust health, and arrived in port and expended a considerable part of his strength in the laborious task of dredging oysters, which he sold to help pay his way until he landed a job in Baltimore, Maryland, finishing hardwoods in a picture frame factory. His ambition to improve his education was gratified considerably when he was admitted to a night school in which he took up stenography. He was now equipped for a better position, and he entered the employ of Higgins & Waters, a Baltimore commission house, with whom he remained two years. He is now in the up-grade, and next is appointed secretary to the president of a bank of Baltimore, then is made secretary to Herbert Hopper, vice-president of the Oakland Manufacturing Company, makers of woolen cloth. While holding the latter position he put into effect his decision to enter the legal profession, and studied in the Baltimore Law School, accomplishing the three years' course in two years. He was medal man and president of his class, 1903, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar of Maryland in the year of his graduation.

Just prior to his admission to the bar, Mr. Garner was discovered by that insurance genius, John T. Stone, organizer and later president of the Maryland Casualty Company, who invited him to become an attorney in the claim department of the Maryland. He was sent on missions by the company to Birmingham, Alabama, and Atlanta, Georgia, to handle the

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company's claim matters and litigation, and in 1906 he was assigned to the New York office in a similar capacity. In 1907 still further promotion came to him when he was ordered to Boston, Massachusetts, and remained there as the company's counsel and trial lawyer for six years. While serving in the law department of the Maryland Casualty he came under the immediate supervision of Francis Highlands Burns, then the department manager, and now president of the company. Returning to New York in 1914, having severed his eleven years' connection with the Maryland, he was admitted to the New York bar and engaged in private practice of his profession in the metropolis.

It was an important day in Mr. Garner's career as a lawyer when he was commissioned to try a lawsuit in which the National Surety Company was the plaintiff, involving its guaranty of a note for $130,000. While thus engaged he met the late William J. Griffin, then first vice-president and general solicitor of the National Society, who asked Mr. Garner to become his assistant and personal associate, with the title of assistant general solicitor of the National Surety Company. In June, 1918, Mr. Garner accepted the offer, and later succeeded him as general solicitor and general counsel of the National, assuming the former office in 1922 and the latter in 1925.

During his association with the National Surety Company, Mr. Garner created a very favorable impression through his skillful handling of some of the company's larger and more troublesome claims and suits. It seemed the logical, as well as the natural, thing to do, then, on Mr. Linville's retirement as president of the New York Indemnity Company that Mr. Garner should be elected his successor, on March 25, 1925. This subsidiary of the National Surety was organized in March, 1923, and soon had over thirteen hundred agents. It is entered in forty-two States of the Union, and in 1924 wrote $6,643,688 in net premiums, closing its second year writing all casualty lines with one of the greatest records ever made by any casualty company in a similar period.

In recounting some of the high points in Mr. Garner's career, mention must be made of an enterprise in which he was one of the principals. In 1920 he organized and became president of the Shandaken Tunnel Corporation, which took over by assignment and completed the contract of the Degnon Contracting Company with the Board of Water Supply of New York for the construction of the Shandaken Tunnel, the longest tunnel of any kind in the world, it being eighteen and two-tenths miles. This tunnel connects the watershed on the north side of the Shandaken Range of the Catskill Mountains with the watershed on the south side of the mountains. The tunnel was bored through solid rock at the rate of one mile a month for eight consecutive months at a cost of $13,000,000 approximately. It gave New York an extra six hundred million gallons of water a day.

Mr. Garner is a member of the bars of the States of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Georgia, and Alabama, and has been admitted to practice before the United States District Court, the Circuit Court of Appeals (four circuits), and the Supreme Court of the United States.

In political matters Mr. Garner maintains an independent attitude. His is the type of mind which will not brook dictation as to how or for whom he shall vote; rather does he indorse the policy or select the candidate that to him appeals most favorably as the best. He is intensely

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patriotic, and during the World War he was a speaker in behalf of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. His work in this direction was attended with fruitful results.

Milfred O. Garner married, in 1904, at Washington, District of Columbia, Imogene Rupp, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Albert, aged twenty, a junior at Harvard University. 2. Imogene, eighteen, a junior at Radcliffe.

PYLE, Charles McAlpin,

Executive.

Having inherited a pronounced tendency toward a business career, Charles McAlpin Pyle, son of the famous manufacturer, James Tolman Pyle, who made Pearline a celebrated commodity throughout the United States, has clothed his aim with a professional purpose. He is a junior partner in the well-known firm of Haines, Spencer & Chancellor, of New York City, Chicago, Illinois, and Los Angeles, California, who are engaged in the promotion of industrial mergers and public utility companies, in acting as intermediaries in the purchase and sale of corporations, in the new financing and refunding of going concerns, and in industrial engineering.

Charles McAlpin Pyle was born September 6, 1893, in Morristown, New Jersey, a son of James Tolman and Frances Adelaide (McAlpin) Pyle. He received his education at the select Hill School of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and in 1912, at the age of nineteen years, he embarked upon his business career in New York City. He followed his business with that intelligence and fidelity that have characterized the members of the Pyle family in their respective channels of activity. Possessing a martial instinct, he became a member of Squadron A, National Guard, and as a private participated with that command in the Mexican Border Campaign of 1915-16. In the latter year, his period of enlistment having expired, he engaged in the steel business at Titusville, Pennsylvania, holding the position of production manager until the United States entered the World War. Thereupon Mr. Pyle determined to have a hand in that conflict and he enlisted at Erie, Pennsylvania, for service in the Aviation Corps. Despite his urgent desire to get into active service as soon as possible, he was ordered to return to his home and wait six weeks for an assignment. These long six weeks proved to be a well-nigh interminable six months. Mr. Pyle's restive spirit could not brook further delay; he was anxious to see real service, and therefore went to Newport News, Virginia, where he took a private course in flying at the Princeton (aviation) ground school. One day a major, who was in command, called Mr. Pyle before him and informed that five men of the aviation school were to be picked to go to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, there to join the Field Artillery. He was in line for this assignment and chose to accept it. To Camp Zachary Taylor he went, and, in spite of his earnest efforts to get overseas and up to the firing line he was retained at the camp until the war ended.

Putting off the habiliments of warfare and resuming the pursuits of civil life, Mr. Pyle returned to New York City, and at once launched out into business on his own account. Through personal desire, purpose and initiative he was adapted to fill the position of promoter of industrial relations, and he embarked upon that pro-

Samuel Edwards.

fession, taking offices at 501 Fifth Avenue, New York, continuing in that enterprise until July, 1925, when he was made a junior partner of Haines, Spencer & Chancellor.

Undertakings of great magnitude within the wide scope of its varied and yet correlated fields mark this firm as one of the most efficient of its kind in the country. It is unique in the form and finish of the service it renders. In its several departments of series of activities it fills a long-felt want on behalf of its clients in the securing, in the interest of economy, of the merger of industrial units; in the obtaining of financial backing for approved projects; in the investigation of possibilities of new development; and in providing for their financing; in conducting negotiations in an open and frank manner on the behalf of the principal until the agreement of sale or purchase has been consummated.

Mr. Pyle's connection with Haines, Spencer & Chancellor, it will be perceived, is in the category of a splendid service for which the remarkable and unprecedented growth of industrial and other corporate interests throughout the Americas and abroad has created a demand. To afford this service, the firm has on its technical staff, or as associated consulting experts, specialists in many branches of industry, thus qualifying it to give advice and carry out its application in all details of factory production, sales, service, accounting, and cost keeping, tax adjustments, and financial programs.

Mr. Pyle has other important business connections, being the treasurer and a director of the Duo Press Corporation, and the assistant treasurer and a director of the Universal Electric Welding Company.

At Morristown Mr. Pyle owns one of the most beautiful estates in New Jersey, comprising some two hundred and fifty acres in extent. There he is giving rein to his fervent love of farm development—and particularly to the establishment of a large breeding farm, where he is raising and training polo, riding, and show horses. From this farm it may confidently be expected to hear of horses in their respective classes capturing championships, winning their way into popular favor, and carrying the name of Pyle far afield among exhibitors, participants in the game of polo, and lovers of life in the saddle. Mr. Pyle himself indulges as one of his favorite forms of recreation the riding of splendid mounts, and he is an enthusiast also in the game of golf.

Mr. Pyle has espoused the Republican political faith to the extent only of dutifully exercising his suffrage. His clubs are the Morris County Golf, and the Advertising, of New York.

Charles McAlpin Pyle married, in 1919, at Chicago, Elizabeth Adsit, daughter of Charles Chapin Adsit, who is well known in the brokerage business in that city. They have one child, Charles McAlpin Pyle, Jr.

EDWARDS, Samuel,

Jurist.

That fine representative of the New York judiciary, Samuel Edwards, of Hudson, in that State, closed his earthly labors and professional career many years ago, but his contributions to the annals of jurisprudence of his Commonwealth will survive as long as its courts continue to function. Into the fabric of precedent and opinion, on which so many of the cases before the tribunals of each successive generation are based for decision, Justice

Edwards wrote with the hand of authority back of which was a mind profoundly learned in the principles of and safely grounded in the practice of statute law, both civil and criminal. His was a mind exceptionally well furnished for the discharge of the exacting responsibilities that devolved upon him as an arbiter of causes. He rarely was given to suffer the humiliation of a reversal of his decisions on appeal to a court of higher authority. His heart, too, was in the right place and functioned as a most able assistant of his splendidly endowed and cultured intellect. He enjoyed the unqualified support and esteem of his constituency and of the bar of the county, which stood solidly back of him whenever he came before the people for their suffrages.

Justice Edwards' earliest recorded American ancestor is Alexander Edwards, a native of Wales, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1640 and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts. His paternal grandfather, Henry Edwards, born April 24, 1758, died December 8, 1846, was a native of Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, where he was engaged in farming. He married, April 14, 1791, Sally Baker, born August 27, 1769, died August 7, 1851. Their son, Deacon Samuel Edwards, was born in Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, July 20, 1800, died in Schenectady, New York, June 1, 1895. He attained local prominence in Ballston Center and afterwards in Schenectady. He was elected a justice of the peace in Saratoga in 1848, and was re-elected in 1852. He was an agriculturist, a merchant and a shoe manufacturer, and in each of these enterprises he was accounted a successful man. He was a consistent Christian, devout in his fellowship with the Presbyterian church, of which he was a deacon. He married, November 28, 1824, Ruth L. Rogers, born in Charlton, New York, May 22, 1800, died September 12, 1873, daughter of John Rogers, born March 17, 1768, died June 19, 1852, and his wife, Sarah (Wilson) Rogers, born June 19, 1769, died August 24, 1847. Children of Deacon Samuel and Ruth L. (Rogers) Edwards—all born in Saratoga County, New York: 1. Henry Sanford, born August 18, 1825, died in Schenectady, March 12, 1903; married Elizabeth Butterfield. 2. John M., born July 22, 1827, died in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 24, 1901; married and left no issue. 3. Sarah J., born July 15, 1829, died February 16, 1901; married Major Aaron Freeman, a veteran of the Civil War, and left no issue. 4. Byron, born August 19, 1831. 5. Lewis, born September 16, 1833; married Matilda White and died without issue. 6. Ruth A., born May 14, 1836, died November 29, 1890; married Benjamin L. Conde and left issue. 7. George F., born February 15, 1844, died June 19, 1890; married and left issue. 8. Marietta, born September 12, 1846; married William Vischer and had issue. 9. Samuel, of whom further.

Samuel Edwards, son of Deacon Samuel and Ruth L. (Rogers) Edwards, was born in Glenville, Schenectady County, New York, April 24, 1839. His preliminary education was received in academic institutions of Schoharie and Washington counties, and he finished at Union College, class of 1862. He at once took up the study of law in Hudson and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1864. Judge Edwards had his first association in practice with S. L. Magoon, and in 1875 he formed a partnership with Robert E. Andrews under the style of Andrews & Edwards. From then until 1887 he was engaged in the general practice of law as a member of that firm,

Emma N. Edwards

and in that year he received an appointment to the Supreme Court from the Third Judicial District of New York, succeeding Judge Osborn, late of Catskill, New York, who died while serving in office. In November, 1887, Justice Edwards was returned to the bench of the same court by election for a term of fourteen years. His judicial temperament and deep learning in the law were brought prominently into play during his period of service on this court. In April, 1900, he was designated by Governor Theodore Roosevelt as associate justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court as the successor of Justice D. Cady Herrick. On the expiration of his term he withdrew from the activities of the profession and thereafter devoted much of his time to travel abroad and to gratifying his fondness for study along the varied lines that had most appealed to him during his many years occupancy of the bench.

Justice Edwards married (first), October 2, 1867, Harriet A. Mellen, who died July 18, 1891. He married (second) Emma Willard Peck, daughter of Judge Darius Peck and sister of Willard Peck.

Justice Edwards died at his home in Hudson, New York, February 16, 1912. An accurate estimate of the man can now be made in the light of historical reflection. Even before he ascended the bench he served as referee at the solicitation of contending parties, and his reports on the cases in hand were nearly always highly satisfactory to counsel for the litigants, and were almost invariably sustained by the courts with scarcely an amendment of his findings. When he came to the bench of the New York Supreme Court, and later to its Appellate Division, the same remarkable judgment, more highly developed, perhaps, as was to be expected with the ripening effect of the years, featured his career as a jurist. His opinions were clearly stated, seasoned with wisdom and phrased in the style of the accomplished legalist, whose heart and hand and head were ever at the service of the State in his unalloyed fidelity to the trust reposed in him by his people.

(The Peck Line.)

Emma Willard (Peck) Edwards, widow of Justice Samuel Edwards, is a descendant in the ninth generation of William Peck, who came to America from England in 1637 and settled in what now is the city of New Haven, Connecticut. This William Peck was one of the original proprietors of the New Haven colony, and a party to the agreement or constitution, dated June 4, 1639, by the government of the infant colony. This instrument was "one of the first examples in history of a written constitution organizing a government and defining its powers."

The line from William Peck to Emma Willard Peck continues through his eldest son, Jeremiah Peck, who came with his father from England, and also through John Peck, of the sixth generation, who with two of his brothers served in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. John Peck, he of the sixth generation, had ten children, of whom was John Peck, who became a minister of the Baptist church and attained considerable prominence in that denomination's proceedings. He married Sarah Ferris, daughter of Israel Ferris, a soldier of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. They had six children, of whom the eldest was Darius Peck, father of Emma Willard Peck.

Darius Peck was born in Norwich, Chenango County, New York, June 5, 1802.

He worked on farms in the summer and taught school in the winter. He entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College in 1822 and was graduated in 1825. He studied law with Ambrose L. Jordan and William Slosson, of New York City and was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 1828. In the following year he located at Hudson, New York, where he established his law office and remained in practice there until his death in 1879. In February, 1833, he was appointed recorder of the city of Hudson, then a judicial office, and was also elected a member of the Common Council. He held office until April, 1843, when he was appointed by the Governor to be judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was elected in November, 1855, to the office of county judge, and was reëlected in 1863 and 1864. At the bar and on the bench Judge Peck merited the esteem and respect of his associates and the citizens of Columbia County, New York.

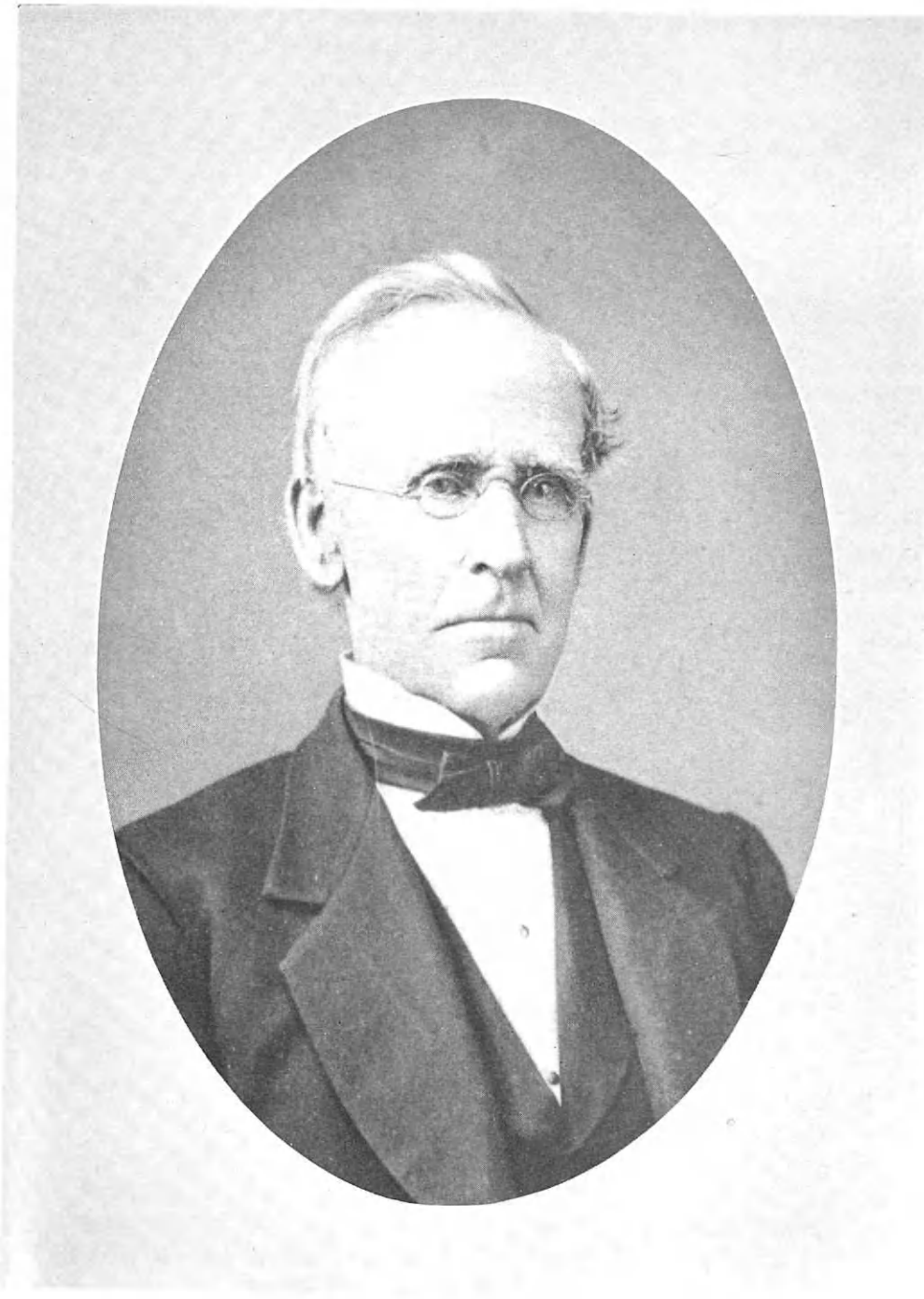
Judge Darius Peck married, September 12, 1836, Harriet M. Hudson, of Troy, New York, who had been a school teacher in the city of Hudson. They were the parents of seven children (all born in Hudson): 1. John Hudson. 2. Horace Robinson. 3. Sarah Lucretia. 4. Willard, married Mary Langford Curran. 5. Nora, married Frederic F. Thomas, mining engineer, of Berkeley, California. 6. Theodosia, died in infancy. 7. Emma Willard, married Samuel Edwards, of this memorial, late justice of the New York State Supreme Court, of Hudson, New York.

TERRY, James Hendrick,

Orator and Lawyer.

James Hendrick Terry is one of the most promising of the younger generation of New York City's vast legal fraternity, and bids fair to follow in the jurisprudential footsteps of his renowned father, the late Charles Thaddeus Terry. James Hendrick Terry's career to date is a sure indication of future legal prominence, for his brilliant scholastic record is unusual in the extreme. His great knowledge of law—a knowledge which almost approaches erudition—in all of its many ramifications was gained by close application and unflagging industry; while his extraordinary forensic ability was undoubtedly inherited in part from his father. The poet Lowell speaks of "juristic ancestry," and it was quite probably this juristic preëminence of his father that influenced the young Terry in his choice of a profession. A résumé of the life and labors of Charles Thaddeus Terry is herewith given inclusion for the reason that—aside from its genealogical interest in regard to James Hendrick Terry, or considered purely as a matter of record—it shows what heights may be obtained by an able man in American legal circles.

Charles Thaddeus Terry was born at Albany, New York, September 1, 1867, a son of Griffith Pritchard and Eleanor (Lasher) Terry, both of whom were of distinguished New England Colonial ancestry. The first paternal ancestor and the progenitor of this particular branch of the Terry family in America was Sergeant Samuel Terry, who came from Old England to New England during the colonization period and settled at Terryville (later Litchfield), Connecticut. He was one of six bearing that ancient patronymic to become immigrant ancestors of American Terrys, and from him was lineally descended the late Charles Thaddeus Terry, whose death occurred at his home in New York City, February 19,



Judge Darius Peck

1923, at the comparatively young age of fifty-five years. His early education was received in the private and public schools of Albany, New York, following which he entered and was graduated in succession from Williams College with the class of 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts; Columbia University Law School with the class of 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws; and the University of Berlin in 1890. He began the practice of law as junior partner of an old established firm of New York City, with which firm he remained for two years; then was identified as junior member of a law partnership of three for six years; next practiced alone up to May 1, 1915; and finally, on that date, became a member of the firm of Merrill, Rogers & Terry, remaining in that connection until his death in 1923. He was prize lecturer on practice and pleading under the New York Code of Civil Procedure at the Columbia University Law School from 1893 to 1895; regular lecturer from 1896 to 1901; professor of law and Dwight professor of law at Columbia University from 1901 until his death. He was editor of the Minute Book on Incorporation Law; and as counsel for the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers in 1903, conducted various test cases on the New York State Restriction Law, and succeeded in having it declared unconstitutional. He was appointed by Governor Higgins as Commissioner of New York State on the Uniformity of Laws in the United States Commission; and was elected secretary of the National Conference of Uniform Law Commissioners in 1905, of which conference he was subsequently elected president for three successive terms. He served as chairman of the Tenement Shade Tree Committee of the Tree Planting Association of New York City, and as New York State Commissioner on Uniform State Laws. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the American Bar Association, one-time president of the Albany Society of New York City; a trustee of Williams College; a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of Phi Delta Phi (ex-president of National Council), chairman of the board of directors of the New York Civic League, a member of the executive committee for New York State of the National Civic Federation, member of Committee on Reform of Legal Procedure of the National Civic Federation, chairman of the Committee on Uniform State Laws of the National Civic Federation and of the American Bar Association; and was appointed by the Governor of New York State as Representative of the State at the National Divorce Congress in 1907. He was also a member of the University Club, the Bankers' Club, and the Union League Club, all of New York City. During his undergraduate days he had been honored by election to Phi Delta Theta, one of the foremost of the National Greek-letter fraternities, and at one time he served as president of the fraternity's club in New York City. His death occurred while at the very prime of life, at the summit of his great professional career, and at the very apex of his abilities, faculties, and usefulness.

Charles Thaddeus Terry was married at New Scotland, New York, June 22, 1898, to Katherine Lansing Hendrick. They were the parents of the following children: James Hendrick, of whom this

biographical review; Katherine Hendrick, Thaddeus, and Beatrice.

James Hendrick Terry, eldest of the four children of Charles Thaddeus and Katherine Lansing (Hendrick) Terry, was born in New York City, November 18, 1899. His early education was acquired at the Sims Private School, following which he attended for one year Public School No. 6, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. After completing a course at the Kirmayer Preparatory School of New York City, he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, from which famous educational institution he was graduated with the class of 1918, receiving an English and Classical diploma. During his time at this latter college he was president of the Christian Fraternity, editor of the year book "Pein," president of the Soule Literary Society, and won the following prizes: First year, 1916, received honorable mention in the Merrill Prize Speaking Contest; in 1917 won second prize in this contest; and in 1918 won the first prize in the Merrill Prize Speaking Contest and the Merrill Essay Contest, being the first pupil ever to win both prizes successively. Upon his graduation from Phillips Exeter Academy, Mr. Terry matriculated at Williams College, whence he was graduated with the class of 1922 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at Williams, Mr. Terry was a member of the Cap and Bells Dramatic Society, Phi Delta Theta, of which National Greek-letter fraternity his father had been a member before him, and of Delta Sigma Rho, the honorary debating society. He also won eight prizes, as follows: The Freshman declamation prize; the prize for general excellence in speaking in the Moonlight Oratorical Contest, both in his Sophomore and Junior years; prize for extemporaneous speaking during his Senior year; the Graves' public speaking and Graves' essay prizes during the same year; also the most important of all, the Prize of Prizes, which is an unusually distinctive prize given to the undergraduate who wins the greatest number of the various prizes.

During the years 1922 and 1923 Mr. Terry attended Harvard Law School, and while there was a member of the Lincoln Inn Society and the Marshall Law Club. Upon the sudden death of his father he transferred to the Columbia University Law School so as to be at home with his mother. While an undergraduate there he was elected to membership in Phi Delta Phi, of which his father had been a member as well as president. Mr. Terry was also a member of the Kent Law Club. He was graduated from the Law School of Columbia University with the class of 1925, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in January, 1926. Immediately following his graduation, in July, 1925, he became an active associate of the well-known law firm of Merrill, Rogers, Gifford & Woody, in the latter's offices at No. 60 Broadway, having already spent his summer vacation periods in the employ of the concern. Mr. Terry is now actually embarked upon his professional career, and hopes to follow in the steps of his distinguished father, since he is with the same law firm in which his father made such a phenomenal success.

During the late World War, Mr. Terry spent the summer of 1918 at the Williams College Reserve Officers' Training Camp, and in the year 1919 was made a cadet of the Naval Air Service, being stationed at Princeton, New Jersey. Politically, Mr. Terry is a staunch Republican, and served as captain in the Fifteenth Assembly District. He is also one of the founders and

a life member of the National Congressional Golf Club of Washington, District of Columbia.

James Hendrick Terry was married in the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, January 2, 1926, to Theodosia Ruggles Hatch, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tefft Hatch, prominent residents of Utica, New York. Mrs. Terry is a direct descendant of John Alden, and a great-granddaughter of Alfrederic Smith Hatch, a former president of the New York Stock Exchange. Mrs. Terry was graduated from Vassar College in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Terry reside at No. 1160 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

VAN NORDEN, Warner de la Montagnie,

Retired Banker.

Having retired from a period of successful association with financial activities, and of recent years directing his attention to the cattle-breeding interests of agriculture, as well as to letters, Warner de la Montagnie Van Norden has aroused an unprecedented, as well as unique interest in his remarkably attractive herds gathered from northern pastures and tropical plains, and satisfactorily exploited as among the unusual ventures in cattle-raising in America.

Of the ninth generation from the first-comer of his name to the New Netherland, Mr. Van Norden's American lineage is as follows:

Pierre Gaspard Mabille, who was born in Holland, son of Caspar Mabille, son of Seigneur Pierre Mabille de Névy, went from France to Holland, came to New Amsterdam in the "New Netherland" in 1623, and began to sign himself Pieter Kasparsen Van Naarden; he married Aechtje Jans Van Norden.

Jan Pieterse, son of Pieter Kasparsen and Aechtje Jans (Van Norden) Van Naarden, was born in 1654 and died in 1733; he married Elizabeth Rees Van de Lipstradt.

Adam Janse, son of Jan Pieterse and Elizabeth Rees (Van de Lipstradt) Van Norden, as he now began to write his name, was born in 1680 and died in 1718; he married Abeltie Slot.

John Adamse, son of Adam Janse and Abeltie (Slot) Van Norden, was born in 1704; he married Theodosia Earle.

John, son of John Adamse and Theodosia (Earle) Van Norden, was born in 1732 and died in 1810; he married Rebecca Eaton.

Theodorus William, son of John and Rebecca (Eaton) Van Norden, was born in 1767 and died in 1836; he married Alletta Langdon.

Thomas Langdon, son of Theodorus and Alletta (Langdon) Van Norden, was born in 1802 and died in 1871; he married Margaret Hoghland Warner.

Warner Van Norden, son of Thomas Langdon and Margaret Hoghland (Warner) Van Norden, was born in 1841 and died in 1914; he was a leading banker. He married Martha Ann Phillips, who was born in 1841, and died in 1890. Their children: 1. Theodore Langdon, born in 1869. 2. Emma Phillips. 3. Warner de la Montagnie, of whom further. 4. Cora Langdon, married Arthur P. Coppinger.

Warner de la Montagnie Van Norden was born February 7, 1873, in New Orleans, Louisiana, where his father lived for nine years after the Civil War. He attended Halsey Collegiate School, New York City, and Columbia College, class of 1894, taking the Arts course, and he afterwards attended the Law School of New York University, Wheaton College conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is a retired banker

and a man of letters. An extensive traveler for two years throughout China and Indo-China, Mr. Van Norden is also importer and owner of the only herd of Highland cattle in America, headed by "Sir Andrew"; also a herd of Grevy zebras from South Africa, known as the only cattle of the kind in America.

In his club affiliations, Mr. Van Norden is a member of the Metropolitan, Riding, Republican, Automobile, New York Yacht, Columbia University, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Authors, Balsam Lake, Clove Valley Rod and Gun, Explorers, Buccaneers, Rockwood Hall, Shackamaxon, West Side Tennis, Town and Country, and Touring Club de France. He is also a member of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, China Society of London, China Society of Shanghai, and is a life member of Highland Cattle Society.

Warner de la Montagnie Van Norden married, April 16, 1898, Grace Talcott, daughter of James Talcott, who is now deceased, merchant and banker of New York City, New York.

GRODE, John Otto,

Hotel Owner.

Although he died without children, the name of John Otto Grode, of Hackensack, New Jersey, has been perpetuated to the fourth generation of the descendants of an elder brother, many of whom live in Hackensack, a fact which speaks for the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best.

Born in Darmstadt, Germany, May 25, 1840, where his father was in the shoe business, John Otto Grode came to America in a sailing vessel in 1852. He had attended the schools of his native town and he continued his studies in a night school in New York, but in the main he was self educated. The father died in Germany soon after the lad's arrival in this country, and Mrs. Margaret Grode, having settled her husband's affairs, sailed for America, bringing with her Peter, who died unmarried, and John Adolph, mentioned below. The family thus reunited, settled in Hackensack, and the three boys became wage earners, while their mother took care of the home for them.

John Otto Grode's first employment was in the National Hotel, on Main Street, near the Court House, a famous inn in those days, much frequented by the more important politicians, the resort of all distinguished visitors, and later, the center of the town's social life. He became proprietor of this hotel during the Civil War period, and later also engaged in the tobacco business, two doors from the hotel. This establishment was also a mecca for the politicians, and he maintained it for years after its profits had ceased to be important to him, as means of keeping in touch with his friends, and for the sake of an occupation. The National Hotel, however, was very profitable, and its revenues laid the foundation of a comfortable fortune. He was a Democrat, and as such was several times elected a member of the Board of Freeholders during the eighties, and for twelve years he was a member of the Hackensack Commission, but he repeatedly refused the mayoralty, even when offered the nomination by both parties. He was not a church member, but his charities were numerous, and he helped to organize the Hackensack Hospital, inspired by the sight of a person injured in a railroad accident who had to be removed to Paterson for treatment. He was a great lover of horses, and kept good ones for his own use, and also enjoyed hunting and fishing,

recreations which often took him to the Maine woods, or to St. Augustine or Petersburg, Florida. He travelled widely in America, but never returned to Germany. Always a great reader, he became exceedingly well informed regarding American history and literature, but his principal hobby was politics. He was a member of the Hackensack Wheelmen, of the Ortani Field Club, of Pioneer Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of the Exempt Firemen, and was a charter member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Short in stature, he was a quiet, courtly man, and popular with all classes.

He married Anna Barbara Bentz, daughter of Jacob Ruckh, a farmer in Germany, in 1862, but she died soon afterwards. John Otto Grode died December 31, 1918, and was buried in Hackensack cemetery.

His life had been exceptionally happy, and he was sincerely mourned as a good friend, a useful citizen, and a man whose business relations had been characterized by uniform courtesy and fair dealing.

John Adolph Grode, elder brother of John Otto Grode, was the progenitor of the numerous Hackensack Grodes. Born in Germany, he came to this country with his mother, and finally became proprietor of a hotel in Christopher Street, New York City. He married Margaret Mundschauer in the Lutheran Church on Christopher Street. Born in Germany, she developed into a notable housewife. Their two children were: 1. John Otto, II, of whom further. 2. Peter, who died in New York, unmarried, at the age of twenty-nine.

John Otto Grode, II, was born August 27, 1859, in New York City. He married Louise Landenberger, of Stuttgart, Germany, in Hackensack, February 22, 1889. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth Margaret (Grode) Ritter, born January 12, 1891; married to Frank A. Ritter and resides in Hackensack. 2. John Otto, III, mentioned below. 3. Matilde Barbara, born June 28, 1897.

John Otto Grode, III, born February 26, 1893, son of John Otto and Louise (Landenberger) Grode, married Czarina Lola Morton, of St. Louis, Missouri, in that city, in 1921. Their children are: John Otto, IV, born December 15, 1922; Lola Gail, born March 12, 1926.

VAN AUKEN, C. Perry.

Hotel Proprietor and Realtor.

Among the old-time hotel keepers who loved a dog, a gun and a rod, and whose patrons were often their friends as well, was C. Perry Van Auken, who died April 1, 1926, at Hackensack, having made a comfortable fortune, not in the hotel business, but in real estate, and who is remembered not only for his geniality, but for his charity, and his readiness to assist in all public enterprises.

Born in Watford, Ontario, Canada, son of Clark A. and Mary Jane (Fowler) Van Auken, he none the less came of the old pioneer Dutch stock in New Jersey. His father was a lumber operator, born in Hainesville, New Jersey, who had gone West to Ohio in a covered wagon, and after engaging in timber operations there, found his major interests for a time in Canada. C. Perry Van Auken received his education in the public schools of Watford, and then came to Hackensack, where he soon found work, saved his money, and bought the old Office Hotel. He continued as proprietor for thirteen years, selling out in 1920, and turning his attention to real estate. In this new venture he was highly successful, for with the authorization of the Hudson River

bridge, there came a boom in New Jersey realty from which he was able to reap substantial benefit. He was a member of the Hackensack Real Estate Board, and a stockholder and director in the Citizens National Bank of Hackensack. During the Spanish-American War, he volunteered, and as a member of a New Jersey infantry regiment was sent to Florida, but got no nearer Cuba than the training camp at Jacksonville. He received his discharge at Paterson, New Jersey, after the close of hostilities, and retained a lively friendship for many of the men with whom he had been encamped. The result was the formation of John Engel Camp of the United Spanish War Veterans, of which he was twice commander. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was an expert trout and bass fisherman, and made frequent fishing expeditions to Maine. He was likewise a keen hunter, and kept his own bird dogs, which he took with him to South Carolina, where he sought quail and wild turkey. These were characteristics he had inherited from his father, who had done much hunting in Canada, and taught his son all he knew. Without being keenly interested in politics, Mr. Van Auken was a Republican, and he was brought up in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Van Auken married Mary E. Spindler, daughter of Peter Spindler, of Hackensack, January 13, 1904, in South Englewood, New Jersey. Her father, born in Germany, settled in Hackensack when fourteen years old. His parents, who had preceded him to this country, had a farm at South Englewood, and in due course he joined them there, and converting a large farm house into an inn, developed a hotel business which continued twenty-five years. He married Ann Hamilton, of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to this country in 1866, her parents having died, becoming the wife of Mr. Spindler two years later. He died in 1916.

Mr. Van Auken was very highly esteemed in business circles, where he was known for integrity and fair dealing, and was exceedingly popular with all classes. His domestic life was ideal, and he will be remembered as a good friend and worthy citizen, kind and charitable in all his relations.

BISHOP, Junius Frederick,

Progressive Citizen.

Closely associated and intimately identified with the business world of Broome County, New York, the name of Bishop stands out in bold relief, and among the members of the family who have all been prominent contributors to the general welfare and continued growth of their communities is Junius Frederick Bishop, of Binghamton, New York. For many years he was at the head of the company which bears his name and guided it skillfully to the position which it now enjoys as a leader in the field of cabinet and mill work. Progressive in spirit and broad in his interests, Mr. Bishop enjoyed the deep esteem and reverence of all those with whom he came in contact, and throughout his entire life exerted his influence always for those higher attainments which are the essence of advancement and progress.

For many generations the Bishop family have been prominent in the histories of the several New England States and of New York State. John Bishop and his brothers were the progenitors of the family, having come from England and settled in Guilford, Connecticut, of which com-

James F. Bishop

munity they were among the founders. From them have descended sturdy and public-spirited citizens of this great republic. In the early years of the nineteenth century Nathaniel Bishop was a well-known and prosperous farmer of Lenox, Massachusetts. He had been active in civic affairs and served for a distinguished term as judge of the Supreme Court in Lenox. His son, George Bishop, was born January 7, 1826, at Barker, Broome County, New York, where he engaged in farming for many years. Thereafter he came to Whitney Point, Broome County, and established himself as a merchant and wood worker in the finer construction work, in the dispatch of which he possessed distinct artistry and artistic taste. He married, about March 31, 1848, Lorinda Schofield, of the town of Chenango, and they were the parents of Junius Frederick Bishop, of whom further. George Bishop, with a keen understanding of the possibilities in his trade, forseeing the coming advance in the field, and with deep parental interest, prepared and trained his son in the manual arts. He instilled in him the idealism which has displayed itself in the products of the J. F. Bishop Company, keeping them thereby at a high level of excellence and extending the markets of the articles to county and State-wide scope.

Junius Frederick Bishop was born at Cattleville, Broome County, New York, November 10, 1850. As a boy he went to the public schools of Cattleville, and was duly graduated from the high school. Upon the completion of his studies he was associated with his father for several years. Fired with ambition and determination, Mr. Bishop came to Binghamton in 1880 and established himself in business in that community. Opening up a shop on Pine Street in the field for which he had been especially trained and in which by nature and talent he was particularly adapted, he entered upon the production of a limited line of cabinet and mill work. Devoting himself with whole-hearted diligence and enterprise, the distinctive character and excellence of craftsmanship of his articles created an immediate demand and an increase of business. He soon found that his quarters were too small to accommodate his plant, and removed to the corner of Lewis and Prospect streets, where he remained for a short time, and then, because of his expanded activities, again found that a new location was imperative. He occupied a site at No. 239 Water Street, and then, in 1913, made his last change to the present quarters at No. 323 Water Street. Mr. Bishop continually introduced new and artistic designs in interior trim and decorations, and displayed such natural genius and talent for the better class of work in his line, with a gift for original and graceful designs, that he attracted the patronage of the leading contracting concerns throughout the county and State. As the inspirational head of his concern, it is natural that the enterprise reflected the high ideals of its leader, holding to the highest standards and continued improvement and efforts toward better execution of the contracts received, and at the same time it necessarily follows that the business should develop in a manner which reflected utmost credit and admiration to its founder, who for more than forty years managed the policies and methods. The concern was incorporated in 1920 and is housed in a three-story plant, where the entire space is required to meet the present demand for the products of the J. F. Bishop Company.

In civic, social and benevolent as well as industrial activities, Mr. Bishop had been equally prominent. His political affiliation was with the Republican party.

and although he never sought public office, cordially endorsed and supported the many movements for the betterment of the community and for the promotion of the general welfare. He was a member of the Binghamton Lodge, No. 177, Free and Accepted Masons, the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the local branch of the Improved Order of Red Men. He was likewise a member of the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Christian Association. Until his marriage he was a communicant of the North Presbyterian Church, and thereafter joined his wife in her attendance upon the services of the Main Street Baptist Church.

On October 17, 1900, Mr. Bishop married Dorothy M. Pease, of Whitney Point, New York, a daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Siens) Pease. The father was engaged for many years with substantial success in the lumber business of Broome County. Mrs. Bishop, since her husband's death, has been actively carrying on his work in the company he founded, and as a woman of keen insight and shrewd judgment has become a potent force in the progress and continued leadership of the concern. She also gives much time and thought to those branches of organized social endeavor which bear direct relation to the interests and welfare of the people. During the World War Mrs. Bishop was active in the work of the Red Cross, and she is affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star and the Daughters of Rebekah.

Death ended the career and life of Junius Frederick Bishop June 18, 1921, after he had passed his allotted span of three score and ten years. Sincere effort, honest endeavor, straightforward accomplishment along useful and beneficial paths were the characteristics and the forces which measured the heights of the attainments of Mr. Bishop. His sterling integrity, ardent sincerity, commanding personality and unassuming yet striking manner made hosts of friends for him and won the confidence and good will of all. Fully occupied at all times in industrial and civic enterprises, he was also devoted to his home and was a kind and thoughtful husband, solicitous of the happiness and comfort of his family. In the record of an enterprise like the foregoing, and the spirit which instituted it and carried it forward to eminence in the industrial world, there is a large measure of inspiration for those who are entering or are about to enter the arena of life, and his memory will long remain warm in the hearts of his fellows in Binghamton, and his place in the annals of progress of the community will ever be honored.

SMITH, Raymond Telfair,

Realtor.

Persistent faith in the territory in which are centered the operations of the realtor, plus the ability to embrace opportunities and grasp situations as they are presented to the operator, eventually, other things being equal, build for the success of him who enters that field as his life work. This is the key which has unlocked the door of leadership in the real estate business in the Washington Square and Greenwich Village section of New York City to Raymond Telfair Smith, prominently identified with the movement of real property both in the sales department and in the matter of leaseholds. Mr. Smith knows his New York, and especially that section where he chiefly confines his efforts, and is esteemed as an expert on values. As a counselor and medium for realty transactions in his special field,

it is freely acknowledged by Mr. Smith's competitors that he ranks second to none. So much for the faith and ability that have spelled success for this man who has virtually raised a commercial avocation almost to the plane of a profession, and has reduced his system of business to practically a science. As to his standing, he enjoys the good will of his fellow-realtors and the confidence of a large and valued clientage.

Born in New York City, January 25, 1866, Raymond Telfair Smith is the son of Joshua Raymond and Kate (Telfair) Smith; on his paternal side he is descended from a well-known agricultural family of upper Westchester County, and on the maternal side, from an old and esteemed New York City family. His paternal grandfather operated a large farm on a prosperous scale in Bedford, New York. There his father was reared, becoming a well-known marine insurance broker, and successively vice-president and president of the Great Western Insurance Company. When that concern wound up its affairs, he became secretary of the National Board of Marine Underwriters, and at the time of his death was the representative in this country of underwriters of Holland, Italy, and Belgium, as well as secretary of the Maritime Association. He died in 1922 at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Kate Telfair, is the granddaughter of Jacob Rabineau, founder and owner of the Battery Park Baths, New York City, and a man of considerable prominence in his section of the metropolis in his time.

Following his graduation from the public school system of New Rochelle, New York, Raymond Telfair Smith commenced his business career, at the age of twenty-one, by working for his uncle, Jacob R. Telfair, a marine insurance adjuster and broker. After spending some time in that line of business, he left to engage in the field of real estate operator and broker. For thirty-five years he has pursued with mounting success his chosen avocation until he has arrived at the status of being one of the largest operators in the metropolis making a specialty of Washington Square and Greenwich Village properties. The volume of business passing through his offices in the fiscal year of 1925-26 was in excess of two million dollars. His headquarters on East Tenth Street, New York City, are admirably appointed, and the details of his business are modernly systematized. His office staff is trained to the grade of specialists to care for the ramifications of the business, and to its members are committed the administration of respective departments, in which they are well-known for their efficiency and courtesy to the patrons of the office.

In his politics a Democrat, Mr. Smith does not participate in the political arena; his business demands the application of most of his energy and attention. He is a former member of the 7th Regiment, National Guard of New York, and when he resigned it was with the rank of sergeant of the 1st Company. His military zeal and patriotic spirit were given ample expression during the World War, when he contributed liberally to charitable and welfare causes and bought Liberty bonds and other government securities on a large scale. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest notaries public in the city of New York. He is very proud of the fact that his first commission is signed by Grover Cleveland, who was Governor of New York State, 1883-85, and his second commission by Roswell P. Flower, Governor, 1892-94, and his successive commissions have come from the hands of all the Governors of the State since Cleveland and Flower to the

present (1928) Governor Alfred E. Smith. These certificates of appointment Mr. Smith has nicely arranged in chronological order on the walls of his office, where they bear testimony to the long tenure of his office holding and to the confidence reposed in him by the appointing power.

Mr. Smith for many years held memberships in many clubs of a social, literary and fraternal character, but with the growth of his business transactions, he found it necessary to withdraw from most of these, retaining his connection with the Nassau Boat Club, where he indulges in his favorite pastime, shell-racing, in which he displays unusual excellence.

Raymond Telfair Smith married (first) Marie Lillian Ellis. She died in 1922, and he married (second), in May, 1923, Jane Eglinton, and they have their residence at 55 West Eleventh Street, New York City.

Based upon past achievements, and buoyed by the spirit of optimism which features all his business relations, Mr. Smith possesses unalloyed faith in the future of the lower Fifth Avenue and Greenwich Village sections of New York, both from the realtor's and the property owners' points of view. The extent and value of his operations bespeak the substantial business man, whose energy, acumen and foresight carry him beyond the stage of vision to concrete accomplishment.

WALSH, J. Irving,

Realtor.

Having entered the real estate business in New York City some twenty-five years ago as a youth just out of school, Mr. Walsh found this particular field so much to his liking that he has remained in it ever since then. In it he has risen to great eminence, and his career has been notable both for the rapidity of his progress and for the variety and extent of his successes. Not only is he considered one of the leading figures amongst New York City's realtors, but he is also a very large owner of valuable real estate and one of the keenest judges of real estate values, especially in that section of the city, in which most of his transactions and operations have been concentrated, Greenwich Village. Adding to his remarkably broad knowledge and long experience, unusual executive ability, untiring energy and a very strong, yet pleasing personality, his career has been one long and uninterrupted series of successes of ever increasing importance and his reputation for ability and fairness amongst his fellow realtors is so high and securely established, that, after having been prominently active for many years in the affairs of the New York Real Estate Board, he was eventually elected president of this organization, an office which carries with it to an unusual degree the stamp of approval on the part of those in whose power it lies to bestow it. Though his important business interests naturally make heavy demands upon his time and energy, Mr. Walsh has found it possible to give much attention to the affairs of the leading real estate organizations and is always to be found in the forefront of any movement tending to promote the progress and welfare of the real estate business at large. He has also taken an unselfish and keen interest in the development of his native city and has made many valuable and lasting contributions to its growth and prosperity.

J. Irving Walsh was born in New York City, November 27, 1886, a son of George A. and Margaret (Bartell) Walsh, the former having been born in India, where

his father, a Presbyterian clergyman, was engaged in missionary work at that time. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, which he attended until he had reached the age of sixteen years. In 1902 he left school and entered the real estate office of William J. Roome, where he remained for seven years, laying there the foundations on which his later successes were to be built. In 1909 he became associated with the office of John Dye, realtor, at No. 73 West Eleventh Street. When Mr. Dye passed away some years later, Mr. Walsh took over the business and bought the building, which latter had been occupied as a real estate office ever since 1877. The property was entirely remodeled and is now not only one of the show places of that part of New York City in which it is located, but is also known as one of the best equipped and most efficiently managed realty offices in the country. A large staff, usually in excess of fifteen, of highly trained real estate men and secretaries has been assembled by Mr. Walsh and looks after the many and varied interests of the firm and of its very large, important and ever growing circle of clients.

Though Mr. Walsh naturally devotes most of his time and energy to the conduct of his business, he has found it possible to accept membership in the board of directors of a number of important realty corporations, which have extensively benefited by his wide experience and by his keen judgment, and which include the Principal Realty Corporation, the Twenty-nine Washington Square Corporation and the One Hundred and Eleven West Eleventh Street Corporation, of all of which he is president. He is also a director of the Central Mercantile Bank, a trustee of Knickerbocker Hospital, vice-president of Mayor Walker's Committee on Associated Business for New York, and a member of the Merchants' Association, the Building Managers' & Owners' Association and the Building Congress. In the affairs of all of these he takes a prominent and effectively active part and has made valuable contributions to their growth and prosperity. But the one organization which has always been closest to his heart and to which he has devoted a great deal of time and effort, is the New York Real Estate Board, of which he has been a member for many years and also a director and its treasurer, until his fellow members in this influential organization honored him and themselves by electing him president and chairman of the board of governors. In this responsible position he has rendered services of the highest importance to the association, to the real estate business at large and to New York City. During the World War he gave freely of his time and means to all deserving war charities and took an active part in the various liberty bond campaigns and in every other patriotic movement, tending to advance the cause of the Allies. His pleasing personality makes Mr. Walsh very popular in the many clubs and social organizations of which he is a member, and which include the New York Athletic Club, the Salmagundi Club, the Scarsdale Golf Club, the Spring Lake Country and Golf Club, the Deal Club, and the Pomonok Flushing Golf Club. In politics he is independent and, though he has always taken a sincere interest in the welfare and progress of New York City, he has never taken a very active part in public affairs and has never desired or sought public office. His chief source of recreation is golf, but he is also very fond of traveling and has been a frequent visitor of Europe.

J. Irving Walsh married, in 1907, at New York City, Marie L. Bungay, a daughter of John G. Bungay, the latter a prominent paint manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are the parents of one daughter, Ruth B., born in 1911. The family residence is located at No. 22 West Ninth Street, New York City.

SABIN, Charles Hamilton,

Banker.

The outline of the career of Charles Hamilton Sabin as contained in the following paragraphs is the record of a man of outstanding reputation in the world of finance, whose interests aside from this sphere also have been of substantial social value in New York City and elsewhere. He is representative of a family of French origin, his forebears as Huguenots having fled from France to England, coming to Massachusetts, the first American home, from Southern England or Wales.

(I) The line begins with William Sabin, who was an inhabitant of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, at the organization of the town. He appears to have been a man of some culture, considerable means and benevolent character. Many of the sufferers from Indian depredations received assistance at his hands, and he was active in the establishment of education and the church. From him and his second wife, Martha (Allen) Sabin, the line descends through their son, Major John Sabin, of further mention.

(II) Major John Sabin, who was born in 1666, died in 1742. He married Sarah Peck.

(III) Hezekiah Sabin, son of Major John and Sarah (Peck) Sabin, was born in 1692. He married Zerviah Hosmer.

(IV) Zebediah Sabin, son of Hezekiah and Zerviah (Hosmer) Sabin, was born in 1736. He married Ann ———.

(V) Charles Sabin, son of Zebediah and Ann Sabin, was born in 1758, and died in 1829. He married Martha Jackson.

(VI) Zebediah (2) Sabin, son of Charles and Martha (Jackson) Sabin, was born in 1788, and died in 1861. He married Sarah Eaton, and their son was Thomas Sabin, of further mention.

(VII) Thomas Sabin was born about 1823 and died in 1897. He married Cordelia E. Eldridge, daughter of Colonel Reuben and Samantha Eldridge, who bore his rank in the American Army in the War of 1812, and sister of General Hamilton N. Eldridge, of Civil War fame.

(VIII) Charles Hamilton Sabin, son of Thomas and Cordelia E. (Eldridge) Sabin, was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, August 24, 1868. He began his education at the Greylock Institute of his native town, and graduated with a good record in 1885. Although he had hoped to attend college, he received such a flattering offer from Henry Russell, of Albany, to enter the largest flour commission concern in the State, that he accepted and went to work in earnest upon his duties. Here he remained two years, doing mainly office work, at the end of which time he accepted, in 1889, a position with the National Commercial Bank of Albany as a clerk. He early began to show unusual business ability, and after two years he was appointed teller of the Park Bank in the same city, was presently advanced to the position of cashier, and held this position with great credit to himself until January 16, 1898, when he was appointed cashier of the Albany City National Bank. In 1902 this institution was acquired by the National Commercial Bank, and Mr. Sabin returned to the latter as its vice-president, an unusual promotion for a man of only thirty-four years of age. For five years Mr. Sabin toiled to still further increase the prestige of the

American Historical Soc'y.

Engby Finlay & Conn.

Charles M. Schwab

largest financial institution in the city of Albany, and his unusual success attracted such attention in New York City that he was summoned in May, 1907, to the presidency of the National Copper Bank of the metropolis, this institution having been established May 1, with Mr. Sabin as its first president. Robert C. Pruyn, president of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, addressed the board of directors in this fashion on the occasion of Mr. Sabin's leaving: "We feel that it is a great compliment that one from our institution should have been so highly honored, and we feel heartily glad of his promotion. He has been a conscientious worker ever since he began his career, and very justly is one of the most popular young men of Albany. I tell you this because I know that Mr. Sabin's natural modesty will prevent him from saying it."

In his larger sphere, with greatly increased facilities, and within elbow touch of the world's financiers, Mr. Sabin took hold. Within less than a year the National Copper Bank, at No. 115 Broadway, reported (at the close of business February 14, 1908) surplus and undivided profits of $2,251,982.62; deposits of $14,026,623.83; cash on hand, $2,803,460.51; due from banks, $2,282,339.38; United States bonds, $1,150,000; other bonds, securities, etc., $1,992,656,89; truly a most remarkable showing. When the National Copper Bank was merged with the Mechanics and Metals Bank at No. 33 Wall Street, Mr. Sabin was made vice-president of the enlarged institution, and on June 23, 1910, he was elected vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company at No. 28 Nassau Street, to succeed Charles H. Allen, which position he occupied in 1912. In that year he became president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. When he came here the deposits were $120,000,000; today they are about $600,000,000. The employes number about 5,000, of whom about 2,800 are in the main bank. The importance of the establishment of the National Copper Bank and of its merger with the Mechanics and Metals Bank may be imagined from the statement that the former represented the great copper interests of this country, and was controlled by such men of prominence in finance as Charles F. Brooker, William A. Paine, Urban H. Broughton, John D. Ryan and W. E. Corey. In January, 1904, Mr. Sabin was made president of the New York State Bankers' Association, and in his address to the convention, held at the Hotel Frontenac, Thousand Islands, Canada, he made a strong plea for the encouragement of banking initiative, more conservative business methods in the management of banks, and the admission of trust companies into the ranks of the association. Recognizing his superior abilities and appreciating his service, the Council of Administration presented him with a suitably engraved silver gavel, and elected him a delegate to the convention of the American Bankers' Association. Very much interested in the welfare of youth, Mr. Sabin served three years as an officer of the Young Men's Christian Association of Albany, and as its president in 1897; he was elected president of the Old Guard, Albany Zouave Cadets, Company A, of the 10th Battalion, National Guard of New York. On December 16, 1910, he gave a dinner to Governor-elect John A. Dix, of New York, at which the executive sounded the views of financial men toward his administration, and the other leading guests were bankers of New York City. Ever since he has been a resident of the metropolis he has taken a very active part in social affairs and maintained the family reputation for standing of the highest.

Mr. Sabin has a summer home at South-

ampton, Long Island, where, as vice-president of the National Golf Links of America, he finds great pleasure in that historic game. For many years he was a semi-professional baseball player, and also played polo. Mr. Sabin's most responsible official call came to him in January, 1915, when he was elected president of the Guaranty Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions in the world, this promotion having come as the result of a correct application of banking principles for five years as vice-president. In the World War his abilities were diverted to a considerable extent to assist the Government with its financial program, and his services were such that he received the thanks of the department heads and the President at Washington. He served as president of the Guaranty Trust Company until October, 1921, when he was made chairman of the board of directors, a position he still holds. He is also director of the International Mercantile Marine Company, the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, the Intercontinental Rubber Company, the Shell-Union Oil Company, the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the National Surety Company, the Discount Corporation, the Chase Securities Company, and the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation. He is president of the Boys' Club, a member of the Episcopal Church, and of Holland Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs include the Fort Orange at Albany; Racquet and Tennis, Metropolitan, Bankers', Piping Rock, Recess, India House and the Links of New York City.

By a former marriage Mr. Sabin has a son, Charles Hamilton Sabin, Jr., born at Albany July 4, 1902. He married (second) Pauline Morton, daughter of Paul Morton, of Chicago, Secretary of the Navy in the Roosevelt administration, and of Charlotte (Goodridge) Morton, the wedding having been solemnized December 28, 1916. Mrs. Sabin was born April 23, 1887, at Chicago, and received her education in private schools in this country and in France. Although an intense devotee of home affairs, she was early committed to the emancipation of woman from the disabilities imposed upon her by custom, and as a means of assisting in this forward movement she took an active interest in political affairs, and today is one of the best known women in this field. In 1919 she was elected a member of the Republican County Committee from Suffolk County, New York, and in 1920 was made a member of the Republican State Executive Committee. She served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland in 1924, and threw her influence behind Calvin Coolidge, who soon won the race in the election. In 1924 she was made a member of the Republican National Committee for a four-year term. In 1925, President Coolidge gave evidence of his appreciation of her work for the party by appointing her a member of the Lexington-Concord Sesqui-Centennial Commission. Mrs. Sabin is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Colony and Woman's City clubs. She is the founder and was for four years, president of the Women's National Republican Club of New York City.

BURKE, David Arthur,

Shipping Executive.

David Arthur Burke, general manager of the United States Lines at New York, the chief operating arm of the Shipping Board at Washington, and consequently, the keystone in the arch of the American merchant marine, has had a most inter-

esting experience in his steady climb upward to the position he now holds. Mr. Burke is a lawyer by profession; he practiced six years on Broadway, then joined the editorial staff of a publishing concern as legal adviser. He next served in the financial department of the Shipping Board and by dint of hard work and ability was made general controller, and finally, at the time of the resignation of Thomas H. Rossbottom, was advanced to the New York post. The work Mr. Burke does would be important and strenuous enough in itself, but it assumes an added importance because the merchant marine is being carefully husbanded as the auxiliary of the United States Navy in National defense during times which might produce war.

David A. Burke was born April 11, 1882, at Cobleskill, New York, the son of Patrick Francis Burke and Caroline Columba (Treadway) Burke; his father, now retired at Port Henry, New York, was formerly superintendent of schools at that place; his grandfather, the earliest paternal American ancestor, David C. Burke, a native of County Cork, Ireland, settled in Vermont in 1838.

Mr. Burke finished the Port Henry High School, after which he entered upon his studies at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, whence he graduated in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1909 he was awarded his law degree at the New York University Law School. He then entered the office of Attorney George W. Ellis at 149 Broadway, Mr. Ellis having been a classmate in the class of 1868 at Middlebury of Mr. Burke's father. In 1910 he left Mr. Ellis, and opened an office for himself at No. 43 Cedar Street, and was associated with Judge Abraham Lawrence in bankruptcy cases. From 1915 to 1917 he was on the editorial staff of Edward Thompson & Company, publishers of law books, then, the World War being in progress, he accepted a call to the finance department of the Shipping Board in the Baltimore District, with offices at Baltimore. At the end of 1921 he was advanced to district controller of the organization at Philadelphia, and served capably in that post until January 1, 1923, when he was summoned by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, to become general controller at Washington. On November 30, 1924, he accepted the position of assistant general manager of the United States Lines at New York. On the retirement of Mr. Rossbottom, September 1, 1926, Mr. Burke was promoted to general manager, which put him in charge of six hundred employees of the system in this country and Europe. He won this place by merit and without political influence of any kind. In addition to his duties as controller during the World War, he rendered valuable and patriotic services in the construction division, which had charge of the erection of several hundred ships which carried troops and supplies abroad. He was a member of the organization through the chairmanship administrations of Edward N. Hurley, Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, Albert D. Lasker, Edward P. Farley, and is under the administration of the incumbent, T. V. O'Connor.

Mr. Burke is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and the Whitehall Club. His favorite diversions are reading and walking. He enjoys an enviable standing among his fellow barristers and in shipping circles is recognized as an authority not only on financial matters, but on operations and administration.

David Arthur Burke married, at New York, March 24, 1906, Claire Bateman, of

Hempstead, Long Island, daughter of John Franklin Bateman, superintendent of R. G. Dun & Company, commercial rating agency, who died in 1924. Five children have blessed their union: 1. David Edmund, nineteen years of age, a junior at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2. Justin Ellis, fifteen, in high school. 3. Roger Brooke, born in 1917, died in 1921. 4. Vincent Mansfield, thirteen. 5. Kebin Burke, born November 3, 1925.

WASHBURN, Orlando Frank,

Merchant.

As one of the pioneers in cash-price merchandising in this country, the late Orlando Frank Washburn, of Sacramento, California, filled quite a unique and valuable place, while his kind-heartedness and devotion to his home and family marked him as a man whose acquaintance was well worth cultivating. His neighbors, who necessarily knew him best, gave him the name of a charitable spirit, a close student of affairs, a loyal friend, a loving husband and a wise father.

Mr. Washburn was born November 25, 1849, in Maine. After having attended the public schools in his native State he entered Houlton Academy. On account of the necessity of going to work, he was denied a college education, so in connection with business set about educating himself out of books. His early life was spent traveling for a wholesale mercantile firm, and in 1876 he removed to Los Angeles, California, and followed the same line of endeavor. After perhaps a decade spent at Los Angeles, during which he received valuable additional business training, he settled in Sacramento, establishing himself in the mercantile line under the name of the American Cash Store. Prior to 1890 the cash business formed a very small part of the total throughout the country, for the cry "Please charge it" was everywhere heard. The charge system was a very expensive thing, involving a loose accounting in books of items taken on credit and amounts remitted by the debtor at intervals. Interest on deferred payments had to be added to the original price; people died without paying their bills; others disputed bills as unjust or inaccurate; and some few fell into misfortune or otherwise failed to pay. Mr. Washburn realized the evil in this system; still, the stream had flown so long in the opposite direction that to breast the current with something new was a perilous undertaking. He had lost money on a credit basis at Los Angeles, so when he came to Sacramento he began anew with the cash system. His customers were slow to take to it at first, but gradually they saw that he was offering them reduced prices, and they embraced the innovation with enthusiasm. This store exerted a considerable influence, and to the extent that it broke away from an age-old custom by offering the same goods at less for cash, it may be considered the forerunner of the modern ten-cent store, which has so revolutionized conservative methods of selling and placed dependable articles at astonishingly low prices within the reach of practically every American household. Under such a sensible and popular system Mr. Washburn's store prospered, and its imitators were many. He operated the business until his death, and saw it grow from a very small beginning to a flourishing institution of large floor space and many employes. He built a fine home at No. 1826 G Street, where he lived for twenty-seven years, and where his widow and surviving daughter still reside. Here he built up a

library and schooled himself in those things he had missed during his earlier days.

Orlando Frank Washburn married, May 8, 1876, Ray Florena Williams, daughter of Jarett and Rosalind (Jenkins) Williams, both of whom died in Maine. Mr. Williams was born in New Brunswick, Canada, but moved to Maine and spent nearly all his life in that State. Their children were: 1. Virginia, deceased. 2. Alice Washburn, who lives at home.

The death of Mr. Washburn occurred at his residence June 18, 1925, and thus passed into the Great Beyond a pioneer merchant who builded better than he knew for future generations.

THAYER, Frank Bartlett,

Prominent Citizen.

A constructive factor in the business life of Boston, Massachusetts, throughout a long and successful career was Frank Bartlett Thayer, bearer of a name distinguished in the annals of his country. Dependable, highly intelligent, loyal and alert to the broader aspects of merchandising, he spent many years as the confidential secretary for Wellington, Sears & Company, merchants of Boston.

Frank Bartlett Thayer was born in Boston in 1855, of collateral descent from John Alden. He was a son of Frederick F. Thayer, who attended Theological School in Cambridge; graduated from Harvard, and spent two years in Divinity School at Cambridge. He was ordained at Lynn, Massachusetts, November 2, 1842, in the Universalist faith, and continued preaching until 1844. Educated in the public schools of his native city, Frank B. Thayer first entered the business world as an employe of his father, of Thayer, Babson & Company, wholesale dealers in druggists' glassware. He then became secretary to Mayor Thomas N. Hart, of Boston. His last and longest period of association was with Wellington, Sears & Company, as confidential secretary until the time of his death, which occurred on March 16, 1926. Mr. Thayer belonged to the notable Channing Club of Boston, and attended the Second Unitarian Church.

Frank Bartlett Thayer married Emma Francis Bowker, daughter of Dr. Horace Bowker, died June 20, 1925, and they were the parents of a daughter, Harriet Francis Thayer, born December 25, 1905.

A gentle, kindly man, dignified in bearing and intellectual in outlook, Mr. Thayer played a straightforward and useful part in business development in Boston. Particularly devoted to his home and family, he found it the center of happiness and hospitality.

LONGYEAR, Howard William, M. D.,

Physician, Educator.

For more than four decades Dr. Howard William Longyear highly honored the medical profession in his adopted city of Detroit, and his fame as a medical educator was as far-reaching in his native State of Michigan as that attained in his professional service to his fellow-men. He was known as "the beloved physician" in a great number of homes in Detroit in which he carried his ministrations of professional skill, broad sympathy and a kindly spirit. He was the first superintendent and house surgeon of Harper Hospital, Detroit, and until his demise he manifested an unfaltering interest in that institution. He filled with eminent ability for a number of years the chair of clinical gynecology in the Detroit College of Medicine, holding that position at the time of his decease. He also was consult-

ant to three hospitals and a valued contributor to the leading medical journals. His professional ethics were of the highest standard, and he made it one of his chief aims to maintain a practical touch with the advances made in medicine and surgery.

Howard William Longyear was born in the capital city of Lansing, Michigan, July 24, 1852, died in June, 1921, in Detroit, Michigan, one of four children of Hon. John Wesley and Harriet (Munro) Longyear. His father was a noted jurist, a member of Congress, 1863-67, a member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1867, and a Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and, prior to his death, was prominently mentioned in connection with an appointment as a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His mother was the daughter of Jesse and Harriet (Parker) Munro; and Dr. Longyear, on the maternal side, was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from William Munro, a Crusader, of the clan of Munro, or Monroe, a Scottish Covenanter, who was captured by Cromwell at the battle of Worcester in 1652, and banished, with many of the prisoners taken by Cromwell, to America. The mother of Dr. Longyear came with her parents in 1836 to live in Michigan, that being the year when it was admitted to Statehood in the Union.

Every educational advantage at the command of Dr. Longyear's parents was accorded him, and when during his preliminary training it was perceived that he had a pronounced leaning toward the medical profession, his education was bent in that direction. He entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and after a period of study there, he became a student at Columbia University, New York. Having taken the course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine on his graduation in the class of 1875. He desired to supplement his education in American institutions with study abroad, and he spent two years in the medical and surgical centers of Berlin and Vienna, in whose most noted hospitals he completed his splendid equipment for the duties of his profession. He afterward enjoyed the beneficial association for about a year with that eminent surgeon of Birmingham, England, Dr. Lawson Tait.

Dr. Longyear returned to Detroit, a finished physician and surgeon, and entered at once upon the duties of his profession. He received the appointment of the first medical superintendent and house surgeon of Harper Hospital in that city, and filled that position with marked ability for a period of three years, and at the end of that time he gave his attention to general practice. His practice came from some of the best families in the city, and he also numbered by the hundred those in humbler station who called upon him for services. His fame soon spread throughout the Detroit area as a most skilful practitioner, and his activity in the field of general practice covered a long period, during which he also maintained his contact with the hospital, and was of great assistance in the promotion of progress and improvement in that institution.

Dr. Longyear now began to turn his attention to the gratification of his desire to become a specialist; he abandoned his general practice in 1890, and began to specialize in gynecology and abdominal surgery, in the pursuit of which he came to be recognized as an expert. In 1895 he was appointed professor of clinical gynecology at the Detroit College of Medicine, which chair he continued to fill

until death severed that association. He was consulting physician to the Woman's Hospital, consulting gynecologist to Providence Hospital and consulting surgeon to Harper Hospital, all of Detroit.

As might have been expected, Dr. Longyear's standing in the medical fraternity was at the very forefront. He was a member and had served as vice-president of the American Medical Association; an officer for many years of the Michigan State Medical Society; member of the American Surgical Society, the American Gynecological Society and the Wayne County (Michigan) Medical Society; a member and a former president of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and ex-chairman of the gynecological section of the American Medical Association. He was an actively sympathetic member of the Harper Hospital Alumni Association. His advice and opinions were highly prized and frequently sought by his fellow members of the profession. Especially was this true of his various contributions to the leading medical journals. In his well known monograph on "Nephrocoloptosis" he propounded certain original factors in the etiology of nephroptosis and presented an original operation for cure of the displaced kidney and colon. This book has been given a wide reading both in this country and abroad.

Dr. Longyear was one of the founders of Huron Mountain Club, made up of members, who like himself, found their greatest diversion and pleasure in hunting and fishing. He was an officer of this club from the time of its organization until his death. With the exception of the summer of 1920 he had spent at least a part of the summer season at the club's headquarters every year since its founding in 1892. He was also a member of the Detroit Club, Detroit Boat Club, Detroit Country Club, Grosse Pointe Riding and Hunt Club, the old Club of St. Clair Flats, the National Geographic Society and other organizations. He was a member of the Detroit Board of Health for four years.

Dr. Longyear married, September 7, 1880, Abbie Scott, of Chicago, Illinois, a daughter of Hon. Ira Scott, a leading lawyer of that city. Mr. Scott went to live in Chicago in 1853, and spent the rest of his life there, becoming prominently identified with the early history of the city and Illinois. He was a native of Waterford, New York. He was graduated from Harvard College, and on his removal to the West he soon became a distinguished member of the legal profession. He practiced in New York as well as in Chicago, and became one of the most noted lawyers of the country. Mr. Scott's mother, Laura Porter, was of the Moses Porter and Sarah Kilham families. Mrs. Longyear is also a descendant, through her maternal grandmother, of the distinguished Greene family of Rhode Island, whose ancestor was Dr. William Greene, surgeon, who arrived in America in 1635 and rose to be a prominent figure in New England colonial affairs. The Greene family in England was originally called DeGreene, the family seat having been for many generations in Northamptonshire. Sir Henry Greene, a member of this family, was Lord Chief Justice of England and ancestor of Katherine Parr, the sixth and last queen of Henry VIII. Mrs. Longyear's ancestors in America figured prominently in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars; so that she is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Dr. Howard William and Abbie (Scott)

Longyear were the parents of three daughters: 1. Esther, married Dr. Theodore A. McGraw, Jr., deceased, a sketch of whom follows this. 2. Olga, died in 1889 at the age of four years. 3. Margaret Munro, married W. Beresford Palmer, Jr., a manufacturer, of Detroit. They have one son, Howard Longyear Palmer.

An irreparable loss was inflicted upon the medical profession in Michigan and the contiguous sections of that part of the country by the death of Dr. Howard William. An appreciation of his life and service is given here as a fitting conclusion of this memorial since its author was a lifelong and intimate friend:

There was never a finer example of perfect adjustment of man to vocation than furnished in the life of Dr. Howard W. Longyear. If ever one was predestined to the profession of medicine, it was he, who intuitively knew, and with whom to know was to act. Refined, cultured, of charming personality, gentle, unselfish and devoted, he inspired immediate confidence. He never spared himself, no personal ends were permitted to weigh against duty. No night was too dark, no journey too long, no weather conditions too unfavorable, no vigil too exhausting to hinder him in those ministrations which have brought comfort and health to thousands of his fellow-mortals. He was an accomplished diagnostician and a resourceful therapeutist. He was born into the service of afflicted humanity, and conscientiously bore every burden which duty imposed, regarding the performance of duty a privilege. He has distinctly advanced anatomical and surgical knowledge. He loved the out-of-doors and plants and trees, and the wild life of the woods and streams were objects of his constant interest and study. He was a fount of information upon these and kindred subjects. He was an indulgent teacher of the uninitiated. In friendships he was loyal and to know him was to love him. He was an ideal husband and father. As a citizen the public weal was with him an impelling consideration. His life was rich in usefulness and in death he leaves a fragrant memory. It must be that reward has come to him e'en as those who go about doing good can scarcely lack the compensation which comes from the consciousness of duty well performed. "A good man has gone to his reward," and we who are left are thankful for knowing and loving him. He was, indeed, "the beloved physician."

McGRAW, Theodore Alexander, Jr., M. D.

Physician, Endocrinologist.

The physician of marked ability and thorough training finds that he can contribute to many phases of human progress over and above the mere cure of obvious and temporary bodily ills. This was true of Theodore Alexander McGraw, Jr., M. D. He was a physician and surgeon of national fame, even better known through his lavish use of his ability for philanthropic purposes in Detroit, for patriotic purposes during the World War, and for research purposes in the advancement of science in Endocrinology. Dr. McGraw lived out his life in a profession wider and more embracing than medicine, and in limits far beyond the State bounds of Michigan, although he resided in Detroit and there pursued his profession. His professional bent was hereditary, as his father was one of the most noted of Detroit surgeons.

Theodore Alexander McGraw, Jr., was born in Detroit, Michigan, June 21, 1875, son of Theodore Andrews and Alice Elma (Simpson) McGraw. The American progenitor was Thomas McGraw, who came to America from Armagh, Ireland, in 1801, settled for a time at Walden, New York, then moved on to Bloomfield, Michigan, in 1830. Theodore Andrews McGraw was the son of Alexander C. and Susanna Weld (Walker) McGraw, and he graduated at the University of Michigan as a Bachelor of Arts in 1859, and at Columbia University as a Doctor of Medicine in 1863. Dr. McGraw was assistant surgeon, United States Army, from 1863 to 1865, then settled to regular practice in

Theodore Roosevelt

Detroit, continuing until 1912, and for over forty years serving as professor of surgery in the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery.

His son, Theodore Alexander McGraw, Jr., was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, after his elementary years in Detroit. He then attended Yale University, from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was a member of the Freshman, Sophomore, and the Junior crews; had the first colloquy appointment junior year; the second dispute appointment senior year; and was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. He took his medical degree in 1903 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, which is the Medical Department of Columbia University. This was supplemented by a two and a half year post-graduate course in St. Luke's Hospital, where Dr. McGraw served as chief resident and house surgeon.

Returning then to his home city, Detroit, Dr. McGraw engaged in the practice of general surgery with his father from 1905 to 1910. Ill health in that year forced him to abandon surgery, with its constant drain on his nervous strength. After a special post-graduate course in general medicine at Harvard Medical School, he chose as his specialty a pioneer field of supreme importance, of which little was known in the professional world: endocrinology. Dr. McGraw became well known as a research worker in this new field and contributed valuable papers to medical literature on this theme, one of which, "Clinical Experiences with Organotherapy with Special Reference to the Stimulation of Body Growth," was the outgrowth of actual personal work with under-developed children. He did much gratuitous work among school children of Detroit with the aim of reducing the prevalence of adolescent goitre and detecting the defects in children due to abnormal gland function. In all his work he was extremely accurate and conservative, endeavoring always to establish the fundamental grounds of this difficult medical specialty. In the course of his professional career he served in various capacities in hospitals of Detroit and vicinity; he was attending gynecologist and surgeon, then visiting physician at St. Mary's Hospital; associate in the Detroit Diagnostic Hospital; consultant in the Detroit Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, and in the Michigan Home and Training School at Lapeer, Michigan; staff member of the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, having been instructor in gynecology, assistant professor of clinical medicine, associate professor of clinical medicine, and special lecturer in endocrinology. The list displays his versatility. He was at one time alternate medical referee for Michigan of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

When the United States entered the World War, Dr. McGraw, as a captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, immediately began active duty with Base Hospital No. 36, of Detroit College of Medicine, which he helped organize. On October 26, 1917, he went overseas as adjutant of this unit. Promotion to major, then lieutenant-colonel, rewarded his heroic service at the front, and he served as chief of the department of medicine in Base Hospital No. 36, at Vittel, France. After the war he was cited for meritorious service by General Pershing, this being the Silver Star citation. He was mustered out January 15, 1919. Dr. McGraw, who was greatly interested in patriotism and patriotic organizations, was a member of the American Legion, Veterans of For-

eign Wars, and the Michigan Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was professionally affiliated with the Wayne County Medical Society, the Detroit Society of Internal Medicine, the Michigan State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American Association of Endocrinologists. He was a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. His clubs were: the Detroit, the University, the Detroit Athletic, the Yale Club, and the Grosse Pointe Hunt Club. He was a member and director of the Huron Mountain Club, and he was vice-president of the Michigan Yale Alumni Association in 1919-20.

Dr. McGraw married, on January 7, 1905, Esther Longyear, of Detroit, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Howard W. Longyear. A sketch of Dr. Longyear precedes this. Dr. McGraw was a communicant of Christ Episcopal Church. To Dr. and Mrs. McGraw was born a son, Theodore A. (3) McGraw. Mrs. McGraw and her son survive Dr. McGraw, as does his sister, Mrs. Clarence A. Lightner.

After all too short a life for the accomplishment of his great purposes, Dr. McGraw passed away in Detroit, October 14, 1924, at the age of forty-nine. His outstanding achievement was his research and practical experimentation in the obscure and all-important field of the ductless glands and their effect on human physical and mental growth. To that he brought a highly technical knowledge of anatomy and normal functions, a habit of conservative and patient study, and a scientific attitude of mind. At the same time Dr. McGraw did more than his share of practical curative work in both civilian and military life. It is not, indeed, too much to describe him in the one phrase—benefactor of humanity.

BENNISON, David Raglan,

Business Executive.

Despite the fact that David Raglan Bennison, wholesale ice dealer of Boston, Massachusetts, has ceased to be an active force in the business world, his name and the memory of his work are still fresh in the minds of his fellows. He helped further general business prosperity. His larger zeal was for community advancement along all progressive civic and philanthropic lines.

David Raglan Bennison was born in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, in 1856, son of Samuel Watson and Sophia (Nickerson) Bennison. His father was a greatly revered minister of his community. The son was educated in the public schools of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and devoted his entire business career to building up an ice delivery business in Greater Boston, meeting with great success.

A holder of the thirty-second degree in Masonry, Mr. Bennison was associated with the various bodies, including the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Masonic Club. He was a member of the Canadian Club of Boston and a life member of the National Geographic Society. To his church, the Dudley Street Baptist, of Roxbury, he gave long years of devoted service as an usher, and during the latter years was a deacon of that church.

In Boston, in 1884, David Raglan Bennison married Alice S. Dorey, daughter of Hector and Eliza (Westaver) Dorey, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Children: 1. Winifred Estelle, born in Boston, October 30, 1886, died aged three years. 2. Raymond Earl, born January 25, 1891, in Boston; ship surgeon on the steamship "Malda," after graduating from Tufts Medical School and the Osteopathic Col-

lege in Cambridge, Massachusetts; torpedoed off the Irish coast August 15, 1917. 3. Harold Bertrand Bennison, born September 4, 1893, and is now an attorney of Boston, Massachusetts.

Death came to Mr. Bennison at the age of sixty-nine, January 6, 1925. He lived a long and useful life, full of constructive sympathy for his fellows and of success in the conduct of his own affairs. He was gentle and kindly, a man who won the hearts of all he met, and who brought great happiness into his own family circle.

STICKNEY, William, M. D.,

Surgeon.

The Biblical saying "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend," finds a peculiar application to the tragic passing of Dr. William Stickney, noted physician and surgeon of Rutland, Vermont, who died suddenly while dutifully trying to prolong the life of a patient.

William Stickney was born March 6, 1878, at Bethel, Vermont, the son of William B. C. and Mary (Hunton) Stickney. He was graduated in 1896 from St. Johnsbury Academy, and entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in the autumn of that year. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900, he entered the Medical School and was graduated in 1903. He then went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was an interne at the Boston City Hospital and Children's Hospital, and for a year an officer in charge of the relief station, a branch of the City Hospital. Returning to Vermont, he settled in Rutland, devoting himself to his profession, and specializing as a surgeon. In 1910 he attended courses in Vienna under Dr. Lorenz. In the spring of 1917 he volunteered his services as a surgeon for the World War, and soon was commissioned as lieutenant, and put in charge of the surgical department of the hospital at Camp Upton, at Yaphank, Long Island. From there he was transferred the following winter to the Mobile Operating Unit No. 1, Camp Crane, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and later was sent to France, where he performed herculean service among the wounded brought in from the front to field hospitals to which he was attached. On being mustered out of the service in the spring of 1919, with the rank of major, he resumed his practice at Rutland, and created for himself an enviable place. He was married August 2, 1919, to Jean N. Aitkin, who survives him.

Dr. Stickney travelled extensively, but his most adventurous trip was in 1897, when, as a youngster, he accompanied Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral Peary, to the Arctic region. He was attached to a commission of the Smithsonian Institution to examine the flora and fauna of Greenland on a tour which lasted nearly three months, and on the return voyage the "Hope" was so badly damaged by the Arctic storms that most of the party was obliged to leave her at North Sidney, Cape Breton, and return by land.

Dr. Stickney died Tuesday, December 2, 1924, while engaged in an operation at the Rutland Hospital. He was seized with an attack of angina pectoris, handed his knife to his assistant, was helped to a bed, and expired almost immediately.

In an appreciative sketch the Dartmouth "Alumni Magazine" of January, 1925, commented on Dr. Stickney as follows:

> His college career was one of distinction in both athletics and scholarship. He had the ability to excel in almost anything he undertook. He played on the football team three years, being equally good as a lineman and back. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Sphinx. His

standing in his class was always good, and had he desired honors in any subject, they would easily have been attainable for him. He possessed a rugged physique and an extremely active mind. He was terse in speech, almost laconic.

Few men of his generation entered into college life so fully. His exploits would fill the pages of many books. He was typical of the rugged days of Dartmouth, yet underneath all the dramatic events of his college life there was a calm philosophy, a sweetness of mind, and a breadth of view which was unusual. Everyone knew that Bill Stickney was a man of unusual attainments.

When the war came, Bill Stickney was one of the first to enlist. He became first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, and was stationed at Camp Upton and Camp Crane, and finally saw active service in France. He was retired with the rank of major; the date of enlistment was June 8, 1917, and of his discharge, May 13, 1919. His war service was more active than that of almost any Dartmouth man. He operated continuously back of the lines.

When asked at a class banquet to tell about his service, he stood up and said a few words to the effect that those things could not be described. He saw the struggle at its height, and the wreck of body and mind which modern warfare brings. He helped as many as he could.

At the time of his death, if not long before, Bill was one of the most eminent surgeons in the State of Vermont. Thus ended the career of a great man.

There were many acts of heroism which Bill Stickney performed during the forty-six years of his life. A few of them are known to some of his intimate friends; most of them will go down unrecorded, because Bill was both modest and silent. If the men who knew him could be grouped together and tell of the incidents of his life which were significant to them, the sum total of these would represent the life of a great character. In this brief account it is not possible to draw a picture of Bill Stickney or to tell anything but the ordinary events in his career. Those acts which were individual to him and represent the devotion and generosity of his character he would not want us to tell.

He met every situation as it came to him, and passed on quietly to the next. He exposed his life without thought, and gave of his tremendous physical power instinctively. He had a great heart, a big mind, and a big body.

His father was his pal and best friend. He visited him constantly in college, and enjoyed Bill's undergraduate life as much as the boy. This friendship continued throughout his life.

So has passed one of God's noblemen. Any word of eulogy is inadequate. To his parents and to his wife his loss is the greatest, for they saw day in and day out those expressions of a lofty character and an unselfish life which were instinctive with him. If Bill Stickney had known that the end was near he probably would have simply said, "Work's done. Good-bye!"

No memorial can describe a character like this. Mere words seem out of place. A vivid memory of him and his work will endure as long as a member of the class of 1900 lives.

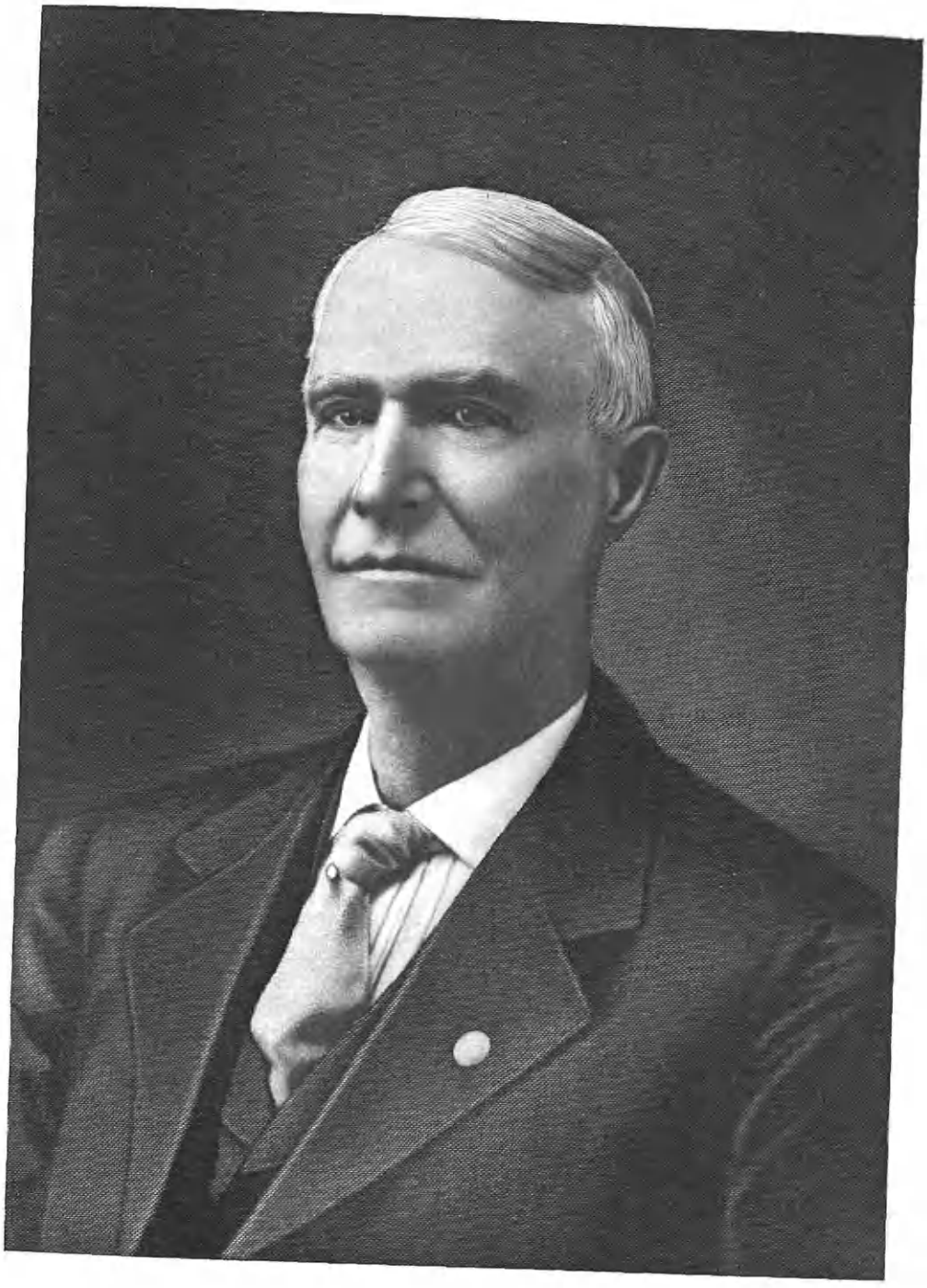
To give his life while ministering unto another was the way, undoubtedly, that Dr. Stickney would have preferred to go, had his choice been consulted; and so it may be written down on time's immortal scroll that here was a man in every sense of the word.

BEARDSLEY, George Frederick,

Timber Dealer.

Expert knowledge of the Michigan timber lands, together with a vision of the possibilities of the region and continuous effort to realize them, brought renown to George Frederick Beardsley, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, as the "father of Boyne City," and financial success. His zeal and his intelligence helped a whole countryside to prosperity and development of rich natural resources.

The Beardsley family was established in America by John W. Beardsley, born in Scotland, September 18, 1810, who came to Maine about 1834, and who found his way to Port Huron, where he prospered in the same activities which had occupied him in Maine, farming and the lumber industry. He was an enterprising citizen and a loyal member of the Baptist church. He died in the East at the age of seventy. John W. Beardsley married, on December 28, 1837, Experience Ann



George F. Beardsley

Patterson, born in Brunswick, Maine, July 29, 1821, who died March 28, 1909. Children: 1. Allen W. Beardsley, born January 18, 1839, died March 22, 1860. 2. Charlotte J., born June 26, 1841, died July 15, 1841. 3. George F., of further mention. 4. Eliza A., born June 8, 1845, died July 12, 1924, at Birmingham, Michigan. 5. Frances M., born November 18, 1850, died February 23, 1925, at her home in Port Huron. 6. Alfred J., born November 7, 1853, died in Los Angeles, California, April 11, 1919. 7. Franklin P., born December 15, 1856. 8. Martha A., born April 5, 1859, died September 7, 1879. 9. William R., born April 5, 1861, died April 27, 1917, at Butterworth Hospital, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

George Frederick Beardsley, son of John W. and Experience Ann (Patterson) Beardsley, was born in Brunswick, Maine, September 18, 1842, but spent most of his boyhood days in Port Huron, Michigan, where he attended the grade schools. He helped his father on the farm and thriftily saved his money until he was twenty-one years old, when he set out to make his fortune. His first activities occurred in Stanton, Michigan, some twenty miles north of Ionia, where he bought pine lands and sold his holdings, developing a successful business in such realty deals. He also cut and sold logs for timber. A pioneer in this industry, he frequently walked the distance from Stanton to Petoskey, studying the timber lands, and he came to be recognized as an expert acquainted with every parcel of timber land in Northern Michigan, able to make a more accurate estimate of land values than perhaps any other lumberman in Northern Michigan. His transactions came to include sales of pine, cedar, hemlock, all kinds of hardwood, as well as farming lands and money loans. In 1885 he was employed by the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad as their timber expert, and served in this capacity for several years. It was in 1892 that he moved to Grand Rapids, where he lived in retirement. His pioneer activities had included the founding of Boyne City, in the heart of the timber lands, and was a testimonial to his belief in the future of the section.

Mr. Beardsley was a man of generous instincts, who gave freely to worthy causes. A Baptist in early life, he became greatly interested in Christian Science throughout his last decade, and was about to become a member of that body at the time of his death, his wife sharing his belief in the creed. He was a member of the Doric Lodge, No. 342, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Oriental Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. A business man of excellent judgment, he left his affairs in good order when death called him in his eightieth year, January 13, 1922, at Blodgett Hospital, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and his fortune of half a million dollars was contained in gilt-edged securities in his safe deposit box in the Michigan Trust Company's vaults, the largest single item being $170,000 in Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. His political affiliation was with the Republican party.

In Ionia, Michigan, December 8, 1875, George Frederick Beardsley married Anna Morrison, daughter of John E. and Eliza (McKelvey) Morrison, details of whose genealogy will be found in the accompanying sketch of the son born to Mr. and Mrs. Beardsley, Raymond Morrison Beardsley (q. v.). Mrs. Beardsley survives her husband and resides in Grand Rapids.

A man of vision and energy, Mr. Beardsley was typical of the Americans who have made a national asset of the rich stretches of northern woodland. His

physical and temperamental strength were in accord with its primitive grandeur, and yet he was tender and gentle and home-loving, a generous father and husband.

BEARDSLEY, Raymond Morrison,

Prominent Business Man.

One of the prominent and successful business men of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was Raymond Morrison Beardsley, whose transactions in the lending and investing of money and in timber lands were characterized by good judgment and business acumen. His family on both sides had long been identified with the development of that section of the country, his paternal grandfather, John W. Beardsley, having established himself in Port Huron in 1834, according to details given in the accompanying sketch of George Frederick Beardsley (q. v.). His maternal grandfather was John E. Morrison, born in Rochester, New York, July 10, 1805, a farmer of Ionia in the pioneer days when the Indians overran the district, in 1831. He married Eliza McKelvey on May 4, 1830, who was born in New York State December 31, 1814, and died January 6, 1880. She carried her first baby in her arms as she rode on horseback to her new home in the wilderness. The husband died August 27, 1884, at the age of seventy-nine. Children: 1. Orvill, born July 18, 1831, died August 9, 1831. 2. Joseph, born September 9, 1832, died April 26, 1891, at Carlisle, Arkansas. 3. Caldwell, born November 3, 1834, died July 14, 1845, drowned in Grand River, near Ionia, at the age of ten. 4. Almira Rebecca, born November 15, 1836, died July 23, 1900, in Carlisle, Arkansas. 5. George J., born December 30, 1838, died in the army. 6. John Eddy, born February 25, 1841, died August 17, 1923. 7. Susan Sophia, born March 24, 1842, died August 12, 1918. 8. Mary Eliza, born November 30, 1850. 9. Anna, born June 17, 1853, married to George F. Beardsley. 10. Charles, born February 11, 1859.

Raymond Morrison Beardsley, son of George F. and Anna (Morrison) Beardsley, was born in Stanton, Michigan, March 17, 1880. He attended the local grade schools and Michigan Military Academy for a year. At the age of nineteen he went to Chicago, where he worked for a year, but was then forced by ill health to rest in Grand Rapids and to travel until he had recuperated. He then associated himself with his father in his work and managed the paternal estate after his father's death. Also well versed in timberland values and in the lumber industry, he conducted operations in that direction as well as in investments in bonds and mortgages.

Though patriotic and most generous in his contribution to war demands, Mr. Beardsley was in too poor health to offer his services for fighting. Death came to him in Petoskey, Michigan, September 15, 1924, when he had just reached the prime of life. Motoring and fishing were his chief forms of relaxation, and the Republican party had his political support. He was very active in the Doric Lodge, No. 342, Free and Accepted Masons, in which his father had been a life member, and he belonged to the Royal Arch Masons and to the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Half of his estate was left to the Masonic Home at Alma, Michigan, amounting to $165,000, and his mother allowed this allotment of funds which should have come to her, because of her interest in what her son had so much at heart.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 3,

Raymond M. Beardsley

1909, Raymond M. Beardsley married Rose Adams, who survives him.

A friendly and jovial personality made Raymond M. Beardsley a joy to all who knew him. His genial laugh, his sincere welcome, his jolly companionship everybody loved. His own chief enthusiasm was for his home, to which he brought a wealth of affection. His relations with his mother were particularly close and sympathetic, and they worked together to effect the public good they both desired. In business keen and far-sighted, admirably honest, he wrought success for himself and prosperity for others. He proved of great benefit to the community at large during the short time of his life.

MILNE, George Brown,

Granite Manufacturer.

The granite industry, important to all America and of tremendous significance to Vermont, owed much in its advancement to the late George Brown Milne, of Barre, Vermont. All his long life he was connected with the stone-cutting industry. His experience was broad and constructive, his success significant, both for himself and his community. His firm, Boutwell, Milne & Varnum, ranked as one of the largest granite producing enterprises in this country.

George Brown Milne was born at Corrennie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, December 31, 1857, son of James and Anna (Dickie) Milne. He was educated in the local parish schools. The youngest of fifteen children, the boy found it necessary at the age of twelve to go to work in order to supplement the family income. He was apprenticed to a stone cutter at a salary ranging from thirty shillings to eight pounds (from about seven to about fifty dollars in American money), for ten periods of six months each. He mastered every detail of the trade and became an expert workman.

It was in 1880, when he was twenty-one years old, that Mr. Milne came to the United States, settling first in Quincy, Massachusetts. He cut stone there for two years. He was then engaged with the United States engineers in canal construction on the Tennessee River in Alabama, and in Graniteville, Missouri. He then made his way northward again, living first in Fox Island, Maine, and then moving to Barre, Vermont, in 1884. There he was a journeyman stone cutter for two years. He then entered into partnership with W. S. Wylie under the name of Milne & Wylie, engaged in the granite industry, which prospered from 1886 to 1895. This firm was succeeded by Milne, Clarihew & Gray, and shortly afterward, in August, 1905, was formed that of Boutwell, Milne & Varnum. The partners were James M. Boutwell, Mr. Milne and Harvey W. Varnum. This prospered until the death of Mr. Milne, May 11, 1916.

His business advancement did not prevent Mr. Milne's active participation in many phases of community progress. He was a member of the Republican party and a communicant of the Presbyterian church. His fraternal relations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, Granite Lodge, No. 35; Granite Chapter, No. 26, Royal Arch Masons; St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, and Mt. Sinai Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine

In 1888, George Brown Milne married Caroline Bell Jones, daughter of John and Alice Amanda (Reed) Jones, of Barre. Children: 1. Justice J., died at the age of two years. 2. G. Edmund, born October 15, 1900, married, in 1924, Rachel Hollister, daughter of Prof. O. K. Hollister.

The whole career of this exceptional

man was one characterized by willingness to work hard and to make his accomplishments a benefit to his fellow man. He was generous, kindly, and optimistic, a sort of tonic to all who knew him, and always ready to give material aid when it was needed. The rockiest road and the darkest cloud could never make him waver in his optimism. He believed in man—and he believed in God.

EVINS, Jefferson Choice,

Manufacturer.

The family of Evins (originally Evans) has long been noted for its constructive works in the State of South Carolina, and a worthy representative of it is Jefferson Choice Evins, of Spartanburg, president of the Clifton Manufacturing Company, which operates three large cotton mills, and head of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The great-grandfather of Mr. Evins, Alexander Evins, served as a soldier with "Mad Anthony" Wayne in the American Revolution and was severely wounded in the arm at the storming of Stony Point; he changed the spelling of his name from Evans because of his indignation that a brother should remain a Tory, loyal to King George III, and members of the connection have ever since accepted the changed spelling. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Evins, Colonel Samuel N. Evins, married a daughter of General Thomas Moore, who as a boy of sixteen fought against the British at the battle of Cowpens, and when the War of 1812 came enlisted and was made brigadier-general.

John Hamilton Evins, son of Colonel Samuel N. Evins, was born at Spartanburg July 18, 1830, died October 20, 1884. He was a lawyer, fought for the South in the Civil War as a lieutenant-colonel, was incapacitated from a severe wound received at the battle of Seven Pines, and was elected to the State Legislature from the Spartanburg District. At the end of the war he resumed the practice of law at Spartanburg and made a distinguished record in the stirring days of reconstruction. In 1876, just after the negroes and "carpet-baggers" from the North had been overthrown, he was elected to the United States Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina as a Democrat, and was reëlected for three consecutive terms. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church and served for several years as superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1865 he married Harriet D. Choice, daughter of Jefferson Choice, a prominent man of Spartanburg.

Jefferson Choice Evins was born at Spartanburg, June 5, 1869. After having gone through public and private schools, he spent a year studying at Washington, District of Columbia, after which he returned to Spartanburg to enter Wofford College, from which institution he was graduated in 1888 with the degree of Master of Arts. For a year he added to his educational equipment by teaching, but the financial returns from this pursuit being small, he accepted employment as teller of the First National Bank of Spartanburg, and rose to the position of assistant cashier. When the Central National Bank of Spartanburg was organized in 1895, he became cashier and remained in this post until February, 1900, when he accepted employment with the Clifton Manufacturing Company as paymaster. He was presently promoted to assistant treasurer, and in 1916 was elected president and treasurer, a position he has held ever since. The Clifton Manufacturing Company is one of the most important cotton industries of the section and South, with 1,200 people in its employ, a capital

Fred A. Curtis

of $2,500,000 and 86,800 spindles and 2,650 looms in operation. On the theory that satisfied employes make larger profits for employers, and considering the humanitarian aspects of the situation, the company is doing a great deal to encourage education among its workers. It maintains a community house with library and club features such as a gymnasium and shower baths, as well as extensive playgrounds for the relaxation of the older workers and the physical development of the younger. Acceptance of employment in the mill carries with it life insurance, and in this group plan the mill paying the premiums. In order to encourage the children of the employes to study and improve their health, the brightest subjects are sent away each year to summer camp, the expense being charged against the company. Mr. Evins, himself a devotee of reading and music, has taken the lead in this work, and has been highly commended for it. In addition to his major commercial interests, Mr. Evins is a director of the Cotton Textile Institute of New York, the Jackson Mills at Wellford, South Carolina, the Hartsville Mills at Hartsville, South Carolina, and the Montgomery Trust Company of Spartanburg. He is a director of the South Carolina Music Festival Association, which promotes an annual season of music at Spartanburg, which has become famous throughout the South; and a trustee of the Kennedy Free Library and Converse College for women, both located in his native city. For six years he was chairman of the Spartanburg General Hospital, and during his administration of this office the institution's new building was erected. In religious affairs he is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church.

Jefferson Choice Evins married Emma Bomar Twichell, daughter of A. H. and Mary (Bomar) Twichell, of Spartanburg, her father having been a leader of commercial affairs in South Carolina as president of the Clifton Manufacturing Company and the D. E. Converse Company.

The Clifton Manufacturing Company's three mills are located on the Pacolet River, and its activities, under the capable direction of Mr. Evins are in the center of the current of a tremendous development which has brought the Carolinas to the attention of the entire nation.

CURTIS, Fred Ambler,

Advertising Expert.

"Mixing Brains With Printing Ink," title of an article summarizing the creative work of Fred Ambler Curtis in the field of advertising, introduces his most important work through the medium of Fred A. Curtis, Inc., the Curtis Company, Limited, and the Factories Realty Company, of which he was president. Fred A. Curtis evolved the "Direct By Mail" idea in advertising. One of his carefully trained representatives would explain the company slogan, "brains to bindery service" thus:

> We take your ideas as you give them to us in the rough, and translate them into vigorous, forceful, direct-by-mail advertising. We do all the work between the idea and the finished work, and, if you wish, we will address the matter from your list and mail it on the day you specify, relieving you of all concern about the matter after you put it up to us.

Mr. Curtis was born in Northville, Michigan, August 16, 1868, son of Adolphus N. and Maria (Ambler) Curtis. His father was born in New York State, in 1817, and moved to Northville, where he reared his family and practiced his trade of tailor. After the death of his wife he lived in Romulus for many years. The Curtis family is, according to family records, eligible for membership in the

Sons of the American Revolution. Fred A. Curtis lived in Northville, where he attended local schools until he was thirteen years old, when he moved to Traverse City with his elder sister, Belle, and attended school. He completed his schooling by work in grade and high schools in Hastings. His business career began in Albion, Michigan, where he was employed by a printing concern for about a year. In 1889 he moved to Detroit, where he was associated with various printing enterprises, including a railroad printing office, the Nelson Printing Company, located at the corner of Woodward and Jefferson streets, then with Edward Leggitt, and finally with the Winn, Hammond Company. It was in the last-named position that Mr. Curtis became familiar with special printing jobs and with advertising work, thus conceiving the plan of a combination of printing and advertising service. In 1892 he established the Jefferson Press on West Jefferson Street in partnership with Charles Brown. He continued the enterprise alone, upon Mr. Brown's withdrawal in 1893, until 1895, when he and O. J. Moffatt established the Curtis & Moffatt Company, advertising and printing. In 1899 Mr. Curtis bought out his partner's share and moved his business to Gratiot Avenue, where Mr. Charles A. Parker became his associate. In 1899 the firm occupied the building at 138-140 W. La Fayette Street, which was replaced after it was burned in 1922 by a handsome new structure of their own at the southwest corner of Grand Boulevard and Hamilton Street. Mr. Curtis was also president of the Detroit Rotary Engraving Company. The method adopted by his advertising companies was to study the peculiar needs of each individual advertiser, to advise how best to reach a certain class, and then to design and execute layouts that would be most effective. Thus their success was due to a combination of many things, including a wide field of knowledge of printing, all sorts of business enterprises, and the psychology of advertisers and readers of advertisements. Photography of an attractive yet realistic nature played a large part. Mr. Curtis himself, manager of the three enterprises, was one of the best known advertising men in Detroit and neighboring cities. In 1923 the advertising business was sold, and Fred A. Curtis, Inc., managed real estate only, occupying the third floor in the building erected in 1922. Mr. Curtis's son, Frederick H. Curtis, is now continuing his father's business as president. In spite of his whole-souled devotion to his business, which consumed a large part of his time and thoughts, Mr. Curtis found time for a good deal of quiet altruism, for faithful performance of his religious duties, and for the relaxation of club life. He was always ready to give someone else a helping hand, and contributed generously to patriotic drives during the World War and to charity in his city. He was a trustee, at one time president of the board of trustees of the Universalist Church of Our Father. He was a member of the Essex County Golf and Country Club, the Detroit Golf Club, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Adcraft Club, and the Detroit Board of Commerce. He was a member for a time on the board of governors of the union of Typothetae. In political sympathies he was a Republican. His chief relaxations were golf and motoring. His active and useful life ended October 6, 1924.

Fred A. Curtis married, in Hastings, Michigan, on May 21, 1890, Drusilla Hale, of Hastings, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis were the parents of two children: 1. Bertha Curtis, married Francis H. Hol-

brooke, and they have two children, Frances and Curtis. 2. Frederick H. Curtis, married Dorothy Sperry, of Cranford, New Jersey, and they have one child, Emmy Lou.

To Mr. Curtis came the satisfaction of creating a new and human kind of advertising, and he made his work a source of public benefit. Of kindly and optimistic temper, he made his family and friends happy and gave them devoted consideration.

ANDERSON, J. Edward,

Manufacturer.

In the direction of his life's interests which, in the business world, were mainly those of an industrialist and promoter upon a large scale, Mr. Anderson was endowed with an insight and perspicacity that could comprehend the value and importance of the intricacies of commercial endeavor. All who knew him readily granted him unlimited confidence and respect for his clear vision in its application to business procedure and his aid and advice were sought quite often in the conduct of affairs. His had been a varied career as teacher, real estate operator, commission broker and finally manufacturer of the only mattress machine company in the world. He possessed a charming personality and held a position of marked esteem among his friends and neighbors, and as an enthusiastic and profound reader he proved an interesting participant in the social activities of the community, wherein he delighted in entertaining with his brilliant conversation, replete with colorful experiences during his extensive travelling, and his well of knowledge gained from his wide and complete library.

J. Edward Anderson was born July 18, 1865, at Danville, Illinois, a son of William Anderson. He was the third generation of his family to reside in Danville. His paternal grandfather, Milton Anderson, was a prominent lawyer and jurist of Louisville, Kentucky, who had come to Danville in the early days of its history, and had subsequently established a school of higher learning here, which in those days was a rare accomplishment. He has been accredited this distinction: "He made more school teachers than any other man in the west." The institution which he erected stands a monument to his achievements and memory and bears his name, "Anderson School." Milton Anderson was a very hospitable man and very popular among his associates. He fathered two daughters of a friend after the latter's death, and raised them to charming womanhood. He was an ardent abolitionist and a friend of the "Great Emancipator," Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Anderson, having the heritage of such illustrious ancestors, has ably carried the name of Anderson to further fame during his life. He received his elementary school training at the public schools of Danville, Illinois, and then attended Champagne College, Illinois, and thereafter matriculated in the school of the University of Illinois at Urbana. Upon the completion of his academic training Mr. Anderson went to Loda, Illinois, where he taught school for a number of years. He then removed to Waco, Texas, where he engaged in the real estate business and later became a commission merchant, in which work he enjoyed substantial success. While he was so occupied a friend, Edwin Stevenson, induced him to join him in Boston, Massachusetts, and help him market a mattress machine which he had just invented. Mr. Stevenson was a clever mechanical man but

lacked the business training so necessary for success. On the other hand, Mr. Anderson possessed the business acumen which could direct to prosperous proportions the distribution and development of the business. Devoting his wholehearted and diligent efforts to the management of the business, it grew rapidly to a commanding position in the trade and became an important factor in commercial circles of the community. The company was organized in 1895 as the Stevenson Mattress Machine Company, with Mr. Anderson as secretary and treasurer and general manager. Within a year it had reached such competitive rank in the field that a consolidation was effected by which the company purchased the interests and control of several similar corporations. This new grouping was organized and engaged in the manufacture of mattress machines under the style of the United Mattress Machine Company. Mr. Anderson was primarily responsible for the promotion and financing of this merger and assumed the active supervision and management of the business. He was also a member of the board of directors of the consolidated companies. It is interesting to note that the business grew from the humblest and most meagre beginnings, at which time Mr. Anderson borrowed from his wife the capital with which to build the first machine. Mrs. Anderson had been a loyal and faithful helpmate and companion of her husband during his life, and to her considerable credit must be given for the inspiration she gave in his work. In connection with his business Mr. Anderson did extensive travelling and was accompanied on all his trips by Mrs. Anderson. They had visited nearly all the States of the Union, and had been all over Mexico and Canada. As the years went on the stress of business diminished and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson could make their travels purely for pleasure. Mr. Anderson had always been active in promoting coöperation and a better understanding among the business men of his community, and was an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce in Boston. During his entire life he had been a prolific reader and enjoyed only the best products of literature. His large and inclusive library attested his deep interest in books, and his collection covers a vast range of subjects and authors. He was an ardent student of the poets, and nothing delighted him more than a volume of the works of eminent poets. He attended the Methodist Church of Brookline, Massachusetts, where he resided.

J. Edward Anderson married, September 6, 1888, Lucretia Lea, a daughter of William Scott and Phylena (Clark) Lea, of Waco, Texas.

He died in Boston, April 28, 1925, at the age of sixty years. His life had been marked with an ardent consideration and thoughtfulness as a husband and diligent and conscientious application to the tasks which were set before him. The story of his career and the record of his achievements awaken renewed appreciation for the sturdy qualities which lift a man so endowed from modest beginnings to a position of influence and affluence among the business men in his community. The tributes which his associates sent his widow are fitting evidences of the indelible impression he had made upon the hearts of all who knew him and with whom he came in daily contact, and his memory will ever remain warm in the minds of his fellows.

KELLOGG, George Casper.

Man of Affairs.

George Casper Kellogg, of Plattsburg, New York, represents a family that has

played a distinguished part throughout the whole of American history. Both paternal and maternal ancestors, together with every collateral branch, were numbered among the earliest settlers of New England and New York. Included in the list are names engraved deep in the national memory: Kent, Platt, Symonds, Jocelyn, Emerson, Cogswell, Terry, Kidder, Morgan, Jackson, Evans, Noble, Strycker, Van Wyck, Brinkerhoff, Van Patten, and Van Asch. His father, Sylvester Alonzo Kellogg, was Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York.

The Kellogg family was founded in this country by Joseph Kellogg, a lieutenant, born in England in 1626, who came from Braintree, England, to Farmington, Connecticut, in 1651, and who was a founder of Hadley, Massachusetts, where the house he built still stands. He married (second), in 1667, Abigail Terry, born in 1646, daughter of Stephen Terry, of Windsor, Connecticut. The line was carried by their son, Stephen Kellogg, who married Lydia, daughter of John Belden; their son, Daniel, who married Hannah, daughter of Matthew Noble; their son, Daniel, who married Rhoda, daughter of John Callender; their son, Daniel, who married Polly, daughter of Elijah Kellogg, a soldier of the American Revolution. Their son, Lorenzo Kellogg, grandfather of the subject of this record, married (second), in 1829, Roxanna, daughter of Shubel Burdick. It is related that at the time of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, Ethan Allen, Benedict Arnold and Elijah Kellogg were first to enter the door, which was broken open upon the surrender of the fort. The maternal line, Averill, was descended from William Averill, who likewise came from England to this country, and whose son, William Averill, born in 1632, carried the line, marrying Hannah Jackson; their son Isaac married Esther Walker; their son, Daniel, married Lucy Cogswell; their son, Nathan, married Roxanna Noble; their son, Nathan (2), married Polly Ketcham; their son, Henry K., married Elizabeth Platt; and their son, James K. P., married, in 1846, Julia Jeanette Evans. The last-named couple were the parents of Susan Elizabeth Averill, born in 1847, died in 1899, who married Sylvester Alonzo Kellogg, born May 15, 1838, in Champlain, New York, died in Plattsburg, March 12, 1904. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Ralph Averill. 2. Henry Theodore. 3. George Casper, subject of this record, of further mention. 4. Augusta.

George Casper Kellogg, son of Sylvester Alonzo Kellogg and Susan Elizabeth (Averill) Kellogg, was born in Champlain, New York, September 21, 1871. His father was an important man in public life both in his native State of New York and in Nevada, where he was a Senator about 1860. He was also Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, as mentioned above. The son graduated from Exeter Academy in 1890 and from Harvard University in 1894. While in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, the Hasty Pudding Club, the A. D. Club, the Institute of 1770, and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

He began his business career in Plattsburg, as a member of the firm with which he is still associated. He engages in wholesale coal and grain business, in timber lands, and mining, as well as in opening up other natural resources. Mr. Kellogg is greatly interested in historical and patriotic societies and holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, the

Order of Founders and Patriots of America, the Society of the War of 1812, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Baronial Order of Runnemede, all by virtue of his long-established American and English lineage. His clubs are: The Union, the University, and the Harvard clubs of New York, and the Tennis and Racquet of Boston. His residence is in Plattsburg, and his winter home at Taormina, Sicily, "Villa San Vincenzo."

George Casper Kellogg married, November 10, 1898, in New York City, Grace Vernon Olyphant, daughter of the late Robert Morrison Olyphant, for twenty-nine years president of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, prior to which he was in the China trade. Children: 1. Robert Olyphant Kellogg, born October 7, 1900; attended Harvard College, class of 1924. 2. George Averill, born July 16, 1903. 3. Ralph Mackenzie, born October 14, 1908.

FRANKLIN, LeRoy Albert,

Realtor.

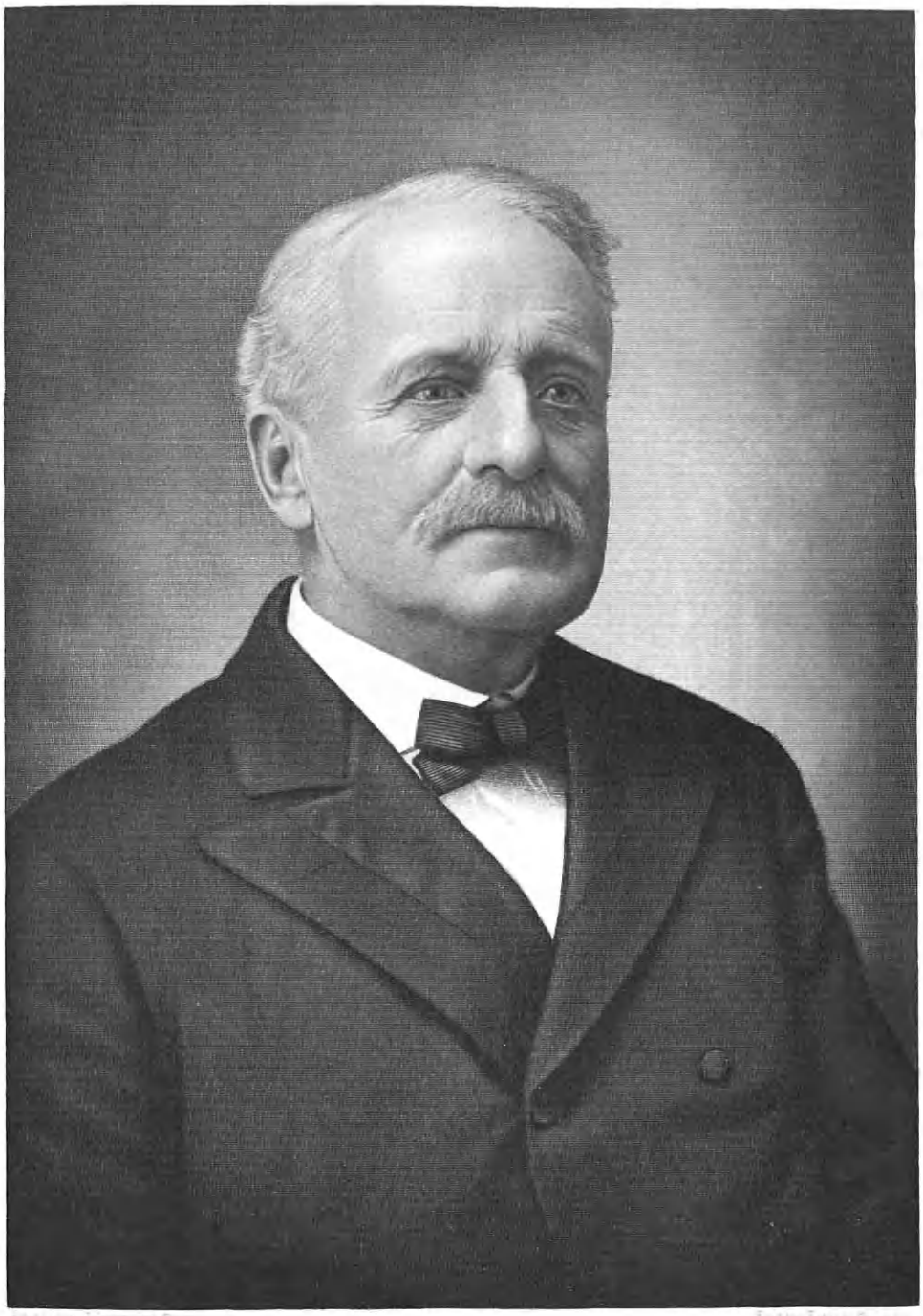
In checking up on its changed and improved geography during the past three decades, Grand Rapids, Michigan, owes much to the vision and energy of LeRoy Albert Franklin, veteran realtor. The development of the South End of the city was practically his achievement. He had the foresight to envision residential possibilities there and in other unimproved parts of Grand Rapids, and the perseverance and courage to risk his fortune and years of unflagging devotion to developing those possibilities. Success came to him in large measure and recognition from a grateful city.

Mr. Franklin's activities entitle him to share with the other notable Americans who have borne his name, the respect of the Nation. The name itself derives from an Anglo-Saxon-Teutonic combination meaning free man, freeholder. Variously spelled, the term came to apply to farmers and country gentlemen of some property, and the Franklin of the poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, was an important personage:

A frankeleyn . . . .
At sessiouns there was he lord and sire;
Ful ofte tyme he was knyght of the shire . . . .
A sherreve (sheriff) hadde he been, and a countom,
Was nowhere such a worthy vavascour.

LeRoy Albert Franklin was born at Jefferson, Schoharie County, New York, August 1, 1851, which town was the birthplace of his father, Reuben Franklin, in September, 1827. The father, a farmer, later moved to Walton Village, in New York, where he lived and labored for a time, and then moved, in 1866, to Hudsonville, Michigan, where he was a member of the Baptist church and an esteemed agriculturist. He married Mary Reynolds, of Delaware County, New York, born June 9, 1833. LeRoy Albert Franklin, the only son of the union, was educated in the district school at Hudsonville and attended the Kalamazoo Baptist College for two years, 1870 to 1872. From the time of his graduation at the age of twenty-two until he reached the age of thirty, he busied himself with his father on the home farm, which is still a prized family possession after sixty years of ownership. The house, built in 1870, still stands.

It was in 1882 that Mr. Franklin went to Muskegon, Michigan, to begin on his general business career as the manager of a store for the Farr Lumber Company. After three years there, he returned to the farm for a four-year period. In 1888 he moved to Grand Rapids, joining his uncle, Reuben Reynolds, in offices in the Porter Block and in the purchase of the old Chadwick farm of ten acres, which



L. A. Franklin

were subdivided into lots and sold to the extent of ten acres. In like fashion the Thompson farm of four acres was laid out in sixty-five lots, on what was later known as Fulton Street; and twenty-four lots on Horton and Francis streets, all of which were sold. Willard E. Yeager was a partner for a time. He and Mr. Franklin subdivided the R. H. Stevens addition of fifty-six lots and built on the corner lot which they purchased, the Franklin Block, a property that was sold in 1920. Mr. Franklin also sold fifty-eight lots on the Merritt addition. After an interval of a few years in which he occupied himself with a carriage and implement store, he returned to real estate in 1911 and did some of his best developmental work up to the time of his retirement in 1917. He sold the Franklin addition, which consisted of twenty-four lots running from Burton to Stewart streets, and which were improved by Mr. Franklin. He was instrumental in getting street car transportation to Burton Heights, where he resided. The attractive and desirable expansion of the South End and the improvement of property in that section was largely the result of his unwearying efforts. The success he enjoyed was doubly dear to him because it meant prosperity for the general community and civic expansion along healthy channels.

Mr. Franklin was a charter member of the Burton Street Baptist Church, in all whose activities he participated as deacon and trustee and for five years superintendent of the Mission Sunday School. He was a sincere and devout Christian, liberal in his support of church expansion and of general charities. His political adherence was given to the Republican party. His chief happiness came from his home and his friends, of whom he had a large circle.

On September 24, 1874, in Blendon, Ottawa County, Michigan, LeRoy A. Franklin married Alice Julia Storrs, daughter of Major Charles E. and Maria (Van Noate) Storrs. Her father, born in Essex County, New York, a major in the Civil War, came to Michigan from Brecksville, Ohio, in 1855, and was prominent as an owner of a farm in Mason City, Michigan, a lumber man, a preacher, and later operator of a vineyard. He died at Scottville, Michigan, October 19, 1913. Mrs. Franklin was the oldest of the three children born to her father and mother. She survives her husband, as does their daughter, Jessie, married to Pierce Fouts, by whom she has two children: Elaine Alice and Virginia Franklin Fouts.

Death ended a long and public-spirited career when LeRoy Albert Franklin died in Grand Rapids on October 16, 1922, at the age of seventy-one. He was a generous and loving father and friend, a man whose geniality and charm won all hearts. His business acumen was great, his principles of business conduct high and idealistic. His constructive policy was largely instrumental in the upbuilding and expansion of the city.

BENSON, Charles Best,

Lawyer.

When Charles Best Benson, lawyer and student of affairs, died in the spring of 1925 at his home in Hudson, New York, there was removed from private life a character that will long be missed among a wide circle of friends.

Charles Best Benson was born at Valatia, New York, July 11, 1866, the son of Dr. George Ellsworth and Sarah Elizabeth (Best) Benson. He was descended in a direct male line from an ancestor who came from England and settled at Prov-

idence, Rhode Island, about 1650. His great-great-grandfather, Jacob Benson, fought gallantly with General Stark at the Battle of Saratoga; his great-grandfather, Bildad Benson, served in the Albany County Militia as a corporal in the American Revolution; and his grandfather, Joseph Benson, enlisted at the age of twelve as a drummer boy in the War of 1812, and served at Clinton and other border points. His father, Dr. George Ellsworth Benson, was a practicing physician at Valatia, New York, and died at Hudson, New York, May 30, 1896.

When he was seven years old, Mr. Benson proceeded with his parents to Hudson, New York. He attended school at the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, the Seymour Smith Academy at Pine Plains, and Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Then he returned to Hudson and studied law with the firm of Cadman & Peck, until he was admitted to the bar. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and became one of the most prominent lawyers of Hudson, taking a deep and active interest in all movements promoting the welfare of the community.

Mr. Benson served as a director of the Hudson Savings & Loan Association of Hudson, New York. His fraternal affiliation was with the Hudson Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his religious fellowship was with the Reformed Church where he was a regular attendant. He was a member of the State Bar Association, Columbia Bar Association, the New York Bar Association, the National Arts Club of New York City, the New York Historical Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He was much interested in genealogy and compiled "The Best Genealogy," and "The Van Deusen Genealogy." He was also the author of a descriptive travelogue, "A Lark in Ancient Gardens." During the World War he was identified with the Boy Scout movement in Hudson and for many years was Scout Master.

On October 9, 1901, Mr. Benson was married to Maude S. Mesick, of Hudson. His widow and three sons survived him when he died May 30, 1925, at his home in Hudson: 1. Charles Best, Jr., married, June 14, 1923, Betty Gravell, of East Hampton, Massachusetts; they have one daughter, Beverly Ann Benson. 2. John Mesick. 3. George Egbert.

Wise are the ways of Providence, and there must be some consolation for the removal of such a good man as Charles Best Benson; no doubt it is the splendid record he left behind him.

FROST, Fredric Worthen,

Attorney-at-Law.

Specializing in the branch of legal work relating to corporation law and the management of estates, Mr. Frost has devoted more than a quarter of a century to the practice of his profession, in which he enjoys the marked respect and high esteem of his fellow members of the bar, and of all those who seek his aid and counsel. He is a member of a family descended from the pioneers of Colonial days, which has contributed succeeding generations of illustrious and prominent citizens, who have participated in the several epochs of the history of this country, and have ever conducted themselves with the utmost loyalty and patriotism. Mr. Frost ably combines the ancestral heritages of his predecessors, and he is carrying the family traditions to further distinction.

The name of Frost appears in England as early as 1273, in the "Hundred Rolls." Of the family in America, the first pro-

genitor was Edmund Frost, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he established the family seat, which continued there for several succeeding generations. He was an esteemed and trustworthy member of the community, and was honored with many civic positions of importance and responsibility. He was likewise ruling elder of his church until his death, which occurred July 12, 1762, at Cambridge. His son, Ephraim Frost, was born in Cambridge, but there is very little material to be gathered concerning him. From him the record is traced through his son, also named Ephraim, through the latter's son, Samuel, and his son,

(V) Cooper Frost was born in Cambridge, November 3, 1790, and died in Franklin, New Hampshire, in 1876. He was a hatter by trade and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative business, first in Cambridge, and later in Concord, New Hampshire, to which town he had removed in 1811, and where he resided for over half a century. During the War of 1812 he enlisted as a soldier in the American Army.

(VI) Luther Trumbell Frost, son of Cooper Frost, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, about 1824, and died in Franklin, New Hampshire, October 24, 1894. He was a prominent paper manufacturer and was manager of one of the Winnepesaukee paper mills in Franklin for more than fifty years. He was popular and active in all civic affairs, and represented Franklin a number of times in the State Legislature. On March 16, 1846, he married Lydia G. Pike, who was born in Franklin on March 14, 1822, a daughter of Major Samuel and Betsy (Brown) Pike. Mrs. Frost traced her ancestry to early Colonial settlers of New England from the old country, some of her family having been among those who fought and were wounded at Bunker Hill. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Lorenzo Luther, of whom further. 2. Leroy B., born in Franklin; married, November, 1869, Eleanor Smith, of Enfield, New Hampshire; a resident of Windsor, Vermont, where he was engaged in the paper manufacturing business. 3. Luella, deceased at an early age.

(VII) Lorenzo Luther Frost, the eldest son of Luther Trumbell and Lydia G. (Pike) Frost, was born September 27, 1846, at Pepperell, Massachusetts, and died suddenly, on May 10, 1906, of heart disease at Pearl River, New York, his son's country home. He had a noteworthy career and was, in his day, one of the prominent leaders in the paper manufacturing industry. After his early education in the grammar school of his community, he went into the paper business at an early age, working with his father in the Winnepesaukee Paper Company's mill at Franklin, New Hampshire. He displayed such natural talent and ability that at the age of twenty-one years he was placed in charge of one of the mills while his father ran another. He continued there for nearly twenty years, with the exception of one year, when he was called to Bellows Falls, Vermont, to adjust labor disputes and reorganize the mills of the Fall Mountain Paper Company. In 1890 Mr. Frost became a part owner and manager of the Sunapee Paper Company, at Sunapee, New Hampshire, with which concern he remained for four years. At the end of that time, and after having been manager of the Frontenac Paper Company at Dexter, New York, he acquired an interest in the Racquette River Paper Company, of Potsdam, New York, and continued with this association until 1901, when, with his two sons, he founded the L. L. Frost Paper Company

at Norwood, St. Lawrence County, New York. This plant was completely destroyed by fire in 1904, but he immediately built what was then, probably, the model newspaper mill of the United States. In 1905 he disposed of these holdings to a group of capitalists and then incorporated the Frost & Sons Paper Company, at Napanoch, New York, the business specialty of which was the manufacture of jute tissue paper. Mr. Frost combined to an unusual degree firmness of character and kindliness of spirit. He was time and again urged to accept the nomination for the State Legislature, but he consistently declined to accept any public office. He was an active and staunch member and a generous supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the communities where he resided. He carried his spirit of Christian kindliness into his everyday life and gave sympathetic and courteous attention to the problems of his neighbors and employees. As a result, he experienced practically no labor troubles, and was considered by his workers and subordinates as their best friend.

On October 31, 1867, Lorenzo L. Frost married Harriet Lucretia Hayward, born October 31, 1846, a daughter of Jonas Reed and Marcia (Sleeper) Hayward. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Fredric Worthen, of whom further. 2. Lorena Mary, graduated from Franklin, New Hampshire, High School; attended the Tilton Seminary, Tilton, New Hampshire; graduated from Potsdam, New York, State Normal School with honors, in 1897; graduated from Teachers' College and Columbia University, New York City, in 1905; was connected with college settlement work in New York City; taught in the schools of Summit, New Jersey; was for seven years assistant superintendent of schools in Manchester, New Hampshire; was a member of the State Educational Council; later became a member of the faculty of the Harriet M. Mills Training School for Teachers, which school is affiliated with New York University. 3. Luther Hayward, graduated from Wesleyan University in 1901; succeeded his father as business manager of the Frost & Sons Paper Company; was for several years in Young Men's Christian Association work, and later became associated with Raymond, Rich & Company, bankers and brokers, of Boston, Massachusetts; he married Alice J. Raymond, a daughter of Bradford P. and Lulu (Rich) Raymond, the former for many years president of Wesleyan University; they have two children, Dorothy Raymond, graduate of Mount Holyoke College in the class of 1927, and Bradford Raymond.

(VIII) Fredric Worthen Frost was born January 8, 1870, at Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, the son of Lorenzo Luther and Harriet Lucretia (Hayward) Frost, the ninth generation of his family in America and in New England. He received his elementary education at the public schools of his native town and graduated from the Franklin High School in 1887. He then entered the preparatory school at Tilton, New Hampshire, and in 1890 entered Wesleyan University. He graduated with the class of 1894, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*. Deciding upon a legal career, he attended Columbia Law School and the New York Law School, attaining the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1898 and in the fall of that year qualifying in his examinations for admission to the bar of New York State. Before entering the law schools he spent two years teaching in the Shady Side Academy, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and during the summer of 1896 he acted as tutor for two

young men and conducted them on a tour through Europe. He began the practice of law immediately on passing his bar examination and soon commenced to enjoy an extensive and lucrative practice in his specialty of corporation law and estate management. His office in New York City is at No. 18 East Forty-first Street. He is general counsel of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad, and attorney for the Third Avenue Railway system of New York City. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Manhattan Savings Institution, and is on the board of directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the Shawmut Coal and Coke Company, the Chappaqua National Bank, and is an officer of eighteen other different corporations, one of them being the Third Avenue Railway Company of New York City. Mr. Frost is also president of the Cuban Land and Steamship Company. Ever interested in the advancement of education and the efficient functioning of the institutions of which he is a graduate, he serves on the boards of trustees of the Tilton School, at Tilton, New Hampshire; the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, and from 1921 to 1923, inclusive, was president of the Alumni Council of the latter institution. Mr. Frost is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church and is an active member and trustee of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, New York, as well as trustee of the Biblical Seminary of New York City. He is affiliated with the Bar Association of the city of New York, as well as with the American Bar Association. His clubs include the Psi Upsilon Club of New York, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Wesleyan University Club of New York, of which he was president in 1913 and 1914, and others. His chief recreation is camping, having a camp of his own on Frenchman's Bay, Hancock County, Maine. He owns an attractive country home, "Wildlands," at Chappaqua, New York.

On October 25, 1899, in Brooklyn, New York, Fredric W. Frost married Christine Kellogg Glover, a daughter of Rev. Charles E. Glover, a distinguished Methodist pastor of Rye, New York. Mrs. Frost is of illustrious American descent, as is her husband, tracing her maternal ancestry to Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Mayflower pact. She is also affiliated with the Paine family, which included Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. One of her grandmothers, Ruth Adams, was a cousin of President John Adams, the second President of the United States. Mrs. Frost was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1896 and later studied in Berlin, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Frost are the parents of the following children: 1. Fredric Worthen, Jr., who attended Wesleyan University. 2. Constance Hopkins, who was graduated from Vassar College in 1927.

GARY, Irving Curtis,

Merchant.

The Gary family, of which Irving Curtis Gary, president of the Gary Tobacco Company, No. 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is a member, has been identified with the tobacco belt of the United States for several generations, as were certain members of his mother's family, who were descended from Monsieur Duc de la Muse, a noted French nobleman, colonizer and military leader who was a neighbor, friend and supporter of General George Washington in Virginia. The Duc de la Muse escaped from religious and political persecutions in France in 1635 and sought refuge in England; later

he turned his face to the West and landed in America. His estate adjoined that of George Washington at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, and their families became quite intimate. His son, Colonel George Muse, was associated with Washington in land trades, and was made a major and then lieutenant-colonel in Washington's regiment in the French and Indian War. Later, Meredith P. Muse, a lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army and who died in 1837, was the father of Isabella B. Muse, who married Patrick H. Gary, grandfather of Irving Curtis Gary; he was a son of Richard Muse, who was a lieutenant of Virginia militia and lineal descendant of Duc de la Muse. Richard Muse settled in Caroline County, Virginia. Patrick Henry Gary, who married Isabella B. Muse, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry; his people settled largely in the Southeastern section, became prominent in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia.

Irving Curtis Gary was born December 25, 1877, in Manchester, Virginia, son of Wyndham Eugene Gary and Katherine (Wells) Gary. His father, a tobacco planter and manufacturer, was born April 30, 1848, deceased in September, 1917. Mr. Gary received his education in the North Carolina public schools, following which he entered the tobacco business in the employ of his father's concern, and eventually went into business for himself at New York City, where he holds the position of president of the Gary Tobacco Company. At one time he was connected with the American Tobacco Company, the British-American Tobacco Company, and the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada. During the last fourteen years he has made many trips to Turkey in the interest of tobacco concerns, principally as buyer of leaf tobacco.

Mr. Gary is a member of the Hudson River Country Club, the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club, and the New York Southern Society, the North Carolina Society, and the Virginians. His principal diversions are baseball, tennis and golf.

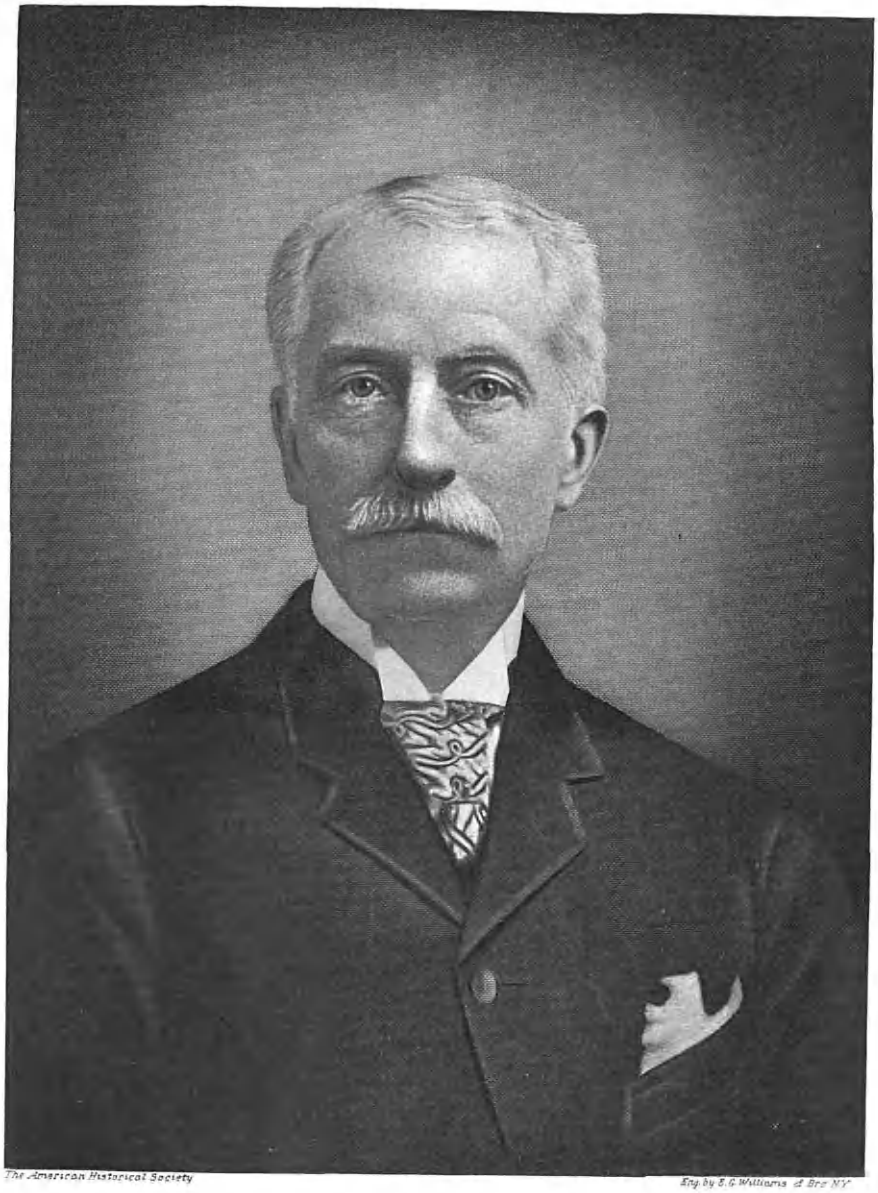
He married, June 20, 1906, at Fulton, New York, Marguerite Case, daughter of a well-known banker of that city, and their union has been blessed with two sons, Curtis Case Gary, born in New York City, November 4, 1909; and Wyndham Lewis Gary, born in New York City, February 29, 1916. Mrs. Gary has become a Daughter of the American Revolution through three lines of ancestry.

BUHL, Walter,

Furrier.

In the civic and commercial history of the city of Detroit no family name stands forth more brilliantly than that of Buhl. It has for many years represented the highest type of business ability and civic patriotism, and is associated in the minds of the people with many important steps for the greater development of the "City of the Straits." From before the time of the Civil War, in fact, way back in the early history of Detroit, at the time of the arrival of Frederick Buhl, July 28, 1833, there was scarcely a single movement for the public welfare that did not have connected with it the name of Buhl. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion Mr. Buhl stood forth prominently as one of the most patriotic citizens of the republic. So it has come down from father to son. Walter Buhl, now deceased, carried out the traditions of the family and endeared himself to the people.

He was born in Detroit, July 25, 1845, the second son of Frederick and Martha (Beatty) Buhl. He attended school in Detroit, and afterward took a course in an Eastern academy. After graduating



The American Historical Society

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Walter Bukl

from the latter institution he went abroad for a year and a half, which he spent in traveling over continental Europe. Returning to Detroit, he entered the hat and fur business with his father, continuing in that line of commerce until his death. Before his father passed away young Mr. Buhl bought him out, and the firm was known as the Walter Buhl Company. Afterwards this was changed to Walter Buhl & Company. The firm was made up outside of the Buhl interests of trustworthy employees, and all of the men now engaged in the furrier business in Detroit learned their trade in the store of Buhls, at No. 158 Jefferson Avenue, where a manufacturing and wholesale business was carried on. The firm also had a retail store at the corner of Congress Street and Woodward Avenue.

Walter Buhl retired from active business about ten years before his death, and spent some time in California for his health. He passed away March 13, 1910, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. He was one of the charter members of the Young Men's Christian Association, and as a director thereof took much interest in the progress of the organization. He was also deeply interested in religious matters and an active worker in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, of which he was an honored member and respected deacon. He was also greatly interested in Sunday school work. Mr. Buhl was a life member of the Detroit Boat Club, the Detroit Light Guard and the Detroit Golf Club. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce during the palmy days of that organization, and took much interest in civic development. In politics he was strongly Republican, and like a number of other prominent business men refused to accept any public office. He was a great home man and a lover of good books, with the result that he spent most of his spare time by his own fireside.

At New Brighton, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1875, he was united in marriage to Eleanor Bradford, daughter of Benjamin Rush and Margaret (Campbell) Bradford. No children resulted from this union. Mrs. Buhl's father was from Philadelphia, and her mother came from Pennsylvania stock. Both families were old and prominent in the Keystone State, dating from ante-Colonial times. Mrs. Buhl was born at New Brighton, Pennsylvania, her great-great-uncle being first attorney-general of the United States under George Washington, thus being a member of the cabinet of the "Father of Our Country." She is a member of the Colonial Dames, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, and for thirty years has been connected with the Protestant Orphan Asylum and for many years has been one of the trustees.

In speaking of Walter Buhl, this fine type of American citizen after his demise, the "Michigan Presbyterian," a church paper, says:

> Walter Buhl was a gentleman of the old school, with a gift of friendship of the finer kind, and the gracious courtesies which bestow upon mere acquaintance the genuine pleasure of friendship. Such was our friend, for many years deacon of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and always keenly interested in its motives and its methods. He gave to his office administration his detailed thought and study. Few men ever felt more deeply the responsibility of trust in conserving and trust in administering a Deacon's fund. His father for years was an Elder in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church; the son inherited and learned well his lofty reverences. He died Sunday, March 13th, at Grace Hospital, after an operation from which the promise was for speedy and successful recovery. His pastor had been deputed on the day before by the session to convey their greetings and well wishes, and to bear

their request for consent from him to name him to succeed himself as Deacon in the Fort Street Presbyterian Church the following Wednesday. It was a message of old from above, heard by St. John the Divine, "And their works do follow them."

Frederick Buhl, father of Walter Buhl, who passed from earth with the good wishes of his friends still warm upon their lips, was one of the pioneer merchants of Detroit, and a citizen of sterling worth, commanding the confidence and respect of his associates in business and in his social life during the long period he stood forth as one of the foremost sons of the "City of the Straits." He was a man of forceful individuality, and played a large part in the business activities of the metropolis and the State, with whose annals his name and that of his brother, Christian H. Buhl, were most prominently identified.

Frederick Buhl was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Butler County, November 27, 1806, being the second son in a family of eleven children. His parents were of sturdy German ancestry, and, as said before, the Buhl family was found in the Keystone State in the days of the Colonial wars. The parents were both natives of Saxony, Germany, where they were reared to maturity, and where they became acquainted, but both emigrated to America before becoming man and wife. Owing to the exigencies of time and place, the educational facilities afforded Frederick Buhl were meagre, but his strong mentality and determination to win his way in the world supplied this deficiency, and his keen powers of assimilation and observation enabled him to overcome this handicap. At the age of sixteen he left his native country and went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of learning the jeweler's trade, but his health being poor he did not long follow this vocation. In 1833 he came to Detroit, after having first landed at Chicago, with which place he was not favorably impressed. In Detroit he entered into partnership with his brother, Christian H. Buhl, in the hat and fur business, building up a most lucrative business. The firm of F. & C. H. Buhl continued in existence for more than twenty years, their operations in handling furs broadening so that eventually they embraced the entire northwest. In 1842 they joined the successors to the American Fur Company in the purchase of furs throughout Canada and the States bordering on the Great Lakes. They carried on this most lucrative business under the old firm name until 1855, when Christian H. Buhl withdrew to enter the hardware business. Thereafter Frederick Buhl continued the business in an individual manner, becoming one of the largest shippers of furs in the country, as well as a manufacturer and importer of furs. The enterprise was conducted under the name of F. Buhl & Company, and the concern gained a wide reputation for reliability and for its wide scope of operations. Mr. Buhl severed his connection with the business in February, 1887, when he sold out to his son Walter, after which time the business was conducted in the name of Walter Buhl & Company until it was sold to Edwin S. George, in 1898.

Frederick Buhl was a man of great business sagacity and of the most progressive ideas, as citizen standing for all that was loyal and right. He took an active interest in all that affected the welfare of the city in which he lived, and served the city of Detroit as mayor in 1848, and the record of his administration is one that lends perpetual honor to him and the municipality. He was one of the original directors of the Merchants' Exchange and the Board of Trade, which was

organized in 1847, and was active in its work as he was in other organizations to which he belonged. He was a director of the State Bank for a number of years, and was a director of the Second National Bank at the time of his death. He was also prominent in affording the city street railway facilities, and was for some time president of the Fort Wayne & Elmwood Railroad Company. He rendered valuable service as president of Harper Hospital, one of the noble institutions of Detroit, and generously donated large sums toward the success of that institution. In politics he was a Republican, and he was at all times prominent in the councils of his party.

At the close of a useful and clean life he passed from earth May 12, 1890, deeply mourned by all who knew him, and left enshrined in the minds of the people a memory that all men should emulate.

WELDEN, James Keys,

Merchant and Leading Citizen.

A prominent figure in the forward march of Binghamton, New York, along all lines of development beneficial to the community was the late James Keys Welden, merchant and executive official in many enterprises. Endowed with great physical and intellectual vigor, he was unwearying in his activities, which centered about the general progress, and far-seeing in his ambition for community development. His personality won him many followers, his sincerity and charm, a host of friends.

James Keys Welden was born in Little Falls, New York, April 16, 1845, son of Patrick Henry and Margaret (McGerk) Welden. Born in Wales, England, in 1811, the father came to this country at the age of twenty-two, in 1833, and lived for a time in Vermont, until the greater opportunities of Little Falls, New York, attracted him to that town. He farmed for a time, prospered, and retired in later life, dying in Richfield Springs in 1897. His marriage occurred in Heath County, in 1833, and to him and his wife were born seven children: Richard, who served in the Civil War and is now deceased; Nicholas, who likewise served his country and has now passed away; Thomas, captain in the Union Army, killed in action at the battle of Petersburg; James Keys, subject of this record; George, who was alderman of Binghamton, and is now deceased; Marie, and Rosalia.

The subject of this record James Keys Welden, was educated in the public schools of Richfield Springs. When he was fifteen years old he began on his mercantile career as clerk in the dry goods store of Elwood and Bryan, in that town, and thus learned all the details of store management until 1867. In that year he came to Binghamton, where he found employment with B. F. Sisson, merchant, as clerk. Five years later, so completely had he proved his ability and readiness for promotion that he was taken into the firm as an equal partner with C. F. and W. W. Sisson, and thus continued until his death. He was also a director of the Binghamton Savings Bank, president of the Floral Park Cemetery Association, and of the Binghamton Industrial Association, and a director of the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company. His inexhaustible store of energy found expression also in joining the group of citizens who founded the Binghamton City Hospital, and in accepting a place on its directorate during the subsequent years of its operation. Mr. Welden also was one of the founders of Trinity Memorial Church, which he long served as warden. His political views were those of the Democratic party, in whose councils he

rose to considerable importance. He served as alderman in 1876, reëlected for the following term, and in 1882 had the satisfaction of a concrete recognition from his fellow townsmen for his many years of community service by his election to the office of mayor of Binghamton for a year. Throughout his busy life his city and its affairs formed his world; his work his recreation; his family and home the center of his social life. He was a man of tremendously strong affections, devoted to the interests of those he loved and unusually successful in making and keeping them happy in his genial society. His fraternal affiliation was with the Richfield Springs Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Horseback riding was the outdoor sport which most appealed to his virile nature.

In Binghamton, October 9, 1872, James Keys Welden married Mary E. Sisson, daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Marietta (York) Sisson. Her father, a prominent merchant, came to Binghamton from North Stonington, Connecticut, in 1842. Her mother was of Stonington, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Welden were the parents of two children: 1. Benjamin Franklin Welden. 2. Ada Marietta Welden, residing at home.

At the age of fifty, long before he had lived out his period of great usefulness, Mr. Welden passed away in Los Angeles, California, January 14, 1895. Thus was lost to Binghamton a public-spirited and influential citizen, honored and respected by all who knew him. As a merchant, a private individual, or a public official, he was an exemplar to the wide circle of his acquaintances in his whole section. He was generous in his judgment of others, slow to condemn, ready to forgive, and charitable to a degree, in considering the motives and actions of men. It was natural for him to be helpful to other people. He loved his fellow-man and was loved, and his life was one of service. "There lived, there lives, no gentler manlier man."

LAUDER, James,

Manufacturer.

As the able and far-sighted manager of an industrial enterprise of great benefit to his community, James Lauder, of Binghamton, New York, is entitled to a prominent place on the honor roll of those Americans who have contributed to present-day progress. For more than thirty-five years he was head of the widely known monument manufacturing enterprise called Isaac Lauder & Son, of Binghamton. Through the efforts of father and son, and through the influence of their lofty ideals and sturdy character, the name of Lauder came to mean much as a standard of excellence and artistic merit in memorials, mausoleums, and monumental work. Mr. Lauder stood foremost in his field, not only in his own neighborhood, but throughout the East.

Isaac Lauder was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 8, 1828, and was there educated in the local schools. The attention of this clever and ingenious young man, apt in all forms of handicraft, was soon turned to the industrial realm which would give him opportunity of artistic self-expression. Coming to Binghamton, New York, in 1862, he associated himself with Job N. Congdon & Company, as foreman of their works. His experience and native ability stood him in good stead and helped his company to prosper, while it roused in Mr. Lauder an ambition to establish a business of his own. Although he purchased an interest in Job N. Congdon & Company, he soon withdrew. In 1880, Mr. Lauder engaged in an independent enterprise, devoting himself to mon-

ument making, in which he was so well trained as to be conversant with both the fabricating and the distributing ends of the business. Wisely beginning in a small way, he met with success from the start. His work attracted the better class of patrons, since it showed the master's touch, originality of conception, skill in workmanship, and that true appreciation of proportion which is at the foundation of all structural art. His business grew rapidly and his work, found in many Broome County cemeteries, bears the test of the passing years in its dignity and character as in its quality. In his later years Mr. Lauder made more than a passing impression on the civic and benevolent progress of his day and time. A man of modest and unobtrusive spirit, he sought no positions of leadership in public affairs, yet his championship of the right was unqualified, and he acknowledged dictation from neither individual nor organized force, but fearlessly condemned any kind of wrong or injustice. He won the unreserved confidence and esteem of all with whom he mingled, both as a man of affairs and as a citizen. Benevolent to a generous degree, he never spoke of his philanthropies, but made many lives happier for the kindness which came straight from his heart, and the encouraging word always ready for the man in need of it. He and his son for a time operated a monument-making plant in Oneonta, but soon became part of Binghamton and its industrial opportunity. Isaac Lauder died February 28, 1911. He was preceded in death by his wife, Emma (Skinner) Lauder, born in London, England, October 3, 1832, who died in 1906.

James Lauder, son of Isaac and Emma (Skinner) Lauder, was born October 7, 1859, in New York City. When he was three years old, his parents brought him to Binghamton, where he was educated in the public and high schools. Like his father, he followed his natural bent and entered the monumental industry. His first employment, brief in duration, was with Barnes and Congdon. He then joined his father in Oneonta, where for a time he operated monumental works of his own. The Binghamton plant on Eldridge Street opened for business in 1887 under the name of Isaac Lauder & Son. Gifted also with a natural appreciation of and aptitude for artistic endeavor, Mr. Lauder gained the same mastery of that phase of the industry as his father's ability, which counted so largely for success. He worked with his father until the latter's death, when he continued the prosperous enterprise alone. Along with the name which had earned such widespread respect, Mr. Lauder retained all the old fine qualities which distinguished the business, both in administration and in workmanship. He has erected some of the finest memorials in the southern tier of counties, and has sent his product to many localities outside the State, his market extending from coast to coast, wherever the Lauder name is known. This in itself is recognized as a guarantee of excellence in quality and workmanship and a symbol of the highest business integrity. After Mr. Lauder's death, March 14, 1926, his wife operated the business until its advantageous sale on March 1, 1927.

In addition to his business activities Mr. Lauder kept in close touch with various lines of organized effort and stood ready always to do his part toward general progress. For five years he served as a member of the 3d Separate Company, New York National Guard, at Oneonta, Otsego County, New York, and during this period of service was promoted to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant. He was well known in fraternal circles, as a member of Binghamton Lodge, No. 177, Free and

Accepted Masons, with the thirty-second degree, of the Royal Arch Masons, the Scottish Rite bodies, and Kalurah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He held membership also in Calumet Lodge, No. 65, and Binghamton Encampment, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Canton Binghamton, No. 21, and the Improved Order of Red Men. Deeply interested in civic affairs, although he sought no public office, he participated in the activities of the local Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Binghamton Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was a trustee of the Chenango Street Methodist Church and served on all important committees.

James Lauder married, in Binghamton, March 25, 1885, Mary E. Wentz, daughter of John E. and Charlotte (Burghardt) Wentz. Her father a wealthy builder and contractor, was on the Binghamton city council for several years, city assessor for twenty years, and prominent in all local affairs.

Throughout his long life, Mr. Lauder displayed unusual vigor, energy, and ability. Accomplishment and achievement followed as a matter of course, his perseverance and love of his work, and these lastingly benefited his community and his fellow men. Kindly, sincere, and high-minded, he won the friendship of many men and kept it for life. In his home relations, his business associations, and his civic life, he was the ideal of what an upstanding and exemplary American should be.

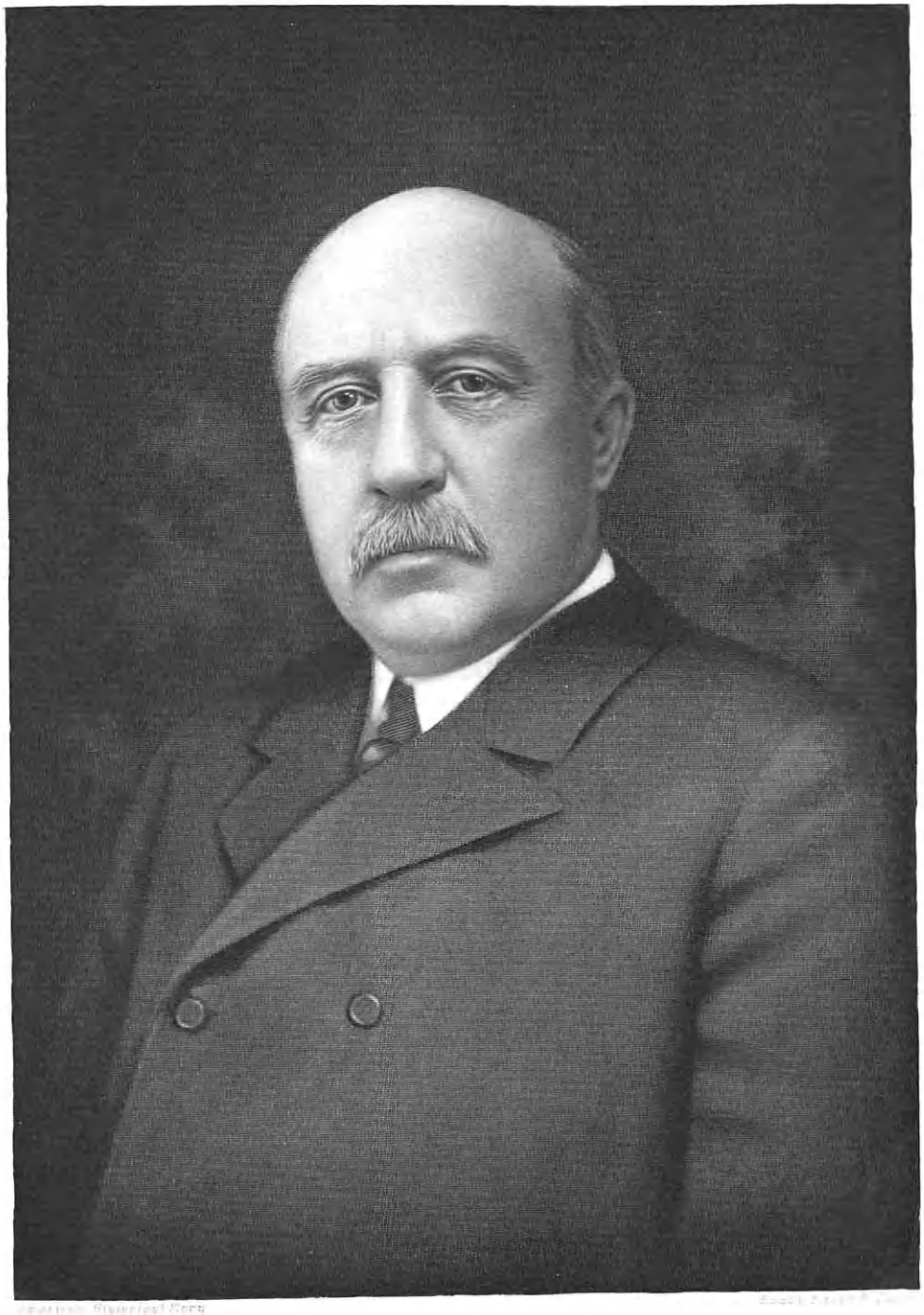
CRAVEN, Alfred,

Engineer.

The mention of certain feats of engineering which are matters of pride to the Nation indicates the high professional rank of the engineer who was in charge of part of this construction, Alfred Craven, of Pleasantville, New York. The Croton Aqueduct and part of the New York City subways were completed under Mr. Craven's supervision. He held various offices of unusual importance and was associated with the leading scientific and engineering organizations of the country.

Alfred Craven was born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, September 16, 1846, a son of S. T. Tingey and Emily (Henderson) Craven. When he was twenty-one, in 1867, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. His first professional work was in connection with a geological survey and with irrigation. He also engaged in mining engineering in California and Nevada, remaining in that part of the West from 1871 to 1884.

His subsequent history is interwoven with engineering development in the East. Mr. Craven was division engineer for the Croton Aqueduct, which brings to the vast city of New York a world-renowned supply of pure and sparkling mountain water, and which absorbed his attention from 1884 to 1895. During the next five years, this expert engineer was in charge of construction of the Jerome Park Reservoir, for New York City, and later superintended the building of that section of the subway from Forty-second Street and Broadway to One Hundred and Fourth Street, thus furthering transportation facilities for New York's millions. From 1910 to 1916, Mr. Craven continued his connection with subway expansion. He was chief engineer in the completion of the dual system of subways. He was consulting engineer for the Public Service Commission and its successor, the Transit Construction Commission. In 1915 came government recognition of his qualifications and services when he was ap-



Alfred Craven

pointed by the Secretary of the Navy as one of the two representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers to the Naval Consulting Board. Seven years earlier, in 1908, Mr. Craven had been awarded the Civil War Medal by Act of Congress.

Several learned groups enroll Mr. Craven as a past member. Among them are the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Municipal Engineers of New York City. He also belonged to the Navy Athletic Association, and the Seniors' Golf Association. His political alignment was with the Republican party, and he was a communicant of the Episcopal church.

At Oakland, California, Alfred Craven married Nina Florence Browne, daughter of the Hon. John Ross Browne. Children: Lucy Egerton, Emily Henderson, Truxtrin Tingey (deceased), Nana Florence. The family residence is at Pleasantville, New York.

LOCKWOOD, Radcliffe Boorman,

Lawyer and Traveler.

Among the leading members of the legal fraternity of Binghamton, New York, was the late Radcliffe Boorman Lockwood, who for many years practiced with substantial and distinguished success in his chosen profession and won the high regard and admiration of his friends, associates, colleagues and judges before whom he appeared in New York City, Denver and Boulder, Colorado. Later in life he retired from active participation in and the conduct of his legal career, to devote his time to extensive travel, visiting all parts of the globe and amassing knowledge and comprehension which made him a charming and transcendent member of the society of his community. The Lockwoods in America are descended from Robert and Edmund Lockwood, who came in Governor Winthrop's fleet from England. The family whose record is herein contained traces its ancestry directly to:

(I) Robert Lockwood, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1630. From him descends his son.

(II) Ephraim Lockwood; his son.

(III) Deacon Eliphalet Lockwood, a prominent man of affairs in his community. His son,

(IV) Deacon Peter Lockwood, identified with public administration for many years; his son,

(V) Lambert Lockwood, a merchant, and during the War for Independence, served as assistant deputy quartermaster-general. His son,

(VI) Rev. Peter Lockwood, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, February 9, 1798, and died at Binghamton, New York, November 16, 1884. He was ordained a minister of the Gospel in 1823, and for a time preached in Virginia. He then was made pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Binghamton in 1824, and continued in that capacity until 1833. Thereafter he served in various other churches throughout Northern New York, but returned to his former charge in Binghamton, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. He was a faithful Christian, a devoted minister and served well his cause. He married, October 22, 1822, Mathilda Davenport, born April 17, 1798, and died July 4, 1886, a daughter of Hon. Abraham and Mary (Sylvester-Wells) Davenport, and granddaughter of Hon. Abraham and Elizabeth (Huntington) Davenport, paternally; and granddaughter of Rev. Noah and Abigail (Woolsey) Wells, maternally. Mrs. Lockwood brought to this union the illustrious descent of her family, which traced its ancestry to Rev. John Davenport, a pioneer

founder of Connecticut, who settled in this country from Coventry, England. He was educated at Oxford University, and was an eminent preacher among the Puritans. He was a non-conformist, and early determined to come to America, where, having received favorable reports from the colonies, he settled in 1637 in Connecticut. He preached to the colony, and his reputation spread abroad to such an extent that he was invited to sit with the Westminster Assembly of divines, but he could not be spared from his church. Rev. and Mrs. Peter Lockwood were the parents of the following children: 1. John Davenport. 2. Theodore. 3. Radcliffe Boorman, of whom further. 4. James Boorman. 5. Mary Elizabeth. 6. Annie Mathilda. 7. Theodosia Davenport. Rev. and Mrs. Peter Lockwood celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

(VII) Radcliffe Boorman Lockwood was born May 6, 1829, in Binghamton, New York, the seventh generation of his family in paternal descent and the sixth in maternal descent. He attended for some years his father's private school in Binghamton, and in 1838 removed to New York City, where he went to the private schools of the city, and thereafter was graduated from the Columbia Law School. Upon the completion of his studies, Mr. Lockwood went to Denver, Colorado, and qualifying before the bar of the State practiced his profession for a number of years. Skillful and keen-witted in the counsel and aid he gave his clients, he enjoyed increasing prestige and general good will in the community. He returned to Binghamton, just prior to his father's death in 1884.

Thereafter, Mr. Lockwood did not engage in the active practice of his profession, but spent the major part of his time travelling, making a four years' trip around the world. Delighting in this, after his marriage he went to Europe with his wife periodically every other year until his death, making about six trips of seven months' duration to a year in length. Because of his intimate association with these foreign lands, and having lived for about a year in Japan, he was a linguist of note, and was a brilliant conversationalist. He was a member of various learned societies and was likewise affiliated with the New York State Bar Association, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the American Revolution. His allegiance in religious affairs was accorded to the Presbyterian faith, and he was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Binghamton, of which he was an elder for many years.

Mr. Lockwood married, at Windsor, New York, June 3, 1896, Mary Brewster Angier, born June 23, 1868, a daughter of the Rev. Marshall Bullard Angier and Emma (Brewster) Angier. Her mother was in the ninth generation from Elder Brewster of the "Mayflower," and her father preached for many years in Windsor, Broome County, New York. Mrs. Lockwood was active in society and patriotic work, and during the World War nursed in France from 1916 to 1917, for which distinguished service she received a citation from the French Government. She is a member and Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Binghamton, and also holds the office of State Vice-Regent of the organization. She is likewise a member of the Monday Afternoon Club and the Trinity Memorial Church.

Radcliffe Boorman Lockwood died in Binghamton, February 5, 1911, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. During his active life he was a prominent member of the society of his community and was identified with the many movements designed and sponsored by the leading citizens of Binghamton for the general

welfare and advancement of the city. He has added his name to the list of the members of his family who have contributed to the progress of their fellows, and who with unselfish devotion to the interests of the worthy causes of humanity have left indelible memories in the hearts and minds of those whose privilege it had been to know and associate with them. Mr. Lockwood has the permanent reverence and honor of his fellows, for although man is but mortal his deeds are immortal.

MATHEWS, Charles Thompson,

Architect (Retired) and Author.

In this practical and workaday country, characterized today by quickly made fortunes and daily changes, by industrial processes and commercialized artistic advancement, every now and then appears a lover of the arts and of literature with the ability and the means to devote his life to the advancement of beauty and culture. This is true of Charles Thompson Mathews, of New York City, architect during his active years and widely known author. Well-born, of broad and cosmopolitan culture, of careful technical training, he used all his powers to enhance the beauty of his native land by designing beautiful and aspiring structures. He has contributed books of value to architectural literature, and has taken an important place in public achievements.

Charles Thompson Mathews was born at Paris, France, March 31, 1863, son of American parents visiting there: Charles Drelincourt and Rebecca Bacon (Thompson) Mathews. He is a direct descendant of Anthony Thompson, who came to this country in 1637, landing in Boston, and himself son of Henrie Thompson, who married Dorothy Honeywood, of Charing, Kent, England. Anthony Thompson was one of the first settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, and signed the constitution of the colony. Another ancestor was Major Dirke Wesselse Ten Broeck, who came to Beverwyck, now Albany, New York, in 1662, was the first Recorder of the city in 1686, mayor 1696-98, and four times Ambassador to Canada. Mr. Mathews' father, Charles Drelincourt Mathews, was born in New York City August 29, 1821, and died at Elm Park, Norwalk, Connecticut, May 23, 1879. A capitalist, he was vice-president and director in the National Park Bank, and retired at the age of thirty to travel and live in Europe, collecting pictures and *objets d'art*, studying the wealth of history and culture with which the cities of Europe abound.

The son was liberally educated. He attended Anthon's Grammar School in New York; Nash's School at Nice, France; the Institut Beaudeux, in Paris; L'École Girard, also in Paris; Mr. Hull's School in New York; the famous St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire; Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven. He graduated from Yale College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1886, and that of Master of Arts in 1892. In 1889 he graduated from the Columbia School of Mines (Department of Architecture) with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He studied architecture in Paris and exhibited his drawings at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. In 1891, Mr. Mathews won the competition for remodeling the Church of the Holy Trinity, in New York City. He introduced, under the requirements of the Building Department of that city, an innovation in fireproof construction. In 1901 the young architect won the international competition for a design for the east end of St. Patrick's Cathedral, also in New York. He is now retired from active professional life and

spends his leisure in travel, in collecting art treasures, in reading, and in the outdoor pastimes of golf and riding.

Literature has been enriched by two books from Mr. Mathews' wide reading and travel. "The Renaissance Under the Valois," published in 1893, was very favorably reviewed by Brunetière in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and the author received high commendation by the Minister of Public Instruction in an official letter to the American Ambassador. The book has found wide use in architectural courses at Harvard, Columbia and Cornell universities. "The Story of Architecture," published in 1896, was used at Cornell. Mr. Mathews has also written many articles on architecture and on music for various magazines. He served on the Food Administration during the World War, and was a founder and director of the Society for the Relief of French Orphans, an American organization designed to help France where aid was most needed. Mr. Mathews is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, the Municipal Art Society, and the Metropolital Museum. His clubs are: The Knickerbocker, the Racquet, the Century, the Tuxedo, the University, the Metropolitan, the Riding, the Newport Country, the Piping Rock, the Church, and the Authors', of England. He also is an officer of the Society of Colonial Wars.

McCREA, Willey Solon,

Corporation Executive.

Willey S. McCrea, for many years treasurer of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, of Chicago, Illinois, and active in business affairs in that city, passed away May 27, 1927. He was of Scotch extraction, his family having been well known in their native land and characterized by the following arms:

Macrae (McCrea) Arms—Argent a fess between three stars in chief and a lion rampant in base gules. (Burke's "General Armory.")

Mr. McCrea was the son of Samuel Harkness and Coralinn Isabel (Johnson) McCrea. His father was born at Goshen, Orange County, New York, August 16, 1826, a son of William and Abigail (Harkness) McCrea, who had emigrated from the North of Ireland to America in the year 1820. The family moved to Rochester, New York, in 1839, and in 1846 Samuel Harkness McCrea went to Canada for a three years' stay, departing from there for the Pacific Coast in 1849. A year in the lumber trade around San Francisco and two years of placer mining for gold in Calaveras County, California, brought him fair success. Returning in 1852 to more populous sections, he soon became engaged in superintending the construction of the New Orleans & Opelousas Railroad in Louisiana, and for two years devoted himself to this work until it neared completion. Illinois was the next center of his activities. There he established himself in the grain and lumber business at Morrison, Whiteside County, shipping the first carload of grain ever sent from that locality to Chicago. During this period he was a member of Daniel L. Quirk & Company. Moving to Chicago in 1862, Mr. McCrea joined W. F. Johnson and A. N. Young in forming the grain commission house of S. H. McCrea & Company, which followed a prudent and conservative policy and advanced steadily into a position of leadership. His ability, honesty and energy brought him many opportunities for civic service, which he embraced with characteristic willingness. During 1866-68 he was a director of the Chicago Board of

Trade, and in 1870 he served as president of this organization. In 1876 he was elected an alderman on the Republican ticket from the Twelfth Ward of Chicago, and while he was a member of the Board of Aldermen he served as chairman of the finance committee at a time when a strong hand was needed to reëstablish financial soundness in city affairs. In 1877 he was elected county treasurer for a two-year term, and during the administration of Governor Cullom he was appointed a member of the West Side Park Board, serving for six years, part of the time as president. He died in February, 1891.

At Morrison, Illinois, Samuel Harkness McCrea married Coralinn Isabel Johnson, a daughter of Daniel H. Johnson, of Cook County, Illinois. They were the parents of four sons: 1. Willey Solon, of whom further. 2. Daniel Q., who died in infancy. 3. Charles M., who died in 1909. 4. Samuel H. McCrea, Jr.

Willey Solon McCrea, oldest son of Samuel Harkness and Coralinn Isabel (Johnson) McCrea, was born at Morrison, Whiteside County, Illinois, April 12, 1858. He received his early education in the public schools and then entered Yale University, being graduated from its Sheffield Scientific School in 1880 with the degree of Ph. B. After leaving college he returned to Chicago, to which city his family had removed while he was still a small boy. There he entered the grain business in association with his father, and quickly rose to prominence on the Chicago Board of Trade, of which he was one of the most active and successful members for many years. It was not long, however, before his unusual ability brought him calls to wider usefulness. In 1889 he became treasurer of the Crane Company, in which capacity he served very effectively for several years. After the death of his father in 1891 he was made senior partner of the firm of S. H. McCrea & Company, and this connection was maintained until 1898, when he became treasurer of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company, an office which he held until his retirement from active business on June 1, 1917. During his connection of almost two decades with this important public utility corporation he did much to advance not only the prosperity and growth of this company, but also the welfare of the entire community.

Essentially an outdoor man and a lover of nature, Mr. McCrea was one of the best known students of bird life and one of the most enthusiastic advocates of bird conservation in the Middle West. He was not only extremely well read on these subjects, his collection of books on birds being exceptionally fine, but he was a constant student of bird life by actual observation. He was an active member of the Illinois Audubon Society and cultivated the friendship of the leading ornithologists in the central United States, being largely responsible for many lectures on the subject given in Chicago. He had also a practical knowledge of every phase of bird hunting in the West. During the earlier part of his life he was much interested in yachting, being a member of the Lake Geneva Yacht Club and of the Larchmont Yacht Club of New York. Fishing, too, held much attraction for him, and a considerable part of his leisure time was devoted to that sport, not only in American waters, but also in sub-tropical seas. Other forms of sport likewise claimed him as an enthusiastic supporter. He was a keen lover of baseball, and for many years he was deeply interested in trotting horses. Especially during the decade of 1900-10 he gave much attention to this fascinating sport, being associated with other lovers of it, including C. K. G. Billings, Fred Hartwell, F. G. Jones

and other sportsmen, who at that time made the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Chicago one of the leaders in the League of Amateur Driving Clubs. He himself owned several fast horses, notably the bay mare, "Aggie Medium." He possessed real skill as a reinsman and often drove some of the many stars of the Billings stable, when their owner himself was unable to do so. He often referred to October 7, 1905, as one of the most thrilling days of his life, for on that occasion Mr. McCrea drove in one afternoon, at Cleveland, Ohio, three of Mr. Billings' stars, each in record time. Eventually, when the Billings' stable was dispersed, Mr. McCrea, too, retired from active participation in the sport, but he always continued a keen interest in it and was a frequent visitor of the trotting meets at Lexington, Kentucky, to within a few years of his death. Next to his business interests and to his outdoor activities, came his interest in art, music, literature and travel. Not only did he assiduously pursue the various arts for his own pleasure and education, but he was always eager to make educational advantages available to others. This helpful attitude found expression in his gift to the University of Chicago of a permanent trust fund of $300,000 as an endowment for the Frank Billings' Medical Clinic, and in many other ways, too, he was a liberal and ready supporter of educational advancement. Besides the clubs already mentioned Mr. McCrea belonged to the Chicago, the University, the Chicago Athletic, and the South Shore Country clubs of Chicago, the Lambs Club of New York City and the Jekyl Island Club of Georgia. He was also a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange. Of all these various organizations the Chicago Athletic Club especially owed much to his interest. He was a charter member of it and served as a member of its original board of directors, continuing in that capacity by reelection until 1896, and serving at various times on the house, finance, membership, athletic and executive committees Together with some of the other early members of this organization he did much to guide it during its first years of existence, and it was the courage, vision and faith of this small group of which he was one of the most enthusiastic, on which the later success and prosperity of the club were based.

Mr. McCrea was married three times: (first) to Alice Snell, by whom he had two children, Snell McCrea, now deceased, and Henrietta Alice (McCrea) Goodrich, now a resident of Paris, France; (second) to Mrs. Reinette Thompson Lester; and (third) to Vera Danford, who survives him.

Few men have ever gained the sincere and spontaneous affection of their friends and associates and the universal esteem of all their acquaintances to a greater degree than Mr. McCrea. By temperament he was unusually genial. Instinctively he established amicable relations with everybody with whom he came in touch, because of his own pleasure in life and in his contacts with his fellow men. His social sense was not a pose or superficial, but was the natural expression of his own innate feeling of camaraderie and good-fellowship. Himself an extremely interesting man, who had closely observed many sides of life, had a wide variety of personal experience, and had traveled, read and studied extensively, he was a lover of good company and was never so happy as when he had gathered about him a group of congenial friends for an evening or a day of mutual enjoyment. He never became blasé, never lost his zest and interest in life and in the company of others, but nothing was ever

truly enjoyed by him unless this enjoyment was shared by others. This was one of the outstanding qualities of his character, and unselfishness was one of the laws of his very being. He was one of those rare spirits who never wearied of doing acts of kindness, large and small, for all manner of people, many of whom had no claim whatever upon him. Helping others to him was not an irksome duty, but always remained a source of keen delight and satisfaction. That such a man made and held without effort hosts of friends was not surprising any more than that his memory will live until his last friend has passed away.

O'NEIL, James,

Manufacturer.

In the annals of the industrial, community and patriotic life of Binghamton, New York, the name and activities of James O'Neil are closely identified and associated with the development and promotion of these phases of endeavor. After a number of years of wide experience in the West, Mr. O'Neil returned to the East and for the next forty years became recognized as one of the leading wagon and carriage-makers of the city and county, and at the same time one of the pioneers in the construction era of Binghamton, by building the first structure on the Water Street section, at a time when there were no sidewalks and the district was a mud flat. Active in all public affairs, he served in various offices of community significance and enjoyed the high esteem and deep admiration of his many friends and colleagues in the numerous civic organizations with which he had been prominently affiliated.

James O'Neil was born November 22, 1838, in County Clare, Ireland, a son of Michael and Mary (O'Connor) O'Neil, both of whom were natives of County Clare. The father was a railroad worker, and in 1845 migrated to America, settling in Binghamton, New York, where he continued in active life until his death at the age of ninety-six years.

The son, James O'Neil, followed his father to this country in 1848, three years later. He attended the Killimer Parochial School in his native land, and after coming here went to the St. James' Parochial School in Binghamton during the day, and at night ambitiously employed his time doing various chores in the neighborhood. He also worked in the candle factory in the city during this same time at spare moments. At the completion of his education Mr. O'Neil was apprenticed to the Stockwell Wagon Company in Binghamton. Beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder he spent four years in the blacksmith shop learning the fundamental operations of the trade and then for the next three years was advanced to positions wherein he mastered the various intricacies of the business. The Civil War between the North and the South broke out at this time, and Mr. O'Neil was among the first to offer his service to the Union forces. He enlisted in the United States Navy and served aboard the U. S. S. "Dictator," one of the ironclads. At the close of hostilities he was discharged with an honorable record, and returned to Binghamton for a short visit.

Endowed with rugged pioneering blood in his veins, characteristic of the heritage which was his, he soon left his home to settle in the frontier of the State of Indiana. He became associated in the Vandalia shops, where he engaged in the construction of cabs for engines, and continued for many years with increasing success and reputation in his chosen field. However, in 1876, he returned to Bing-

hamton, and in the early part of the following year established himself in the wagon and carriage manufacturing business in a co-partnership with James McGivney. Mr. McGivney retired very shortly, and Mr. O'Neil remained as sole owner and proprietor until his death. Under his skillful and efficient management the volume of trade of his plant grew to such proportions within three years that he necessarily had to remove to larger quarters on Water Street, where he showed the way for the use of brick in building and also value of that location as an industrial center. Thereafter the business continued to grow and expand, always setting the standard of quality and example of service for the members of the trade.

As a prominent industrialist Mr. O'Neil was keenly interested and actively identified in the civic affairs of Binghamton. He served for a term on the Common Council. He was also a member of the old Board of Trade in which he was recognized as an influential factor in the promotion of movements designed to raise the conditions of industry and to create a better feeling of reciprocity and good will among the tradesmen. His fraternal and social affiliations included memberships in the local order of the Knights of Columbus, the American-Irish Historical Society of New York City, the Old Land League, of which he was treasurer for a number of years, the National Old Land League, of which he was also treasurer, and the Trefoil Club, of which he held a similar executive office. In 1903, Mr. O'Neil made a trip to his old home in County Clare, Ireland, and this was the only time he had left the United States since his arrival at the age of ten years.

In October, 1870, he married, at Terre Haute, Indiana, Nora C. Hall, a daughter of Michael and Nora (McKeough) Hall. The father had been a well-known railroad man along the Vandalia and Ontario Road. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil were the parents of: 1. Mary Elizabeth. 2. James Michael. 3. Francis Joseph, deceased. 4. William Edward. 5. Sarah Eileen. 6. Robert Leo, deceased. 7. Florence Connor. 8. Frederick Hall.

James O'Neil died in Binghamton, New York, May 9, 1918, at the venerable age of eighty years. His life had been marked with unselfish devotion to the interests of his industry and of his community. He had contributed substantially to the growth and development of the city of Binghamton, and the record of his accomplishments will stand as permanent evidences of his beneficial career. His charming manner, inviting personality and characteristic enthusiasm won for him hosts of friends, in whose memories his life and inspirations will ever remain warm.

HUDSON, Marshall Alonzo,

Merchant.

Descendant of one of the pioneer families of Syracuse, New York, and one of the most prominent figures in the religious life of that city, the forces of prohibition lost a staunch fighter for the cause when, on December 13, 1926, Marshall Alonzo Hudson died at his home at No. 635 Allen Street. He was born in Syracuse November 10, 1850. He was the son of Edson A. and Adelia (Spencer) Hudson, the former a manufacturer of shoes who also, for a time when the art was in its youth, operated a daguerreotype studio.

Marshall A. Hudson attended the public schools of Syracuse, and at the age of fifteen years entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company as a messenger. He remained at this work for about a year and then took a position

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N S Lewis

as bundle boy with the wholesale and retail crockery warehouse of S. P. Pierce. From this humble beginning he rose in seventeen years through the various departments as clerk, cashier, bookkeeper and traveling salesman. In 1882 he started his own store, handling crockery for about twenty-seven years, at the end of which time he sold out and retired. During his period of active work he also operated stores in Cortland and Auburn. In 1904 he sold his business to Dey Brothers.

During his active business career he found time to take a prominent part in the religious affairs which were of interest to him. In 1890 he organized and became president of the World's Baraca Bible Class Union, and in 1896 he organized the World Wide Philathea Union, of which his eldest daughter, May, became president. Mr. Hudson continued his work with these organizations for thirty-six years, up to the time of his death. He also traveled extensively in the interests of his Bible class and made a special journey to Jerusalem in 1904 on matters connected with that organization. He was secretary of the Adult Bible Class Committee of the International Sunday School Association, and he supported, out of his own pocket, the expenses of a missionary in India. In 1906 he ran on the Prohibition ticket of the Republican party for lieutenant-governor of New York State, but was defeated. In addition to his many affiliations he was a member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 501, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Hudson was married, in Syracuse, in 1873, to Mary C. Hawley, daughter of Jabez and Dorcas M. (Sherwood) Hawley, the former a pioneer of Syracuse, who came to this city from Vermont in 1825. Mr. and and Mrs. Hudson celebrated their golden wedding in October, 1923. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Marshall Hawley, resides in Troy, New York. 2. May, married Paul Donovan. 3. Frederick, died, aged four months. 4. Eva Grace, married Kenneth Robinson. 5. Harriet, married Frank Grubert.

LEWIS, Norman Stanley,

Industrial Executive.

National recognition of the executive ability in the industrial world of Norman S. Lewis, secretary and treasurer of the National Malleable Castings Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, came during the years of the World War, when the powerful stimulus of his energy contributed to patriotic volume of output. In Cleveland itself he was equally well known through his civic and religious services. He was of an excellent family, distinguished by intelligence of a high order and lofty ambitions. The branch of the Lewis line of which he came originated in county of Kent, England, and its first American representative came to the New World in 1634.

Norman Stanley Lewis was born at Wakeman, Huron County, near Oberlin, Ohio, November 12, 1864, son of Rev. Charles Ferris and Maria (Kiloh) Lewis. The father acquired his education at Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, while living in Norwalk, covering the distance on foot, when it was necessary for him to journey between home and college. He was one of the pioneer home missionaries in Ohio and Michigan, preaching first at Monroe, in the latter State. He made a meagre living for his family in following the calling to which he dedicated himself, and supplemented his income by conducting a private Episcopal school. His wife, a gentlewoman of excellent education, assisted him in teach-

ing school. Her father, John Kiloh, of an ancient Scotch family, was a book manufacturer in Aberdeen, Scotland, who came to America in 1839, and was connected with a bank in Cincinnati, Ohio, the last of three Kiloh brothers. His wife was Maria Ann Edwards, of London, England. Nine boys were born to the Rev. Charles F. Lewis and his wife, of whom the seventh was Norman Stanley Lewis. Fortunate in his home surroundings and the cultured parents who instilled in him an early love of learning, the boy was taught much at home and attended public schools until he reached the age of thirteen.

He then made his way to Cleveland, where he sought opportunity to build a successful life career. His first employer was the Kennedy, DeForest Parsons & Company, hardware dealers on Superior Street, for whom he began as errand and general utility boy, and with whom he advanced to the position of head bookkeeper in the course of a few years. In 1890, when he was still young, Mr. Lewis entered the metal casting industry in which he was destined to become a figure of national importance. He was first chief accountant of the Toledo, Ohio, plant of the National Malleable Castings Company, and remained there for a decade. His transfer to the Sharon, Pennsylvania, plant meant promotion to the office of local secretary and treasurer. Ten years later, in 1910, he was offered the position of assistant secretary and treasurer in the general offices of the plant in Cleveland, Ohio. Four years later, the death of the incumbent of the treasurer's office opened the way for the further advancement of Mr. Lewis, who was made secretary and treasurer. As his tenure of this office was coincident with the troubled days of the World War, American participation in it, and the reconstruction period which followed, his intimate knowledge of the entire industry and all the details of the company's business proved of inestimable value. He managed his department with signal success. His death, May 14, 1926, at the age of sixty-two, robbed the company of an able executive whose loss was severely felt.

Norman Stanley Lewis gave much to the World War, among other things, a priceless possession, his fine young and only son. The whole family assisted in every way possible all war drives relief work, and Red Cross activities. He was interested in every phase of community progress and constructively helpful. Religion in particular had his whole-hearted assistance as a member and elder of the Windemere Presbyterian Church. He was president of the Presbyterian Union, and one of the organizers of the old Christian Endeavor Society of Cuyahoga County. The office of superintendent of the Sunday school and that of vice-president of the American Sunday School Union also fell into his capable hands.

On November 12, 1891, Norman Stanley Lewis married Grace Chatterton, daughter of Thomas and Janet (Stevenson) Chatterton, the father a native of Manchester, England; the mother of Bothkennar, Stirling, Scotland. They were married in Scotland, the husband making his way to America in 1856, and joined by his wife a year later, settled for a time at Providence, Rhode Island. After six years, in 1864, the family moved to Cleveland, where Mr. Chatterton was with the firm of Hopkinson, Parsons & Company, engaged in the fire insurance business. Mr. Chatterton died in Cleveland in 1888; his widow in 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Lewis were the parents of three children: 1. Lieutenant Stevenson P. Lewis, details of whose heroic service for his country are given below. 2.

Janet Kiloh, married to Cyril John Edwards, residing in Detroit, Michigan, and the mother of two children: Cyril John Edwards, Jr., and Stevenson Lewis Edwards. 3. Margaret Edwards, married to Raymond Atwood, and resides in Cleveland.

First Lieutenant Stevenson P. Lewis was born in Toledo, Ohio, December 2, 1892, and was killed by a stray enemy shell on October 31, 1918, while engaged in laying a regimental barrage for an attack upon the Germans the following day. His whole military career was brilliantly courageous. Graduating from the University of Wisconsin with the class of February, 1917, he went to France in March following, to enlist in the French Army. Assigned to Sanitary Section No. 17, as an ambulance driver, he was stationed at Verdun through the last fighting in that sector, and was awarded a War Cross and cited for bravery. After the termination of his term of enlistment as an ambulance driver, he entered the United States Army and was commissioned second lieutenant, taking his training at the French Artillery Training School at Saumur, in France, and was assigned to the 124th Field Artillery, United States Army. To him was accorded the distinction of being selected to carry the plans from headquarters to the line for the St. Mihiel engagement. Leaving headquarters he rode through the rain five miles in advance to the line, and witnessed the beginning of that historic engagement. It was in the Argonne offensive that he received his death wound from the wandering shell, engaged in performing his duty to his regiment, his country, and humanity, as he would have chosen. After a temporary interment in the Argonne battlefield, Lieutenant Lewis' body was brought back to Cleveland to be buried with full military honors in beautiful Lake View Cemetery, September 30, 1921. Death came to the young man on the eve of his promotion and prevented his signing the papers which had come through to him, making him first lieutenant. By act of Congress a posthumous appointment of the commission as first lieutenant has been granted him.

The sad death of his son played no small part in hastening the death of the father. His faithful heart could not forget his love in the boy and pride in his accomplishments. He enjoyed the consolation of his faith in God, however, for he had that sincere religion which shapes a man's everyday life, and his whole attitude toward his fellowmen and life's problems. He trusted God implicitly. Meantime, Mr. Lewis used his abilities and influence to further the cause of religion among those with whom he was associated and to better humanity in every way that opened itself to him. A man of strong intellectual fibre, yet gentle and kindly, he won the love of all who met him and returned their affection in kind. Cleveland lost one of its best citizens at his passing.

WILLIAMS, Blair Stanton,

Stock Broker.

The family of which Blair Stanton Williams is a worthy scion has been identified with New York City for nearly a century and a quarter. During that time it has allied itself with other old families, and has played an important part in the commercial, financial and social life of the city. It has also borne its share of civic responsibility in furthering measures and movements looking to the advancement of the common weal. The fact that Mr. Williams has advanced from a minor position in a brokerage house to membership on the Board of Governors of the New

York Stock Exchange is sufficient commentary on his character and abilities.

Blair Stanton Williams was born at No. 6 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City, January 21, 1872, son of John Stanton and Mary Maclay (Pentz) Williams. His father, who was born October 8, 1814, died November 14, 1876, when the son was but four years of age. He was a prominent shipping merchant, being a member of the firm of Williams & Guion. Mary Maclay (Pentz) Williams was likewise a member of a prominent family, a woman of gentle character. Her grandfather was Rev. Archibald Maclay, pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist Church when he died, May 2, 1860. He was born in 1778 and came from Scotland. The earliest paternal ancestor, John Williams, of Whitehaven, England, came to America about 1804 and settled in New York City, where he laid the foundation for his branch of the family in the United States.

Blair Stanton Williams received his education at some of the best private schools of New York City, including the Lyons School, the Fisher School, and the Everson & Halsey School. He entered the stock brokerage business in New York City October 14, 1889. After ten years of practical business experience, he formed a partnership with George F. and Lamont Dominick, under the firm name of Dominick and Williams. This continued until 1906, when he organized the firm of Williams, Nicholas & Moran, in which he has continued as senior partner to the present time (1927).

Mr. Williams has taken considerable interest in military affairs, having become a sergeant in Company K, 7th Regiment, National Guard of New York, and during the World War lent his financial and personal influence to those essential home movements without which the conflict could not have been won by the Associated Powers. He is a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Princeton, Church and Collectors' clubs; the St. Nicholas Society of New York, and the Century Association. He is also a member of Fisher's Island Club. His hobby is the collection of stamps and Indian relics.

Mr. Williams married, in New York City, April 19, 1899, Elsie Schuyler Lefferts, member of an old-established eastern family and daughter of William H. Lefferts, well-known merchant with Morewood & Company. Four children have blessed their union: John Stanton, Elsie Schuyler, Janet Lefferts, and Mary Blair.

HUEBER, Louis,

Builder and Contractor.

The building and contracting business is so closely related to outdoor activities that to make a success in it requires the exhibition of an unusual degree of vigor and stamina, such as were possessed in generous measure by the late Louis Hueber, of Syracuse, New York. Mr. Hueber was of the old school of builders who put only honest effort and the most substantial timbers into their work, and it has been said of him that some of the structures he erected as a young man will stand longer than many of the cheaper, standardized, knock-down affairs of today. He was a man whose word was his bond; when he told a customer he would have a building ready in a certain time, the customer might depend upon it that he would keep the promise; and when Mr. Hueber's mark stood upon a building, it was a guaranty that the best materials and workmanship were employed. Outside of his business Mr. Hueber was highly respected and greatly beloved. He was vitally interested in every movement for the progress and advancement of Syracuse, while his home life, to which he

Hugh McSmith.

was devoted, was ideal. He was a kindly, charitable man, always willing to lend a helping hand to one who needed it, so that his passing at the comparatively early age of sixty-three was a source of the deepest regret.

Louis Hueber was born April 12, 1859, in Fayetteville, New York, son of Louis and Agnes (Chirhardtt) Hueber. His father, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, a contractor and builder before him, came to this country about 1855, and settled at Syracuse; he lived in Minoa, Onondaga County, New York, for a short time, then erected a home in Fayetteville, where the family homestead still stands. The elder Hueber was a man of purpose and character, a skilled artisan in his line, and one who merited and received a generous share of public approbation of his works.

Mr. Hueber attended the public schools of Fayetteville, where he made a very creditable record, and at the end of which time he entered the employ of his father as an apprentice in the building and construction business. He learned the business quickly and became his father's mainstay, and so remained until the latter's death. About 1890, in association with his brother, Francis J. Hueber, Mr. Hueber formed the partnership of Hueber Brothers, builders and contractors of Syracuse, which continued actively and successfully in business until 1917, when Louis Hueber retired from active business pursuits.

Mr. Hueber was a consistent member of the Democratic party, and took a keen interest in the results of elections, although he never offered himself for office. He was a devout member of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church and of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and held memberships in various civic and commercial organizations as well.

The marriage of Louis Hueber occurred in 1890 at Washington, D. C., where he was wed to Charlotte Elizabeth Ball, daughter of Armstead Mason Ball, and their union has been blessed with two children: Florence, now Mrs. Ed P. Dunn; and Alice Hueber, living at home, No. 341 Clairmonte Avenue, Syracuse.

Mr. Hueber departed this life June 8, 1922, having rounded out a career of great usefulness to society, and he was buried in the neighborhood which was so full of fond associations and memories for him, leaving as his principal survivors, his devoted wife, and two daughters. He was of the true type of gentleman, kindly, patient and thoughtful, and his passing was the occasion for the remark, quite generally shared by all, that his going was a loss to an entire section which had learned to appraise him at his actual worth.

SMITH, Hugh Montgomery, M. D.,

Physician.

Three years before the close of the nineteenth century there came to an end a most charming and useful life, that of Hugh Montgomery Smith, M. D., known as one of the high-ranking physicians and surgeons of Brooklyn, New York. His academic and specialized education in schools of America, he supplemented with a course of study in obstetrics at important medical centers of Europe; then returned to this country, fully prepared to enter practice of his profession, to which he had given fealty for life.

Beloved by old and young alike, within and without the circle of his practice, he came to care for one of the greatest number of patients known to a member of the Brooklyn medical fraternity. In technique and finesse, friendly counsel and sustained interest in those to whom he

ministered, there was nothing lacking to make Dr. Smith the ideal physician. One serious impairment that alone prevented his rising to the highest rank in his specialty was that of his health, and this eventuated in the sudden ending of a remarkable career in the very prime of life when ordinarily there should have been given promise of many more fruitful years.

The earliest American antecedent of Dr. Smith was Alpheus D. Smith, born in Scotland about 1744, who came thence to this country prior to the Revolutionary War. Henry Montgomery Smith, born in Aurelius, New York, December 28, 1807, died in Auburn, New York, August 15 1888. He was a farmer and a highly esteemed citizen, who married Catherine Forshee, a genial companion and efficient helpmeet. She bore him six children, of whom two, Dr. Hugh M. Smith, of this memorial, and Dr. St. Clair Smith, became members of the medical fraternity in the New York area.

From this exemplary domestic circle and fine ancestral background Hugh Montgomery Smith, the youngest child in the family, sprang, born in Throop, New York, September 21, 1848. All the children survived to bury their father and mother, who lived to see them well on the high road of success in the professions or avocation of their choice. The son Hugh was brought up on the farm near Canandaigua, but early determined not to be a farmer. After attending the public schools of Cayuga County, New York, he determined to follow the teaching profession, and accordingly entered the New York State Normal School at Oswego, but shortly after his entrance he was stricken with pneumonia and was compelled to return home. After a long convalescence he decided to enter the flour mill business at Union Springs, New York, but the dust of the mills affected his lungs and again he was compelled to alter his plans. In the fall of 1873 he joined his brother, Dr. St. Clair Smith, and became a member of Dr. T. F. Allen's family, assisting in the work of compiling the "Allen Materia Medica," making a proving of one of the drugs. He qualified as physician in the New York Homeopathic College, and graduated with honors, being awarded the Allen Prize for research in *Materia Medica*. During part of his second and third years of college he nursed his brother St. Clair through a long and dangerous illness and himself succumbed to tuberculosis (Phthisis). After a year as resident physician at the Five Points House of Industry in New York City, which was the general order of procedure, instead of a year at the Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, finding himself in no condition to begin his practice he went to Europe and specialized in obstetrics at the Vienna General Hospital for two winters. During the summer months he enjoyed walking tours through Switzerland and Italy, with a winter in Egypt—on the Nile. This so benefited his constitution as to throw off, or as they say caused the disease to be "arrested," and in September, 1879, he returned home and opened his office at No. 78 Orange Street, Brooklyn, New York, remaining in this location until his death, August 30, 1897. Here he built up one of the most valuable practices in Brooklyn. Through his geniality and professional worth he endeared to himself a great body of patients, while an even larger number of Brooklyn folks came to love him for his personal qualities. He was always delicate notwithstanding his robust appearance, and it was only through extreme care that he was able to carry on his arduous profession. Dr. Smith was a strong believer in preventive medicine—

a term then never used. He felt the time was coming when it would be the duty of the physician to so train families in right living (hygiene) that illness would be largely avoided, believing that a physician would keep his patients well rather than cure them of illness.

Dr. Smith was a member in good standing of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Kings County, New York; affiliated with the Brooklyn Medical Club, and the Hamilton Club and Crescent Club of Brooklyn. He loved a good horse, and sought recreation driving a well-gaited and intelligent mount for which his was noted.

Dr. Hugh M. Smith married, June 9, 1880, at the home of his bride, No. 78 Orange Street, Brooklyn, Annie Elizabeth Morrill, daughter of Dr. Henry Edwin Morrill, a well-known physician of Brooklyn, and Cynthia (Langdon) Morrill.

With shocking suddenness the "Grim Reaper" called Dr. Smith on August 30, 1897, and loving hands laid him to rest in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn. Memories rich and fragrant cluster about the name of this splendid exponent of the medical profession, whose span of a little less than fifty years was punctuated with so much of skilled service and kindliness to the members of his "family" as it grew in size with the increase of their needs which they placed in his capable hands.

OAKMAN, Charles H.,

Dental Surgeon.

A fullness of sympathy with his fellows and an altruistic scope rare even in America, where successful men so frequently dedicate themselves to civic leadership, brought to the late Dr. Charles H. Oakman, of Detroit, Michigan, national renown and recognition from such prominent leaders in his own State as Governor Groesbeck and Mayor Smith. Ranking professionally among the best oral surgeons and dentists of the country, Dr. Oakman had the admiration and warm friendship of his confreres. Of him Dr. C. N. Johnson, editor of "The Journal of the American Dental Association," wrote:

> He meant so much to all of us, and no man in the profession held a bigger place in our hearts than he did.

His thirty-four years of dental practice in Detroit brought him a large clientele and financial independence. He made generous use of his means in promoting philanthropic projects; and of his time and abilities he donated a large portion to civic service.

Charles H. Oakman was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 23, 1865, son of John and Elizabeth (Normile) Oakman, both parents born in the North of Ireland. His preliminary education was received at Detroit, while his professional training was acquired at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, at Lake Forest, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1892. He later began the study of medicine, graduating from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Still later the degree of Fellow of the American College of Surgeons was bestowed on him. His entire thirty-four years of practice were spent in Detroit. His professional knowledge and ideals profoundly affected a much wider circle of persons and a longer span of years than his private clientele and his long period of service to it, for they were a factor in establishing dental clinics for Detroit children, while he was a member of the Board of Health of that city, and it was his determination and personality which had the largest responsibility in securing in Council the passage of an appropriation bill caring for the ex-

amination of the teeth of all school children. Thus the Detroit citizenry of the future has a fairer chance of good teeth and consequent good health than that of today, which grew up when less enlightened leaders influenced public health opportunities.

As a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Detroit House of Correction Dr. Oakman took his duties very seriously. He devoted a great deal of time to improving the physical surroundings and bodily health of the prisoners, and to study of the best types of prisons in order that he might help in making the new House of Correction as nearly a corrective institution as possible, and one which would effect the reform of prisoners. By his example he set a high standard for public service. During the World War he served on Draft Board No. 3, working with his characteristic thoroughness at a task of genuine significance to the fighting quality of a nation, and winning there, as elsewhere, the respect of his co-workers. He was active in promoting the welfare of his church, St. Joseph's Episcopal. His political views were those of the Republican party, and his fraternal affiliations as follows: Palestine Lodge, No. 357, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Past Master; King Cyrus Chapter, No. 133, Royal Arch Masons; Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Clubs: Detroit Athletic; Detroit Yacht, and the Detroit Golf. While at school he was known as a good amateur boxer and oarsman. Mature years found him too busy, however, for the enjoyment of the out-of-doors he so greatly loved, and he was contemplating retirement when death came to him so suddenly, on June 25, 1926.

At Port Huron, on June 12, 1894, Charles H. Oakman married Margaret Gibb, daughter of James and Jean (Paterson) Gibb, both natives of Scotland. Her father was a bridge inspector for the Grand Trunk Railroad. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Oakman: 1. Ruth Margaret, a graduate of Detroit Teachers' College in the class of 1923. 2. Charles Gibb Oakman, graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1926.

Many kindly messages to the bereaved family testified to the large place held by Dr. Oakman in the public esteem. J. F. Wright, president of the "Pathfinders," an organization created for the purpose of helping prisoners get a start in life after their discharge from prison, and one in which Dr. Oakman was continuously active, telegraphed his sympathy and added:

> The world has lost a man it could ill afford to spare. The Pathfinders will never forget him as he was a friend to humanity.

The male inmates of the Detroit House of Correction wrote with dignity and gratitude:

> Since he, as a member of the Board of Commissioners of this institution, always had the welfare of the unfortunate and the betterment of their conditions at heart, it is needless to say that we are not capable of properly eulogizing him in the manner he so richly deserves.
>
> Although Dr. Oakman has passed on to meet his reward, we sincerely hope that you may be consoled through the knowledge that his was an illustrious and a fruitful career.

The Governor of Michigan, Alex J. Groesbeck, incorporated in a personal and friendly letter to Mrs. Oakman the following encomium:

> His high standing in his profession and his many public activities, coupled with a very fine and splendid personality, endeared him to thousands of people.

Most notable tribute of all was that embodied in a letter announcing Dr. Oakman's death, written by Mayor Smith to the Detroit City Council:

I call officially to your attention the death of Dr. Charles H. Oakman, whose record of distinguished service to the community as a public official and a private citizen furnishes a high example of worthy endeavor.

Dr. Oakman, one of the leading oral surgeons of the country, established for himself a reputation for scientific study and advanced practice which contributed largely to the development of his profession. Although his place in his profession made the demands of private practice exacting, Dr. Oakman, with a high degree of zeal for the public welfare, gave his time and efforts to causes intimately connected with public service. Knowing from his practice the importance of dental care for the young, Dr. Oakman was one of the pioneers in the movement which has resulted in dental inspection and dental service becoming public school projects. The effect of this movement in furthering public health is incalculable. Dr. Oakman's part in inspiring it makes his legacy to this and future generations a thing beyond estimation.

As a member of the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction for more than a dozen years, Dr. Oakman saw as a prison official the transition of the public mind from the idea of extreme severity to offenders to the idea of hysterical leniency to dangerous criminals. Through this transition and its reaction Dr. Oakman maintained the viewpoint of calm and sensible humanitarianism which ministered first to the protection of society and second to the correction of the misdoer.

Detroit suffers a deep loss in Dr. Oakman's death. I feel that it is proper that your Honorable Body take such action as will express properly the appreciation of the community for his services and the regret of the citizens in his loss.

MITCHELL, John Kirkwood,

Public Official.

It is by means of such efficient and intelligent service as that rendered the city of Detroit, Michigan, by John Kirkwood Mitchell that communities thrive and advance in such very practical matters as those of their highway departments; for throughout his career Mr. Mitchell was interested beyond any other consideration of public utility in the care of the streets of Detroit. It is seldom in the history of any community that a public servant is discovered of the distinct type of Mr. Mitchell who, setting aside every offered opportunity of place and preferment, was satisfied to be an assistant to those in office, and from that standpoint to supervise much of the practical operations of street and highway service. Such was his concern of civic betterment in the department of whose excellence he was justly proud. He was a son of Nicol Mitchell, who was born in Denny Loanhead, near Sterling, Scotland, and came with his father, William Mitchell, to Detroit, and mother, Lillie (Kirkwood) Mitchell, their marriage taking place in Glasgow, Scotland, and they had two sons and two daughters. Nicol Mitchell, who had a brother William and a sister Anne, and who died in Detroit in 1887, was a prominent builder in his day, a member of the firm of Moorehouse, Byron & Mitchell, pioneer contractors, whose headquarters were located between the old Fort Street Church and the Detroit Opera House, and who constructed many fine houses, public buildings, and churches. Nicol Mitchell was also superintendent of the McMillan and Newberry car manufacturing interests, and when Mayor Hugh Moffat chose the first Board of Commissioners, he was one of the first three to be appointed. A Free and Accepted Mason, he was a prominent Knight Templar, and was a Republican in his political affiliations. He and his wife were charter members of the old United Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mitchell died in Detroit in 1915, living to be ninety-three years of age.

John Kirkwood Mitchell was born April 17, 1856, in Detroit, Michigan, where he attended the Miami Avenue Grade School and the Houghton Elementary School, afterwards taking a regular course in the

Detroit Business College. He began his business career at the outset in the employ of the city of Detroit, and on March 2, 1875, joined the city engineer's office, at first as a rodman, after which he was employed in the sewer department and the paving department. Later, he became a draftsman and then a general assistant, being placed in charge of the paving and all the grading work of the highway department. On a number of occasions Mr. Mitchell was offered the position of city engineer, but his preference was to continue at what he considered the more practical activities of the department. When he first became associated with the engineer's office, Henry Ludden was city engineer, and he was succeeded by George Jerome. Mr. Mitchell was the only man in the history of the department to continue in its service a half century, and he observed that anniversary in the possession of the highest regard of all his associates, Mayor Smith and the Council paying him a fine tribute.

A Republican in his political convictions, Mr. Mitchell, with his vote and influence supported the principles of that party; he was patriotic and much interested in all patriotic endeavor; and during the World War he assisted Mrs. Mitchell, who was prominent with the committee for the preservation of food. Harmony ruled in all his dealings with contractors while he was in office. For years he was an elder and trustee of the Second Avenue Presbyterian Church, now the Central Presbyterian Church, and was secretary of the Sunday school; he afterwards became a member of the Trumbull Avenue Presbyterian Church.

John K. Mitchell married, June 27, 1883, at Detroit, Michigan, Agnes Moffat Smith, who was born September 6, 1856, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and at twelve years of age removed with her parents to Detroit, where she continued to reside. Mrs. Mitchell is a daughter of John W. and Agnes (Moffat) Smith. A pioneer foundryman, Mr. Smith was member of the Detroit Viaduct Engineering Works and superintendent of the foundry. He was a Republican in politics, a prominent Mason, and an active member of Zion Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reared five children, Mrs. Mitchell being the youngest daughter. Before her marriage, Mrs. Mitchell was a teacher in the Everett School; she is a member of many patriotic, educational and religious societies, having been active all her life in church affairs; and she is a member of the Republican League of Women Voters. She has leading membership with the Patriotic Memorial Society; the Council of Churches in Detroit, and is president of the Women's Synodical Society of Missions for the Presbyterian Synod of Michigan; and she has also been a leader of Bible classes and of the Sunday school. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell were the parents of a daughter, Agnes Kirkwood Mitchell, graduate of the Teachers' College of Detroit, and a teacher in the Duffield School; she married Ralph Benjamin Wiley, professor of engineering at Purdue University, and they have two children, John Safford Wiley and Ruth Mitchell Wiley.

John Kirkwood Mitchell died May 6, 1925, at Detroit, Michigan, aged sixty-nine years. He was a lover of his home and his church; he desired to serve his city to the best of his ability, and he fulfilled his trust.

McMULLEN, Frederic Bogart,

Business Executive.

The ideal American business man typifies the qualities possessed by the late Frederic Bogart McMullen: business ability, good citizenship, character, and social

distinction. Rarely are these combined in one individual, and when they are, they make a leader. Mr. McMullen was for fifteen years vice-president and general manager of the McMullen-Powell Lumber Company, of Chicago, Illinois, and a prominent figure in lumber organizations. He was a broad-gauged and constructive citizen of Evanston, Illinois, and occupied in its society the position to which his historic lineage, his grace and charm of personality, and his genial liking for his fellow-man entitled him.

The McMullen family was established in this country by Frederic Bogart McMullen's great-grandfather, Peter McMullen, who came to America with the British Army in the Revolutionary War and settled in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Another great-grandfather of Frederic B. McMullen was Roger Bates, born in Scotland in 1745, who came to America in 1797 and settled in Springfield, Vermont, while still another, David Conger, born at Piscataqua, New Jersey, in 1731, moved to Canada in 1787. On the maternal side, the Bogart family is descended from Tunis Bogaert, born about 1540, at Scoonderwoerd, Holland, from whom the line of descent is as follows: (II) Cornelis Bogaert; (III) Louens Bogaert; (IV) Jan Luewe Bogaert, who came to America from Amsterdam, Holland, April 15, 1663, in the vessel "The Spotted Cow," settling at Bedford (now Brooklyn) Long Island, in 1663, and who moved later to Harlem and still later to New York; (V) Gysbert Bogart; (VI) Cornelius Bogart; (VII) Gysbert Bogart; (VIII) Abraham Bogart; (IX) Lewis Lazier Bogart; married Elizabeth Crank, and they had (X) Mary Elizabeth, born in Adolphuston, Ontario, in 1843, died in 1873, having married, August 24, 1870, James Bates McMullen, father of Frederic Bogart McMullen.

James Bates McMullen was born August 20, 1841, son of Daniel and Eliza Barrett (Conger) McMullen. He was prominent in business affairs, for a time as owner and publisher of the "Chicago Post"; as president of the McMullen Woven Wire Fence Company of Chicago; and later in the operation of a Canadian railroad. He died July 4, 1902, in Picton, Ontario. He married Mary Elizabeth Bogart.

(XI) Frederic Bogart McMullen, son of James Bates and Mary Elizabeth (Bogart) McMullen, was born in Chicago, Illinois, July 19, 1871. He graduated from the high school at Picton, Ontario, attended Victoria University at Cobourg, where he took a course in civil engineering, received a senior appointment, graduating from Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He later took a course in Mineralogy at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario.

The initial venture of Mr. McMullen on his career was in the professional capacity of a civil engineer engaged with the Canadian Railway. In 1894 he went to Chicago, where he was first secretary of the McMullen Woven Wire Fence Company from 1894 to 1898. During the next two years he was assistant manager of the fence department of the American Steel and Wire Company. In 1900 Mr. McMullen became treasurer of the McMullen Lumber Company and continued in that office with its successor, the Chicago-Mississippi Lumber Company, until 1905. From 1905 to 1912 he was manager of the Chicago office of the Fullerton-Powell Hardwood Lumber Company, of South Bend, Indiana, which later became affiliated with the McMullen-Powell Lumber Company, organized in 1912. Mr. McMullen served that organization as vice-president and general manager until his

death. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Corinth Saw Mills, Inc., from 1916 to 1927. He had been treasurer, secretary and president in turn of the Hardwood Lumber Exchange, and was largely instrumental in consolidating into one association the Chicago Hardwood Lumber Association and the various lumber trade organizations of Chicago. In 1917 he was vice-president of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago.

Although successful in business, Mr. McMullen by no means made that his only, or his chief, interest in life. He was a citizen of broad and cultured tastes and a brilliant member of society. During the World War he served on the campaign committees of the Red Cross, Liberty Loans, and other drives. He founded the Yale Club of Evanston in 1921 and was its president for three years; was one of the founders and directors of the Evanston University Club, as well as a member of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton and the Yale Clubs of Chicago. He was secretary of the Yale Class of 1893, Sheffield, from 1893 to the end of his life, and a member of the Yale Engineering Association. He also belonged to the Evanston Country Club. A communicant of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Evanston, he held various offices in the Men's Club, including that of president. Possessed of a lovely baritone voice, he adored music and gave much of leisure time to it, enrolling as an active member of the North Shore Festival Chorus for many years and of many musical clubs. His home and friends, of whom he had many, won by his geniality, his kindliness, and his hospitality, and his keen and cultivated mind, remained his absorbing interest. He twice visited Europe with his family and traveled widely in the South on business.

January 26, 1899, Frederic Bogart McMullen married Lois Agatha, daughter of Fordyce Bernard and Ann Jane (Anderson) Rice. Mrs. McMullen received the degree of B. L. at Northwestern University in 1895. A daughter was born of the union: Mary Lois McMullen, graduate of Smith College, B. A., 1923.

At the early age of fifty-five, Mr. McMullen died at his home in Evanston, June 7, 1927. The funeral services were at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Evanston, with Bishop Anderson in charge, and a full choir adding to the solemn beauty of the dignified rites. John Kedzie and W. McCauley were pall-bearers from the class of 1893, Sheffield, and Wallace Winter and Charles Belden attended the funeral. Interment was at West Aurora Cemetery, Aurora, Illinois. Below are letters from warm friends indicating the human significance of this fine man, illustrative of the hundreds received from friends and associates which are not included in a record of limited scope:

Frederic and I were classmates at Yale—probably no man in the class did more to keep alive our class spirit than he. His death is a great loss to our class and to Yale.—Ogden H. Hammond, Ambassador from the United States of America to Spain.

This is a belated letter, I know, but my feelings over the great loss were deeper than could be easily told and so it has been postponed. I came to know your big boy better in the adversity of disease than I had in health. I cherish the days we had together fighting the fight in which I had a small part. I appreciated the faith he always had; faith in you and in me, faith in his friends and faith in the future, whatever it might hold for him. His life was a success because he left this temporary abode the better for his having lived in it and that, after all is summed up, is all that counts—as I see it. Be brave and stand by!—Dr. Will Walker, of Evanston.

A letter from Mr. Armstrong telling us that our "Dear Mac" has passed away came as a distinct shock, and I cannot get it out of my mind. I am sure you know of the love and esteem we all had for Mr. McMullen, and further please feel that I personally feel a loss that cannot be re-

placed.—H. LeRoy Potter ('93-S), U. S. Engineer Office, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

I have just this moment heard of the death of your dear husband who was also my dear and cherished friend. The announcement brings the sense of a deep personal bereavement, for his was the rare and precious gift of attaching men to himself by reason of his invincible friendliness and his sunny temperament. In every company he was the centre of attraction, and the brightness and kindliness of his wit made the occasion one to be remembered and to be grateful for. He was also most ingenious in devising kindnesses, especially to those for whom kindness was an event, and the memory of his goodness of heart will be kept alive through the years as a specific against the temptation to think poorly of our human nature. I do not think life has anything better to offer than to be loved as he was loved and honored as he was honored. Every remembrance of him is something for which to give God thanks. He was indeed the friend who was lovable at all times and the brother born for adversity.—Charles M. Stuart, President of the Garret Biblical Institute of Northwestern University.

As a previous President of our Club, we have had the priceless privilege of coming into intimate contact with him and know him as a most loyal and enthusiastic Yale man, an excellent and faithful friend, and most of all, the very highest type of gentleman. We pray you to feel that your loss is our loss.—Ralph Patch, President, Evanston Yale Club.

It takes more than ordinary human courage to bear up when clouds are so dark. As for Mr. McMullen, I shall always remember him for his courage in the face of trials and fears of which he had enough in the last year or two from the standpoint of health. He always seemed one who "never turned his back but marched breast forward—never doubted clouds would break." Perhaps his going away was the best in which clouds could break for him.—Anne Peterson, a friend.

Need not tell you that the passing of dear Fred is a great sorrow to the Yale group. He embodied the "Yale spirit," as we call it, in character and attitude toward life and even in his greetings. Vance McCormick and the other big men of '93 S. will miss their secretary and intimate friend. It was a joy to meet Fred from time to time; he was a "man's man." I, who had the opportunity to see him in his home, know how he loved it, and I recall the genial parlor and the merry table talk—it was a beautiful homelife. A fine man and a fine spirit.—Amos P. Wilder, Editor of the New Haven "Courier-Journal," New Haven, Connecticut.

You know something of his and my friendship, extending over thirty-five years, and I feel a deep sense of personal loss in his death. Many, many members of our class have written me and without exception they all contain words of love and adulation and sadness for him and his.—Wallace C. Winter, '93-S, member of the Board of Governors of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

It is with deep regret that we have learned of the death of your husband. I write to express on behalf of Yale University our sincere sympathy. —James R. Angell, President, Yale University.

Please be assured of the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. Buckland and myself for your irreparable loss. I am shocked and distressed to think that Fred has gone from us. For so many years he was like a younger brother, that the loss seems intimate and personal. I shall always cherish the memory of our happy years together and be proud that he counted me among his friends.—E. G. Buckland, vice-president, N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., New Haven, Conn.

Have just learned with profound sorrow of the loss of our beloved classmate and secretary of the class. While my grief in his loss does not equal yours, it is nevertheless a very great unhappiness to us all to know that we shall miss him at our future gatherings, which he has done so much to make pleasant and attractive. His unselfish spirit and loyal work for others has been an example to all of us and has endeared him to everyone. With renewed expressions of most sincere sympathy.—Bradley Stoughton, Professor of Metallurgy, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

In asking you to accept my heartfelt sympathy, I realize I am offering very little comfort; when I say, however, that I am sure I speak for all of that great, fine group of men known as Ninety-three Sheff, whom Fred loved, and who loved him, then I am sure my message will be of some avail.—William M. Armstrong, Buffalo, New York.

You have lost a good husband, Yale a loyal graduate, and we a choice friend and classmate.—Frederick L. Ford, City Engineer, New Haven.

Distressed to hear of Frederic's death; he was beloved by all his classmates and his loss is keenly felt by all of us. Accept my deepest sympathy

in your great sorrow.—Vance C. McCormick, Mayor of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

We were very grieved indeed to receive your cable this morning, and we can hardly express ourselves at the sudden death of Mr. McMullen. We have for several years looked upon him as one of our best friends and it is a great shock to us when we realize we are never to see him again. The business we have done with him has been very satisfactory and we are speaking quite truthfully when we say he was the whitest American we know. We shall certainly miss him very much. —P. J. Hanscomb, of Smeaton-Hanscomb and Co., London, England.

I cannot realize that he has left us. It doesn't seem possible that we can never again see his engaging smile or hear that beautiful voice of his. There is no doubt but that he was dearly loved by many. Wherever he went he drew friends to him and so often I have heard different people who have casually met him speak of his charm of manner and aristocratic bearing. He was a thorough aristocrat and added grace to any gathering. As time passes his loss will be felt more and more. He contributed very materially to life's refining influences, particularly through orderliness and conservative gentility. A certain masculinity intruded itself into some of his reactions, but he never forgot that he was first and always an aristocrat. As such he always presented a picture that it was a satisfaction to contemplate. Men of that type are rare.—A. B. Andrews, a friend, of the contracting firm of Bulley and Andrews, Chicago.

We wish to express from our firm and also from the writer personally, our deepest sympathy in your loss. Several members of our firm have had the privilege of knowing Mr. McMullen, and we always admired him and respected him not only as a man, but for his ability as a lumberman, and it was always a pleasure to be with him.—Thomas E. Powe, president, the Thomas E. Powe Lumber Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

MASON, Thomas,

Building Contractor.

Certain trades and practices which are decried in one section of country may enjoy eminent respectability in another; the Northwest Mounted Police of Canada attract a high class of young manhood; logging is popular among the representatives of leading families in Maine, the North Middle West and the Far Northwest; overalls enjoy quite a vogue among young aristocrats of the Eastern seaboard, and bricklaying has an appeal for college students in Virginia. The late Thomas Mason, Detroit building contractor, started life and advanced well into it as a carpenter; he was a good carpenter and proud of his trade. After he had become so proficient that he was enabled to hire carpenters like himself, he became a capitalist as a building contractor, and likewise made a success of that. Nearly half a century ago he built a home in the outskirts of Detroit, and it withstood the ravages of storm and time; he finally died in it. Many other strong structures had he erected which stand today as his monuments. But he was far more than a builder of houses; he had a big heart which made him charitable and friendly, anxious to help friends in distress, minding his own business, and living a clean, upright life. A lover of good literature, he spent considerable time reading and in contemplation, and in no place was he happier than in the home. He was the oldest surviving member of Zion Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and respected by all who knew him. His death, therefore, was the cause of wide sorrow and provoked the assertion in numerous directions that his successors must bestir themselves to equal his worthy works.

Thomas Mason was born May 4, 1841, at Goderidge, Ontario, Canada, the son of Joseph and Jane (Wright) Mason. His father was born in North Ireland, became a carpenter-contractor, married in Canada, and reared seven children, the oldest of whom was Thomas Mason. His mother, of English descent, was a native of London, Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Mason received his education in the

public schools of London and Toronto, but instead of entering upon a higher course went into the carpentry and building business with his father at the former city. He removed to Detroit in 1863 as a carpenter, and did many important jobs; in 1886, before Detroit had begun its phenomenal growth, he removed to the old farm of Luther Beecher, on what is now Leverette Street and the surrounding terrain, and erected the second house on that thoroughfare, with a fine view of the Detroit River which has since been obscured by adjacent structures. He erected many houses in this neighborhood, and in 1890 constructed one for himself into which he moved and in which he resided until he passed away. He made a name for sobriety and fair dealing. His building operations were so successful that he was soon in a position to buy and hold real estate, which he sold now and then at a good profit, and usually with a house on it of his own building. His life was characterized by a poise and evenness of temper that were remarkable, so his possession of many friends was well understood. For forty-three years he was a member of the Zion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Brought up as a member of the Church of England, he worshipped for some time in this faith. However, the sweet memories of his wife, a Roman Catholic, caused him shortly before his death to desire to be reunited with her absolutely in Heaven, since they had been so constantly together in life, and he was confirmed in the Catholic faith, died happy and was buried by a priest. Mrs. Mason survived him.

Thomas Mason married at Detroit, January 25, 1869, Elizabeth Fleming, daughter of Michael and Honora (Cleary) Fleming, her father a native of North Ireland, having married in that country, pioneered to Michigan and died in Detroit, and reared three children, of whom Mrs. Mason was the eldest.

On June 2, 1926, at Detroit, Mr. Mason's career was closed by death, at the age of eighty-five. He had served his time well, and he went to receive new assignments from the Master Builder above.

HALLY, Judge Patrick Joseph Mary,

Jurist and Lawyer.

As an illustration of the American ideal for a judge, a man of personal distinction, of moral and intellectual honesty, and of general and legal erudition, Judge P. J. M. Hally, of Detroit, Michigan, by achievement, example, and influence added to the glory of the American judiciary. He was a notable lawyer, a specialist in municipal law, and fearless in his interpretation of Detroit and Michigan laws in the best interests of the people. In private practice he was a member of the firm of Donnelly, Hally, Donnelly & Munro. In the same wholehearted fashion in which he pursued his professional services, Judge Hally participated in other aspects of community progress, furthering the cause of legal education, espousing the Irish cause, and giving the surplus of his brilliant intellect to drama and other forms of refined social pleasure.

P. J. M. Hally was born August 22, 1867, on a farm at Wales Center, St. Clair County, Michigan, son of Patrick and Mary Hally, who emigrated from Ireland early in life and settled in Wales Township, whence they moved to Detroit in 1872. The father, a conscientious and valiant member of the Detroit police force, rose to the rank of captain during his quarter of a century of services for the city.

The son won his broad education by a herculean struggle. His early schooling

in St. Vincent's Parochial School prepared him for Detroit College, now the University of Detroit, in 1885, but he was soon forced to leave college and get to work. Nothing daunted, he studied at night, and for a year ran the elevator in the old Newberry and McMillan Building at the southeast corner of Griswold and Larned streets, attending school, running the elevator morning and evening after school. This enabled him at the age of seventeen to go to Kalamazoo, where he secured a teaching position at the St. Augustine Parochial School. Returning thence to Detroit, he completed his college course, graduating among the first group of students of the University of Detroit in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1889 he received his Master's degree from the same institution. He continued in his quest of knowledge and studied law at the University of Michigan, supporting himself while studying by working in the city assessor's office and by selling books. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891 and was admitted to the Michigan bar the same year. His interest in municipal law has figured throughout his career, and has shaped his political and professional advancement.

The young lawyer became widely known as a municipal law expert. He rose rapidly into public notice after his appointment as assistant corporation counsel by Corporation Counsel Timothy E. Tarsney, afterward a Congressman. Judge Hally remained in this office from 1901 to 1908. He then became corporation counsel and held that office until his resignation in 1911 to accept the office of Circuit Court judge in Wayne County. After several years on the bench he was chosen counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission, a particularly happy choice, as was borne out by his record on that body from its organization until his own death. The judge was credited with having saved Detroit many millions of dollars in grade separation condemnation proceedings. He was also instrumental in ousting the Detroit United Railway from Fort Street and obtaining a court decision that this railway was only a tenant on the expiration of its franchise. In the same clear-sighted fashion, he accurately defined the act passed by the Legislature in 1887 which imposed liability upon municipalities for defective streets and highways, an act which long lay in abeyance, and he came to be regarded as the father of decisions affecting municipal liability because of the cases he tried before the Supreme Court. The State was benefited by his legal ability as well as Detroit, for Judge Hally was chairman of the municipalities' branch of the Michigan State Convention, which met in 1907 to revise the State Constitution. A Democrat in politics, he was the effective manager of the campaigns of William B. Thompson for the mayoralty. Judge Hally also lectured at the University of Detroit for many years, and in 1914 was appointed dean of the Law School, a position for which his attainments and achievements eminently fitted him.

In church and general community matters, he also rendered valuable service. He was prominently identified with the Knights of Equity, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Columbus, the National Catholic Welfare Council of the United States, and the Catholic Educational Association. In fact, so devout was he, and of such constructive service to the Catholic Church that Pope Pius XI bestowed upon Judge Hally the Order of the Knight Commander of St. Gregory, the highest papal distinction obtainable by a layman. Although the modest judge declined the great honor, he finally accepted it upon the insistence of his close

Patrick Hodnett

friends, who realized fully that he merited it. Judge Hally also ardently advocated Irish freedom and was prominent in the Detroit Association of the Friends of Irish Freedom, going with Bishop Michael J. Gallagher to Chicago to meet Eamon de Valera, president of the Irish republic on his visit to this country in 1920. His zeal inspired the judge to write the only historical drama he ever attempted, in which he depicted scenes from Irish history. The judge also directed the painting of special scenery, and the play, given at Arena Gardens, drew a huge audience and netted a large sum for the Irish cause. Judge Hally had a decided histrionic bent, and as a student at the University of Detroit formed an amateur dramatic association in connection with the Young Men's Club of St. Vincent's parish. The young actors took one of their plays on the road. He also loved music and flowers, growing the latter with expert and scientific skill in his own garden. He belonged to several legal associations, including the Detroit and the Michigan Bar associations, and the Lawyers' Club.

On September 23, 1896, Patrick J. M. Hally married, in Detroit, Mary Walsh, daughter of Richard Walsh. Judge and Mrs. Hally were the parents of four children: 1. Patrick J. M. Hally, Jr., who was associated with his father in the practice of law, and who is now conducting his father's office. 2. Richard Walsh Hally. 3. James Thomas Hally. 4. Francis Maurice Hally.

Judge Hally was the sort of public official who reflects honor on the community which recognizes his ability and entrusts public affairs to him. The new P. J. M. Hally School is named in his honor. He discharged his responsibilities with more than honesty and efficiency, for he put his soul and heart into the work for which he was selected. He ranks as a national expert in municipal law. His personal relations were peculiarly happy and rich, for he had many human and other interests, hosts of friends, a happy and united family, with sons of whom he was proud, and a wife to whom he was devoted. His personality and life record were, in fact, valuable to Detroit, to Michigan, and to America. He died at the age of fifty-nine, October 17, 1926.

O'DONNELL, Patrick H.,

Lawyer and Philanthropist.

To the law, which was his profession; to civic reform, which was his avocation; to the cause of education, of which he was an ardent supporter; and to the church, of which he was ever a devout and active member, Patrick Henry O'Donnell made contributions of inestimable worth. He was one of those men who, in whatever time or country they may be born, and in whatever circumstances their lives are passed, are so constituted that they cannot help making an indelible impression on the life of their time.

Mr. O'Donnell was the worthy descendant of Irish kings. The story of his family goes back to those troubled, yet glorious, times in the history of Ireland when the passionate spirit of the Gael found an outlet in deeds more romantic than any fictitious tale. Originally the name was Ua Domhnaill, from *domhan*, "the world," like the Welsh Dyfnwal and the Gallic Dumnorix, mentioned in Caesar's "Gallic War." The O'Donnell family traces its descent to the Princes of Tirconnell, who sprang from the stem of O'Neill, monarchs of Ireland and kings of Ulster. The princes O'Donnell of Tirconnell were among the most powerful clans of Ireland, holding many petty tribes in subjection, and offering a proud resistance to foreign invasion. Among

the tribes who received lands in fief from the O'Donnells was the clan O'Connor, who held the castle and territory of Sligo, south of Donegal Bay, in the province of Connaught, on condition of homage and service to the overlords. One interesting stipulation in the contract between them, dated 1539, was that "should O'Donnell be under apprehension that the English or Saxons might take Sligo, he shall receive it from the son of Cathal Oge (the O'Connor), to demolish it (the castle) lest it should be taken possession of by the English, or by any others in opposition to O'Donnell."

The clan ramified greatly and spread throughout Ireland and even to other countries. O'Hart, the distinguished Irish genealogist, traces seven main lines: the Princes of Tirconnell; O'Donel of Oldcastle and Castlebar; O'Donell of Leitrim and Greyfield; O'Donell of Larkfield and Greyfield; O'Donnell of Spain; O'Donnell of Austria; and O'Donnell, Lords of Clankelly. The Spanish branch was represented in the nineteenth century by Don Carlos O'Donell, Duke of Tetuan, and Spanish minister at Vienna; while the Austrian branch was represented by General Maximilian, Count O'Donell, who, in return for saving the life of the Emperor of Austria when it was attempted by an assassin, was given the rare honor of impaling with his family arms the royal arms of Austria. This patent was granted June 28, 1853.

The O'Donnell arms are described by Burke as follows:

Arms—Or, issuing from the sinister side of the shield an arm fessways vested azure cuffed argent holding in the hand proper a cross crosslet fitchée gules.

Crest—Two arms armed, bent and counter crossed, each holding a sword, that on the dexter side transfixing a boar's head, the other a heart.

Concerning the origin of these arms, there is a legend connecting an early ancestor of the O'Donnell family with Saint Patrick, the great missionary bishop who first carried the Christian faith to Ireland, in the fifth century A. D. Connell, son of Nial, was converted by Saint Patrick, and showed such singular zeal that he was rewarded by the saint in the following manner:

Et mox cum baculo suo, qui baculo-Jesu dicebatur, Crucis Signum ejus Scuto impressit, asserens neminem de stirpe ejus in bello voncendum qui signum illud in suo scuto impressum gestaret. (Sept. Vita Tirpartite cap. xcv.)

And thereupon he made the Sign of the Cross upon his shield, with his rod, which was called the rod of Jesus, saying that no one of his descendants who bore that sign on his shield would ever be defeated in battle.

This symbol was ever afterward borne by the descendants of Connell, the Princes of Tirconnell.

("Americana," Vol. XXI, p. 432; O'Hart: "Irish Pedigrees," Vol. II, p. 736-37; "Encyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. X, p. 214; Burke: "General Armory," pp. 748-49.)

In giving an account of the life of Patrick H. O'Donnell, it is not necessary to indulge in lavish rhetoric. The plain record of his deeds speaks for itself far more eloquently than any words could do. Born on a farm in Carroll County, Indiana, in 1863, he was the son of James and Bridget (McGlynn) O'Donnell, who had immigrated to this country from Ireland. The family, of which he was a member, consisted of four girls and three boys, all born in Carroll County. Mr. O'Donnell's early education was obtained in the public schools of Carroll County, and later he taught school there. The death of his father left him the head of the family, and he continued at his post until the younger children were all provided for. Then, at the age of twenty-four, he entered Georgetown University of Washington, D. C.

In college he specialized in the Greek classics, translating the Odyssey and the

Iliad of Homer and the seven plays of Sophocles. His ability as a classical scholar was such that he won prizes in Greek that had not been conferred more than two or three times in a century. After completing the college course he entered the law school, where he won high honors, and established a reputation as a powerful speaker. He was graduated from Georgetown University in 1894, after a course of seven years in all, and after passing with ease and credit the bar examination of Illinois, he immediately began the practice of law.

Locating in Chicago, Mr. O'Donnell soon took in partnership James T. Brady, a brilliant young lawyer who had formerly attracted much notice as a newspaper reporter. The firm of O'Donnell and Brady became within a very few years one of the most noted law firms in Chicago. The word "phenomenal" was applied by contemporaries to the success of the two young lawyers. Particularly in the field of criminal practice, Mr. O'Donnell gained a reputation which was characterized as "unequalled in the history of the Cook County courts." His accurate knowledge of the details of the criminal law, and his unparalleled eloquence, enabled him to secure his verdict no matter how hopeless the case might appear.

Mr. O'Donnell continued to practice law throughout his life, and during his legal career he handled some of the greatest criminal defense cases in the annals of the courts of Illinois. Before he had been in practice for many years, he was acknowledged to be one of the foremost lawyers in the Middle West. He did not, however, confine himself to this one line of activity. A firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, he was always a prominent figure in the councils of this party and in the political life of the State and Nation.

He first appeared in politics during the famous presidential campaign of 1884, when, in company with ex-President Harrison, he stumped the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska in the interest of the candidacy of James G. Blaine. He was only twenty-one years old at this time, and was known as "the boy orator of Indiana." He succeeded in carrying Carroll County for Blaine, which was the first time in forty years that it had been carried by Republicans. Mr. O'Donnell gained such popularity in his native county that when he left to begin his practice in Chicago, he was offered the Congressional nomination if he would consent to remain. He declined, but his interest in politics and good government never waned. He was a leader among the Irish of Chicago, being for many years active in the Irish Fellowship Club and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was a leader in the fight against the Ku Klux Klan, and was vigorously opposed to the movement for a new constitution in Illinois. The latter measure was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls. The last important cause which Mr. O'Donnell espoused was that of impartial practice in the courts, when he announced his candidacy for State's attorney, in 1926, as a protest against what he termed "rule by a syndicate of professional bondsmen" in the handling of criminal cases. He was always a keen thinker on political topics, and a strong and untiring supporter of whichever side he believed to be in the right. He was a champion for the colored race, aiding and assisting them in many ways, and being the only man of his race that was always signally honored by any gathering or demonstration of the colored people.

In the later years of his life Mr. O'Donnell was engaged in philanthropic activ-

ity of an extensive nature. His natural interest in education led him to expend thousands of dollars in the interests of learning, and he also contributed liberally to the support of the church. In describing his gifts to various deserving causes we can do no better than to quote from an obituary written by himself a few years before his death. This brief autobiography gives a clear and modest account of his services to science, and the fact that these are emphasized above his remarkable professional success indicates that it is for these lasting gifts, rather than for any transitory fame which he may have acquired, that he wished to be remembered.

For many years Mr. O'Donnell has given his attention to works of religion and education. His first notable contribution was a church which he had erected at his own expense on the site of his birthplace. It is a beautiful, solid Gothic structure.

Later on he found that the great Jesuit missionary to Alaska, Rev. F. Barnum, had spent eight years in learning the Eskimo language and had made a grammar and reduced to writing legends and folklore of the people. It was impossible to publish this colossal work as a commercial enterprise as it was meant only for scholars and students of comparative languages. Thereupon Mr. O'Donnell published this great series at his own expense, and today it is found in all the large libraries of the world.

Years ago, after the terrible earthquakes of San Francisco, Port Royal and in the Mediterranean, the scientific world endeavored to discover, if possible, the cause of these cataclysms. It was known that if it could be determined where the earth's crust is thick and where thin, it would be feasible to locate the best places where cities might be built, great public works erected and harbors and ports developed. It was necessary to establish earthquake observatories all over America and to have one master observatory to direct all the rest. The universities at once began competition for this master observatory. At Mr. O'Donnell's orders Georgetown University built the famous structure which is today known as the O'Donnell Observatory. It is from this place that the government and the press take all their data and reports.

Patrick H. O'Donnell died at his boyhood home in Indiana, September 2, 1927. His death came as a shock to all who knew him and as a bitter loss to the community in which he had lived and worked. As his body lay in state at his home on Albion Avenue, Chicago, hundreds of friends and admirers came to pay their final tribute to a brilliant and commanding figure for whom each of them felt the warmest personal esteem. Among those who thus honored him were members of all classes, rich and poor, laborers and lawyers, his Irish associates and many whose causes he had espoused and to whose happiness he had contributed. He will live long in the memories of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. O'Donnell married, on April 16, 1900, Anna Larsen, who was born in Chicago, about 1875, of Danish parentage. They had eight children: 1. Mary Winifred. 2. Elizabeth Anna. 3. Margaret Cecilia. 4. Patrick Henry, Jr., deceased. 5. Helen Patricia. 6. Patricia Bridget. 7. Josephine Louise. 8. Patrick Joseph. Her father was a ship carpenter by trade, and as a carpenter and captain he sailed the high seas during much of his early life. Mrs. O'Donnell, before her marriage, was a law and court reporter of unusual quickness, tact, and efficiency, and since her marriage her gifts of charm and culture have enabled her to fill with ease and distinction the position of the wife of a famous man.

LEE, Charles Edward,

Realtor.

Actuated by both piety and ambition, Charles Edward Lee, of Detroit, Michigan, mapped out for himself the career of a student and clergyman, and for many

years devoted hmself exclusively to this great work. His innate business ability was so great, however, and so many opportunities for helping his fellow man in accordance with Christian teachings, in connection with business deals, came to him that Mr. Lee ultimately gave most of his time to real estate without flagging in his religious activities in an unofficial capacity.

Charles Edward Lee was born in London, Ontario, Canada, March 6, 1862, son of John and Mary (Penfold) Lee, both born in England and married there. His father migrated to Manitoba, where he took up Government land, farmed it successfully, and reared thereon his five children. He was a loyal communicant of the Episcopal church, and his wife a member of the Baptist church. He died at eighty, his wife at ninety-one. Their son, subject of this record, attended the Manitoba graded schools, and at nineteen left home with ten cents in his pockets and a determination to secure a college education. He earned his way through McMasters University in Toronto, Canada, and later through a four-year course in a Baptist college in Chicago.

Thoroughly well equipped for the ministerial profession by his seven years of college training, and ordained, Mr. Lee had also proved himself an eloquent preacher by supplying pulpits during his summer vacations in order to make his way through college. His first regular charge was at Wallaceburg, Canada, where he remained for two years. In 1888 he moved to Michigan, becoming pastor of a church in Albion and serving it for four years. From 1892 to 1895 he was in Alpine, Michigan, where he built the first Baptist church. Thence to Grand Rapids for three years, and thence to Detroit, Mr. Lee finally settled in the town where he ever afterward lived. He was from 1898 to 1908 pastor of the Ferry Avenue Baptist Church, well known throughout the city and very popular with his congregation. He then resigned from regular pastoral service, serving as supply pastor only for the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church. He devoted himself then to real estate, prospering in deals on both improved and unimproved lots. His offices were in the Detroit Savings Bank Building, and the center of a very active business in buying, selling, and exchanging subdivision lots, houses and estates. He was a member of the Detroit Real Estate Board and president of the Beaver Land Company. He was also a member of the Zion Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, with the third degree, but he was more interested in church activities than in social or fraternal organizations, and he gave much of his time and attention to church work, being a communicant of the First Baptist Church. He was a Democrat in political affiliation but believed in voting for the man rather than for the party, and supported such varied candidates as Theodore Roosevelt and William J. Bryan. His chief interests were reading and study, though he found great pleasure in playing golf in Florida.

On December 28, 1888, in Wallaceburg, Ontario, Charles Edward Lee married Harriet Carter, born in Rockford, Illinois, daughter of George and Margaret (McDonald) Carter. Her father, a Presbyterian, was a merchant in Canada and in Rockford, and her mother was a Methodist. To Mr. and Mrs. Lee were born two children: 1. Roland Carter Lee, who married Elizabeth Wright, of Spokane, Washington, and has two children: a. Virginia Elizabeth Lee; and b. Charles Lawrence. 2. Marion Christine Lee.

Endowed with rare intelligence and force of character, Charles Edward Lee

was potent in the ministry and in the business world. Throughout all his sixty-four years he was an asset to humanity, and his death on March 1, 1926, was a loss to Detroit. He had during his long term as pastor woven his ministrations into the very life of his section of the city, and his realty operations played an even larger part in civic development, extending and building up large tracts of unimproved city lands. His personality was kindly and generous, his influence magnetic, and his faculty for making and keeping friends phenomenal.

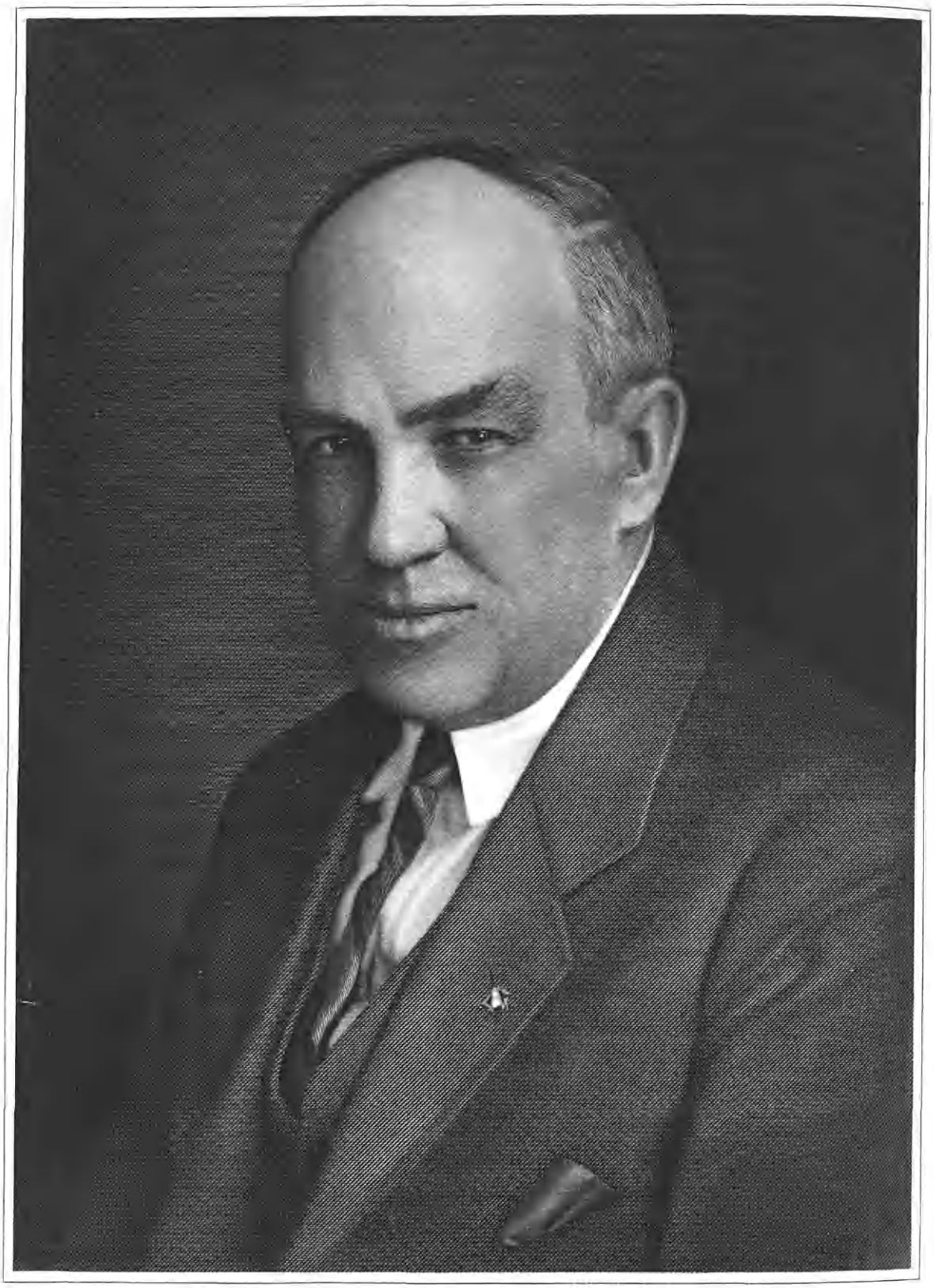
CALVERT, George Thomas,

Man of Affairs.

One of the striking examples of that group of progressive and substantial business men of correct vision which came prominently to the fore in the latter part of the nineteenth and in the early part of the twentieth century, and placed the city of Detroit and the State of Michigan indelibly upon the industrial map of the country was the late George Thomas Calvert, a public-spirited capitalist and captain of industry which has attained widespread proportions in the Peninsular State. As the executive and financial head of the firm founded by his honored father, he brought added luster to the family title, already one of the most celebrated surnames of men prominent in Government affairs and the social life of two continents, and intimately identified with the colonial era of America. He was associated with important business concerns in Detroit other than his own. He was also a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and a leader in religious matters, especially those of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of those men of large caliber who encompass a wide range of activities with apparently little effort, and yet by force of character, mental endowment and a wholesome aggressiveness accomplish large results that redound to the benefit of their associates and indirectly to the improvement of business conditions within the theaters of their operation.

George Thomas Calvert was born in Champaign, Illinois, February 1, 1868, and died in Detroit, Michigan, June 26, 1917, a son of John and Mary (Threadgould) Calvert, the family being one of the oldest of Detroit, where John Calvert was born July 1, 1834, when the community was still a small village. The elder Calvert was widely known in the Middle West as a cattleman, and dealt extensively in cattle throughout the States of Indiana and Illinois, eventually founding the retail business of dealing in coal, coke and builders' supplies, which his sons conducted under the style of J. Calvert's Sons following his retirement.

The son, George Thomas, came with his parents from his birthplace to live in Detroit when he was seven years of age. He received his education in the public schools of his adopted city and in the Spencerian Business College of Detroit. Upon leaving school, his first stated employment was in the capacity of bookkeeper and cashier at the Detroit branch of the Diamond Match Company, and he subsequently became chief clerk and confidential man with Hammond, Standish & Company, packers, with whom he remained until March 1, 1893. On the latter date he embarked upon a business enterprise on his own account. He and his brother, Elmer C. Calvert, formed a partnership, which took the name of J. Calvert's Sons, and under the guidance of these two brothers, the business enjoyed a rapid development; it soon became one of the leading companies of its kind in



Edw L Bader

the State of Michigan, dealing in coal, coke and builders' supplies for retail use. George Thomas Calvert was made president and treasurer of the company and held those offices until his death. The company's large success was due in great measure to his sound business judgment and untiring industry.

Mr. Calvert's other business associations included the Detroit National Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director; the Detroit Terminal Storage Company, of which he was treasurer and a director; and the Michigan branch of the National Builders' Supplies Association, of which he was a director.

He had many fraternal, social and religious connections, and was always quick to identify himself with any cause that had for its aim the well being of the community. He was affiliated with Corinthian Lodge, No. 241, Free and Accepted Masons; Peninsular Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons; Detroit Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Moslem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and was thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His clubs were the Detroit Athletic, Detroit Boat, the Fellowcraft and Ingleside. He was a prominent member of the Central Methodist Church, Detroit, in which he served for many years as a trustee and also as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and one of its most loyal supporters.

George T. Calvert married (first), January 14, 1896, Adelaide C. Wilcox, died October 1, 1906. He married (second), January 17, 1912, at Howell, Michigan, Clara E. Krueger, daughter of Charles E. and Theresa (Boegner) Krueger, both of German extraction, the father a minister of the Evangelical Association. Of the children of his first marriage was Dorothy Wilcox, a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1920; studied at the Prince School and later received a degree at Harvard University. She made a trip to the Orient, and for eighteen months filled the position of teacher in China.

The untimely death of Mr. Calvert at the age of forty-nine years, occurred when he was at the zenith of his powers. It seemed that he could not be spared from the large and varied circle of his influence, in which he had for long been looked upon as a leader of the most exalted ideals of the Detroit community. In business circles, fraternal and religious affairs, and in the best citizenship, his activities had made a lasting impression for kindness, justice and sterling honesty. His passing brought widespread regret on the part of his many friends and acquaintances throughout the city.

BADER, Edward L.,

Contractor, Public Official.

Often times the character of a man can be judged by the stories he tells on the speaker's platform. One of the favorite stories of Edward L. Bader had to do with a son of old Erin, who became slightly muddled in the course of an evening. The story is too long to relate here, but the last line was to the effect, "Well, now, how did I get up here?"

Somehow we can hear Edward L. Bader making that remark in the presence of that host of loved ones who have preceded us to the Land of Better Things. His wonderment would have been just as sincere there, as it was down here, for in that great heart there was a modesty that might be hard to reconcile with some other fine qualities. Perhaps he was not convinced until the Great Book was brought out and there he was shown, like

Abou Ben Adhem, "Edward L. Bader's name led all the rest."

No more enduring monument will ever be built to Edward L. Bader than the memory of his great service to his fellow men. Young and old; the down-and-out and the successful; the mighty and the fallen; black and white, can all testify to the great heart of Edward L. Bader. Political enemies, yes. Personal enemies, no, for Edward L. Bader played the game of life as he played football in his earlier career, hard, fast and with his whole soul, earning the respect of every one with whom he came into contact. He must have learned early in life that it isn't so much whether you win or lose, as it is the way in which you play the game. So it is that Edward L. Bader leaves behind a priceless heritage—of service rendered—of good done—inspired by his desire to give to every one the advantages that were denied him in his youth.

Edward L. Bader was born in West Philadelphia June 8, 1874, the son of Daniel B. and Sarah F. Bader. In his early life he attended school at Boone's Dam, and at the early age of thirteen embarked on his first commercial venture—selling newspapers. Financial reverses had made this necessary, for then, as now, the farmer's life was not one of wealth and luxury. It seems rather difficult to imagine a farm in West Philadelphia, but, nevertheless, it is true, and through this farm life Edward L. Bader secured the physique that was to stand him in such good stead later on.

If there was one passion in his earlier life, it was his fondness for athletics, and it was this passion that started him out in search of a higher education. He entered the Philadelphia High School, and in 1899 entered the Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania. One year was sufficient to convince him that dentistry was not his forte, and he turned to the Veterinary School for a short while, only to later enter the Wharton School. It is of passing interest to note that his grades for entrance examination averaged 95. However, the one year rule, prohibiting any student from participating in a varsity contest for a year, was not to his liking and his college days were at an end.

He made football his profession, joining the Latrobe, Pennsylvania, team in 1901. His prowess at end was known far and wide, and is today a vivid recollection in the memories of those who saw him play.

In 1902 the destiny that shaped his business, professional and political life was concealed in his acceptance of an offer to come to Atlantic City with a firm collecting garbage on a wholesale scale. Two years later he went into the contracting business for himself and very speedily made a reputation of enduring qualities. Engineers had stated that the steel pier could not be rebuilt after a very heavy storm had damaged it. Edward L. Bader must have looked at the problem much as he looked at a play which was designed to turn his end. It had to be solved, and in that spirit it was solved, with what great success every visitor to Atlantic City knows. One other noteworthy accomplishment was the completion of five miles of meadow boulevard in four months for one of the main arteries to and from Atlantic City.

It was not until 1920 that he was induced to run for any office, and at that time was elected as city commissioner. The commissioners were empowered to choose one of their number as mayor, and the choice fell upon Edward L. Bader.

Some of the tremendous moral and physical courage of the man is shown by his struggle of five years against a gradual breakdown. There is no question but

that Edward L. Bader could have lived many years longer had he not given so much to the city he loved and of which he was so proud. It is a known fact that he suffered intense pain at times, and yet through it all was that determination to play the game in the only way he knew, hard and fast and with his whole soul.

Atlantic City residents will recall the bitter opposition to the purchase of the property known as the Airport—the first municipal airport in the United States. (Appropriately enough part of this field is now known as Bader Field.) This vast property was acquired at a figure that is ridiculous today. The dreams he had for that Airport—far in advance of his time—for he did not live to see it as the landing field for trans-continental, yes, even trans-Atlantic air liners.

Second to the opposition to the purchase of the Airport property was the opposition to the purchase of the Convention Hall site. When completed this Convention Hall will be the greatest in the world, with a total seating capacity of almost 50,000 people.

Not the least of his accomplishments was the erection of the Atlantic City High School, with building and equipment valued at $2,500,000. This building is among the finest of its kind in the country.

In so brief a space as this we cannot recount all the accomplishments of Edward L. Bader, but to few men is it ever given to accomplish so many friendships, and last, but not least, to accomplish so fine a home life.

It was in 1899 that he won the heart of Kathryn A. Holvick, of Riverton, New Jersey, and in the years that followed came a "brood of four," like unto that about which Edgar S. Guest writes so well in his poem "Only a Dad." Today, Daniel S., Edward L., Jr., Anna, and Jack Bader have a legacy that money cannot buy—the memory of a Dad who loved them, fought for them, and gave his all, that their lives might be happier and better than his own.

The following organizations were proud to claim Edward L. Bader a fellow member: Knights of Columbus, fourth degree; Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Elks' Club, Loyal Order of Moose, Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce, Booster's Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Riders' and Drivers' Association, Hotel Greeters of America, Atlantic City Hospital Association, Veteran Athletics of Philadelphia, Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, Association of Professional Baseball Players of America, Seaview Golf Club, Linwood Golf Club, Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia, Morris Guards of Atlantic City (life member), and South End Wheelmen of Philadelphia. Mr. Bader was a director of the Atlantic County Trust Company.

WESSELIUS, Sybrant,

Attorney and Political Leader.

Notable among brilliant American lawyers who have stood out as business and political leaders of their communities was Sybrant Wesselius, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. His magnetic personality won him friends throughout his State; his eloquent tongue swayed voters to the support of the Progressive party; his efficient public service impressed the Commonwealth with an appreciation of his public spirit and ability. Among financiers also he won admirers, as among his confreres of the bar.

The father of Sybrant Wesselius, Charles Wesselius, was a native of Holland who lived during the greater part of his life in Grand Rapids, occupying himself as a baker. To him and his wife, Dina Wesselius, were born two sons and

two daughters, of whom the subject of this record was third born. He was well educated and efficiently prepared for his practice of the law, to which he devoted himself, beginning in 1884 as partner to W. H. Eastman, and in 1885 establishing himself in the offices in the Houseman Building in Grand Rapids in which he remained for thirty years. In 1921 he built the Wesselius Block, a two-story structure, at No. 230 North Ottawa Street. As a lawyer, Mr. Wesselius was particularly well known as the laboring man's friend, trying many a case for the poor when he had scant hope of compensation. A variety of business ventures won his active interest, such as the Virginia Ochre Corporation of Grand Rapids, capitalized at $200,000, and possessed extensive mines in South Carolina and a plant in Virginia, an organization of which Mr. Wesselius was a director associated with N. P. Hull, of Dimondale, and A. J. Henig, of Chicago. He was president and director of the Kent Savings Association, of which he was a founder. He had, also, extensive property in the North Park community, where he busied himself with building and selling houses and with the general development of the section.

It was in politics, however, that Mr. Wesselius gained the most widespread fame. His service as State Senator for two terms and State Railroad Commissioner served to give him a thoroughgoing understanding of Michigan politics, an insight into national affairs, and the reputation of being one of the most disinterested and able political leaders of the State. He was campaign manager when Governor Pingree ran for office and was elected, and the right-hand aid to that Governor in office, originator of many of the policies which brought popularity to the administration and improvement in the railroad and tax departments of the State government. He was given the credit for reducing expenditures in the railroad department of the State office to one dollar a mile, one of the lowest marks ever achieved. Mr. Wesselius prepared and was instrumental in the passage of a bill requiring an oral school for deaf children placed in every school district in the State of Michigan where there were deaf children. From that sprang all the special branches, such as schools for sight reading for those losing their eyesight, schools for crippled children, etc. This was the most important and lasting work of his life, as wonderful work has been accomplished in the schools throughout the State for deficient children. Mr. Wesselius was known as "the governor of Western Michigan." His popularity is evidenced by the following poem published as a Christmas greeting to him:

You've cheered us along quite a lot, S. Wess.
We guess, S. Wess,
Oh, yes, S. Wess.
We've liked all your patter
Your clatter and chatter.
There's nothing the matter
With you, S. Wess,
We must confess.
We've sat at your feet and we've heard your opinions
Concerning the doings of bosses and minions.
Your jokes are uproarious,
Your smiles glorious,
Your puns are notorious,
Yes,
S. Wess.
There's no chance to doubt it.
But while we're about it,
We wish you a Christmas that's all to the merry;
The year would be dismal without you, yes, very.

It was characteristic of his honest, direct, and generous nature that he supported the "Bull Moose" party inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt to effect certain progressive reforms in national affairs. Mr. Wesselius helped in the organization of the party in Chicago, with Roosevelt, Jane Addams, and Medill McCormick. He then ran on the Progressive ticket for the office of Governor of Mich-

igan, but was defeated by the conservative interests. He later managed the campaign in his State of the famous liberal, La Follette. Impelled by the most honest and direct of motives, Mr. Wesselius had a dynamic personality. He had the sort of personal magnetism which readily makes friends, a huge and handsome physique, a capacity for splendid oratory, a well-informed mind and fine memory, a wealth of epigram and a keen sense of humor. The entrance of this famous politician into a campaign meant an immediate response on the part of the interested public.

His broad-gauged outlook carried Mr. Wesselius into other fields of public activity. He was a member of the Holland-American Aid Society, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, whom he served for a term as Exalted Ruler, and of the Knights of Pythias. He was affiliated also with the bar associations of city and State, and with the local Chamber of Commerce. For forty years he was an active member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, though during his later years his residence in the North Park and his zeal for its progress led him to change his membership to the North Park Presbyterian Church.

In Hudson, Michigan, September 30, 1885, Sybrant Wesselius married Effa L. Bangs, daughter of Isaac F. and Alice (Dickenson) Bangs, her father an early educator there who died June 10, 1926, at the age of ninety-two in Berkeley, California. Mrs. Wesselius survives her husband, as do their daughters: 1. Marie, married to Ward Small, of Chicago, residing in Santa Barbara, California, and is the mother of Ward Small, Jr. 2. Dorothy, a student at Junior College.

Death came to Sybrant Wesselius at his Grand Rapids home, May 9, 1926, while he was still at the height of his legal and political activities. His generous nature and broad sympathies won for him many friends, and his marked ability made him a State-wide leader in his profession, in politics, and in the many-faceted angles of community progress. Meanwhile, he loved his family and home, a hospitable center which radiated happiness.

ORLING, Fritz,

Manufacturer.

The building up of a large business enterprise on the sound foundations of genuine service to the public and the production of a commodity significant in promoting health and well being throughout the country is of national importance. Of this type was the work of the late Fritz Orling, sausage manufacturer of Detroit, Michigan. He learned from long experience as a retail meat dealer what the public needed and, in association with his brother, Carl Orling (see a following biography), developed a factory to supply that need. Mr. Orling was president of the concern, Orling Brothers, Incorporated, from 1919 until his death.

Fritz Orling was born in Nebra, Saxony, Germany, January 11, 1858, son of Ernest and Berthe (Lieber) Orling, and brother of Carl, Ernest and August Orling. The father, a butcher and slaughterhouse owner, died in Germany in 1873. The sons all came to America to seek opportunity; Ernest and Fritz in 1884, four years later than August, who came in 1880. Carl and his mother came to America in 1885. Because of an accident in his boyhood, Fritz Orling was lame and escaped military service. He learned the butcher's trade at his home in Germany, and when he came to this country established himself in business alone. Into his enterprise his brother Carl came as a part-

ner, and the brothers remained business associates throughout life. The retail meat market was finally profitably sold, and a sausage manufacturing plant established. Insistent demand for greater economy in manufacture for increased production led to several improvements and extensions of their plant. The business was incorporated in 1919, with Fritz Orling as president; Ernest Orling, his nephew, as secretary-treasurer and general manager; A. W. Sweitzer, as sales manager, and E. E. Doty, auditor and business manager. Mrs. Carl Orling was vice-president until her death. The new building covers a ground space of sixty by one hundred and six feet, with two full stories and basement, constructed of reinforced concrete and finished on the inside with white enamel brick. The floors are of hard burned brick, graded to drains. The new plant has its own boiler room, refrigerating plant, smoke house and sausage kitchen. Careful attention has been given to sanitation, with every attention to facilitating arrangements for United States Government inspection. Every reasonable convenience has been developed for workers also, with proper ventilation, daylight, rest rooms, shower baths, drinking fountains, etc. All that goes to make up a complete and well-equipped sausage factory is included in the new structure. Before the incorporation of the business, in 1918, Mr. Orling retired from its active management, which was given over to the experienced and capable Ernest Orling, now president.

So great was the harmony and devotion existing between Fritz Orling, who never married, and his brother's family, that he moved to the home that was bereaved of that brother. He also belonged to the Concordia Singing Society and the Harmonie Society, as well as the Veteran Singing Society and the Arbeiter Society. He was a supporter of the new German Arbeiter club house. His favorite recreation was playing cards.

Death came to Mr. Orling November 10, 1926, in his sixty-eighth year. His was a gentle and kindly spirit, which won him many friends. As a business man he was capable and hard-working, so high-principled as to enjoy the general esteem.

ORLING, Carl,

Manufacturer.

National prominence has come to Orling Brothers, Incorporated, sausage manufacturers of Detroit, Michigan, and wholesale meat distributors, through the excellence of their product over a period of four decades. The enterprise was started in 1885 by Carl Orling and his brother, Fritz Orling, whose record precedes this. In addition to building up an important and lasting business enterprise which throve through his progressive leadership, Mr. Orling was prominent in various departments of civic and social advancement.

Carl Orling was born in Nebra, Saxony, which is in Germany, June 12, 1863, son of Ernest and Berthe (Lieber) Orling. The father, also a native of Saxony, where he was a butcher and owner of slaughter houses, died there in 1873. Four sons constituted his family: August, who came in 1880; Ernest and Fritz, who came to this country in 1884, and Carl, who came with his mother in 1885. August Orling worked as a cabinet maker in Boston, and later became a butcher engaged at his trade in Detroit until 1913.

During his boyhood in Germany, Carl Orling received a common school education and entered the German army, as was compulsory, remaining for five years in the service. He was twenty-two years old when he sought opportunity in the

New World. His remaining years were spent in Detroit, where he first lived on Elmwood Avenue and was engaged as coppersmith in Stroh's Brewery. He then entered the retail meat business his brother Fritz had started at the corner of Elmwood and Preston streets, and continued at this until 1907. Meantime, the brothers had begun to make sausage and to sell it in their retail shop. In 1907, after a year of retirement, Mr. Orling was induced to devote himself entirely to the making of sausages. A small factory was built for turning out this product and a retail shop opened to insure its sale. From time to time the plant was enlarged, the first expansion occurring in 1914, which was followed by another in 1919. The two brothers, Carl and Fritz, owned everything jointly and together built up the business which grew to even larger proportions after the death of Carl and since it has come into the hands of his son, Ernest, who is now president of Orling Brothers, Incorporated. A shrewd business man, progressive in outlook and highly executive in ability, Carl Orling was the moving spirit in building up the concern. In 1916 he bought the Vernill farm of sixty-nine acres, a valuable property still belonging to the family, and on it the following year erected the lovely home in which his last days were spent.

The political alignment of Mr. Orling in this country was with the Republican party. He belonged to the Concordia Singing Society and the Harmonie Society, for he was a lover of music, and possessor of a good voice. His military service was in his native land, where he was in the cavalry. He liked to travel, and in 1912 visited Europe with his wife. His religious affiliation was with St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, to which he was a generous contributor.

On Elmwood Avenue, Detroit, May 8, 1889, Carl Orling married Louise Waltz, daughter of Frederick and Katherine (Meier) Waltz. Her father, who came from Germany to America at the age of fourteen, experienced in gardening, became the foremost florist in Detroit, owner of a city block which was subdivided. He reared eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Orling celebrated their silver wedding in 1914 in the newly enlarged quarters of his plant. She was keenly interested in all her husband's activities and became vice-president of Orling Brothers, Incorporated, in 1919. She was a member of the Concordia Ladies' Society and the Ladies' Aid Society of the St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which also she was an active and generous member. She loved her home, her children, and her flowers, and was a widely respected member of the community until her death, May 18, 1925, at the family residence on Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe Farms. Interment was at Elmwood Cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Orling were the parents of three children, who survive their parents: 1. Bertha L., who married Arthur C. Niedermiller, of Detroit, and has children: Alice L., and Howard A. Niedermiller. 2. Elsie E., who married Albert W. Schweitzer, of Detroit, and has a son, Carl Schweitzer. 3. Ernest Richard, who married Cora Miller, of Detroit, and has children, Caroline Adelle and Marjorie Ruth Orling.

On August 20, 1917, in Detroit, Mr. Orling died at the age of fifty-four. His departure at the prime of life, when so many years of usefulness were predicted, seemed a great bereavement not only to his family but to the community he had so well served. His ideals were high, his influence on the side of sincerity and real worth. He loved his home and his friends, making both happy by his presence and his warm hospitality.

NEWLIN, Gurney Elwood,

Lawyer.

Gurney Elwood Newlin, lawyer, was born in Lawrence, Kansas, November 11, 1880, the son of Thomas Elwood and Laurie (Hadley) Newlin. He is a descendant of Nicholas Newlin, an English Quaker, who fled from religious persecutions, first to Ireland, and in 1692 to Pennsylvania. His father (born 1850), a banker, removed to California in 1886 and became prominently active in civic and public affairs in Los Angeles. In 1887 he was one of the founders of the city of Whittier, California, and has served as vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Los Angeles.

Gurney Elwood Newlin completed his preparatory education in the Los Angeles High School in 1898, and was a student at Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania during 1898-1900. He completed his collegiate course at the University of California, where he was graduated in 1902, and made his professional studies at the Harvard Law School, where he was awarded the degree of LL. B. in 1905. Immediately after his graduation he began practice in Los Angeles, where he has since resided.

In 1906 Mr. Newlin was appointed general attorney for the Los Angeles Pacific Company, controlling important interurban electric lines out of Los Angeles, and in 1910 became its general counsel. He returned to general practice in 1912, and, devoting particular attention to corporation law, has since acted as attorney and counsel to numerous important companies. He is also a director in several of them, notably in the Union Oil Company of California and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. In addition to his professional activities, Mr. Newlin was an instructor in the Medical Department of the University of California, at Los Angeles, during 1910-12.

Throughout the period of the World War Mr. Newlin was conspicuously active in important movements in behalf of the Nation and its soldiers. In his own city he was a member of the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty, which raised the Los Angeles quota in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives, also one of the executive committee of the Four-Minute Men. From the entry of the United States into hostilities, and until May, 1918, he was chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Red Cross. In May, 1918 he was appointed Deputy Commissioner to France of the American Red Cross, with the rank of major in the United States Army, and had charge of all Red Cross operations in Paris, and on the line from St. Quentin to Verdun, returning to the United States in April, 1919.

Mr. Newlin organized and was the first chairman of, the Paris District Chapter of the Red Cross. From September, 1918, until his departure for France, he was a member of the State Council Section of the National Council of Defense, in charge of its work in nine Western States. During 1918-1919, also, he was Wage Adjustment Examiner of the United States Shipping Board for the Southern District of California, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Pacific Division of the American Red Cross, and has since been a director of the Los Angeles Chapter. In recognition of services rendered during the war, Mr. Newlin was awarded the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Française by the French Government.

In addition to his successful professional activities and his valuable services during the war, Mr. Newlin served for twelve years (1915-1927) as chairman of the Section on Uniform Laws of the Cal-

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Gregory E. Newlin

ifornia Bar Association, and is to be credited with securing the enactment in California of the uniform laws on negotiable instruments, bills of lading, and warehouse receipts. In 1922 he was a delegate of the American Bar Association at a conference held in Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of raising the standard of legal education in the United States. In 1923 he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, and was reëlected in 1924 and 1925, and has also been a member of various important committees of such association. He was a member of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1913 to 1927, chairman of the committee of this conference which drafted the Uniform Motor Vehicle Code, which has been approved by such conference, the American Bar Association and the Conference on Street and Highway Safety, called by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. In 1925 he was appointed by the Secretary of Commerce as a member of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. In 1926 Mr. Newlin was elected president of the Los Angeles Grand Opera Association.

Mr. Newlin is a member of the Los Angeles, California, and American Bar associations; of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and of the University and California clubs of Los Angeles, and the Pacific-Union and Bohemian clubs of San Francisco. He is unmarried.

HILL, JAMES R.,

Civil Engineer.

In the tremendous and all-important process of building up that vast stretch of the United States known as the Mississippi Valley basin, the civil engineer, like James R. Hill, who lent his energies in turn to municipal, railroad, and drainage work, and to highways as they came to be the paramount issue, was a factor vital to National Progress. James R. Hill was a man of vision and of the force to make his dreams come true. He used constructively his native abilities and educational opportunities and left a large area of civilized and highly developed territory to testify to his efforts to improve living conditions for his fellow men over a period of three decades. His last half dozen years were spent as consulting engineer for the Oklahoma State Highway Department.

James R. Hill was born in Joliet, Illinois, February 11, 1865, son of William Spencer Hill, born in Trenton, New Jersey, and his wife, Elizabeth (Munsey) Hill, a native of Dover, Delaware. The son was well educated, his early schooling being acquired in the public grade and high schools of Joliet, from which he graduated. He then completed the course in civil engineering offered at Northwestern University, in Evanston, Illinois, graduating with an excellent record of scholarship. His first professional activity was as assistant city engineer at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he remained for nine years, part of the time as acting city engineer. The next seven years saw him employed by the Great Northern Railroad as locating engineer, with offices in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was also busy for three years as locating engineer of the Duluth, Rainey Lake & Winnepeg Railroad, with offices at Duluth. It was in 1908 that he identified himself with the upbuilding of Oklahoma, settling at Shawnee, as chief engineer of the Little River and Deer Creek Drainage District. In 1914 he was appointed consulting engineer for the Oklahoma State Highway Department, the office he held until his death. During that interval he was in

charge of a great many important engineering projects. An especially difficult one, whose successful completion was in the nature of a triumph for his engineering skill, was the construction of a bridge over the treacherous South Canadian River, at Asher, Oklahoma.

Popular with his fellow-men, Mr. Hill belonged to a number of professional and social bodies and clubs. He was a member of Lodge No. 657, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Shawnee, Oklahoma; the Rotary Club there; the La Crosse and Winneshiek clubs, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. The American Society of Civil Engineers of New York City also enrolled him as a member. His church was the Presbyterian.

At Ottawa, Illinois, December 16, 1900, James R. Hill married Agnes Nathalie Moe, daughter of Peter and Oline (Sather) Moe, both natives of Norway. Mrs. Hill survives her husband and resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Death robbed the engineering profession of one of its distinguished and useful members when Mr. Hill died December 13, 1920, at the age of fifty-five. His life was spent in accordance with great and lasting principles of truth, right, and service, and his memory is treasured by the communities to whose advancement he so greatly contributed.

SKELLET, Thomas Jensen,

Executive.

Every progressive American community makes its way forward under the impetus of the leadership of such men as Thomas Jensen Skellet, successful business man, able organizer of the community along welfare lines, and personal philanthropist. For thirty-seven years he was one of the most public-spirited citizens of Minneapolis, Minnesota. There his peculiar genius for helping mankind help himself brought him widespread recognition.

Thomas Jensen Skellet was born in Denmark, March 15, 1870, son of Jens Jensen and Marie Skellet, both natives of Denmark. Educated in the local schools of his own country, he came to America in the spring of 1887, alone, a boy of seventeen, early displaying his original and courageous spirit. His first home in the new country was in Hayward, Wisconsin, and his first employment in a sawmill for the summer months. He earned enough to pay his way through a winter of study at Trinity College, Blair, Nebraska. As commercial life possessed a stronger attraction for him, however, Mr. Skellet returned to Hayward, where he was variously employed, acquiring a more complete education while working.

It was in 1889 that Mr. Skellet arrived in Minneapolis, attending the Curtis Business College in order the more thoroughly to equip himself for success along business lines. His first position was with the Flour City Transfer Company, which was followed by work for the Pioneer Fuel, the Minnesota Wood Supply, the B. B. Fuel, and the Mississippi Fuel companies. In 1900, he organized the Skellet Fuel Company, which developed into the Elliot-Skellet Company, a partnership. Selling out his interest in 1910, he journeyed back to his boyhood home. On his return to Minneapolis, he purchased the O. G. Peterson Transfer Corporation and reorganized it as the Skellet Company, of which he was president until his death. His active mind sought constantly other avenues of business achievement, and led him to purchase, in the spring of 1922, the Ballard Company of St. Paul, engaged in warehousing and transferring. As president of that corporation also, he was the moving spirit in its great expansion until his death. This came suddenly at

his home in Minneapolis, on January 17, 1926. His wide knowledge of the transfer business and his zeal for real public service led to the general application to him of the title "Conscientious Warehouseman," for he constantly used his efforts to increase his and his fellows' responsibility to the general public. He was a director of the Mercantile State Bank of Minneapolis and vice-president of the Minnesota Building and Loan Association of St. Paul.

In his own line Mr. Skellet saw the advantage of careful organization and devoted his unusual gift in that direction to the work. In 1924 he was president of the Central Warehouseman's Club and at the time of his death vice-president and director of the American Warehouseman's Association. His connection with the two in an official capacity had given him the opportunity of aiding in their consolidation in 1925. He was president of the Minnesota Warehouseman's Club and of the Minnesota Truck Owners Association; vice-president and director of the National Furniture Warehouse Association, with which he effected the merging of the household division of the American Warehouse Association. He believed in emphasizing the duty of the warehouseman to the public and in increasing the responsibility for the safety of goods entrusted to storage houses.

The same zeal for general welfare inspired Mr. Skellet in all his civic relations. In 1925 he was chairman of the Christmas Seal Campaign for tuberculosis prevention work and gave himself and his ability generously, as he did for all philanthropic enterprises. He was the first Minneapolis resident to be appointed Danish vice-consul, an office he held until his death. He was director of the Salvation Army Industrial Home and of the Good Will League. His political views were those of the Democratic party and found expression in his position of chairman of the Voters Recommendation Club. His church was the Church of the Redeemer, of Minneapolis. He was a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of the Civic and Commercial Association, the Elks' Club, the Odin Club, the Golden Valley Golf, the Minnetonka Country, and the Minneapolis Athletic clubs.

In Minneapolis, October 10, 1895, Thomas Jensen Skellet married Mollie Thone, born in Meeker County, Minnesota, October 14, 1872, daughter of Sven Olsen and Ragnild (Larsen) Thone, both born in Norway. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Skellet: Oliver Thone Skellet, born in Minneapolis, November 1, 1897; Evangeline Marie, born November 26, 1899, now Mrs. Willard T. White; Thomas Jensen, born April 5, 1902; Rosalyn June, born June 22, 1904.

The combination of rare business and organizing ability and broad-gauged interest in public affairs found in Mr. Skellet was rare and enabled him to do so much good in the community that he was everywhere regarded as a civic leader of a high order. Charles J. Hedwall, an associate and friend of thirty-five years' standing, best voiced the general sentiment when death ended the notable career of Mr. Skellet in these words:

> Not only Minneapolis but the entire State has sustained a great loss with Mr. Skellet's death. I regarded Mr. Skellet as a most admirable character. I know him to have been one of the most unselfish men I ever met in all my experience. He was willing at all times to sacrifice his own business to further the interests of others. He served on many boards and took part in many welfare movements.
>
> He was most patriotic and, above all, a great American. While of Scandinavian descent, he was a 100 per cent American. His honesty and integrity asserted itself in all his transactions. He was loved by everyone with whom he came in contact.

Not only was he unusual as a business man, but he was a wonderful father. Men like Mr. Skellet are scarce and his death must come as a great blow to the whole community.

PEER, Abraham,

Prominent Citizen.

Arriving in Flint, Michigan, when that town was in its formative period, Abraham Peer lived there for forty years and helped in the shaping of a modern and attractive city. With others, he transformed the wilderness into a populous and thriving section of the country. His foresight, his vision, his energy, and his interest in the welfare of his fellow-citizens were particularly exemplified by his purchase and development of Peer's Grove, a pleasure park now grown into a resort of which the city is proud, known as Thread Lake Park.

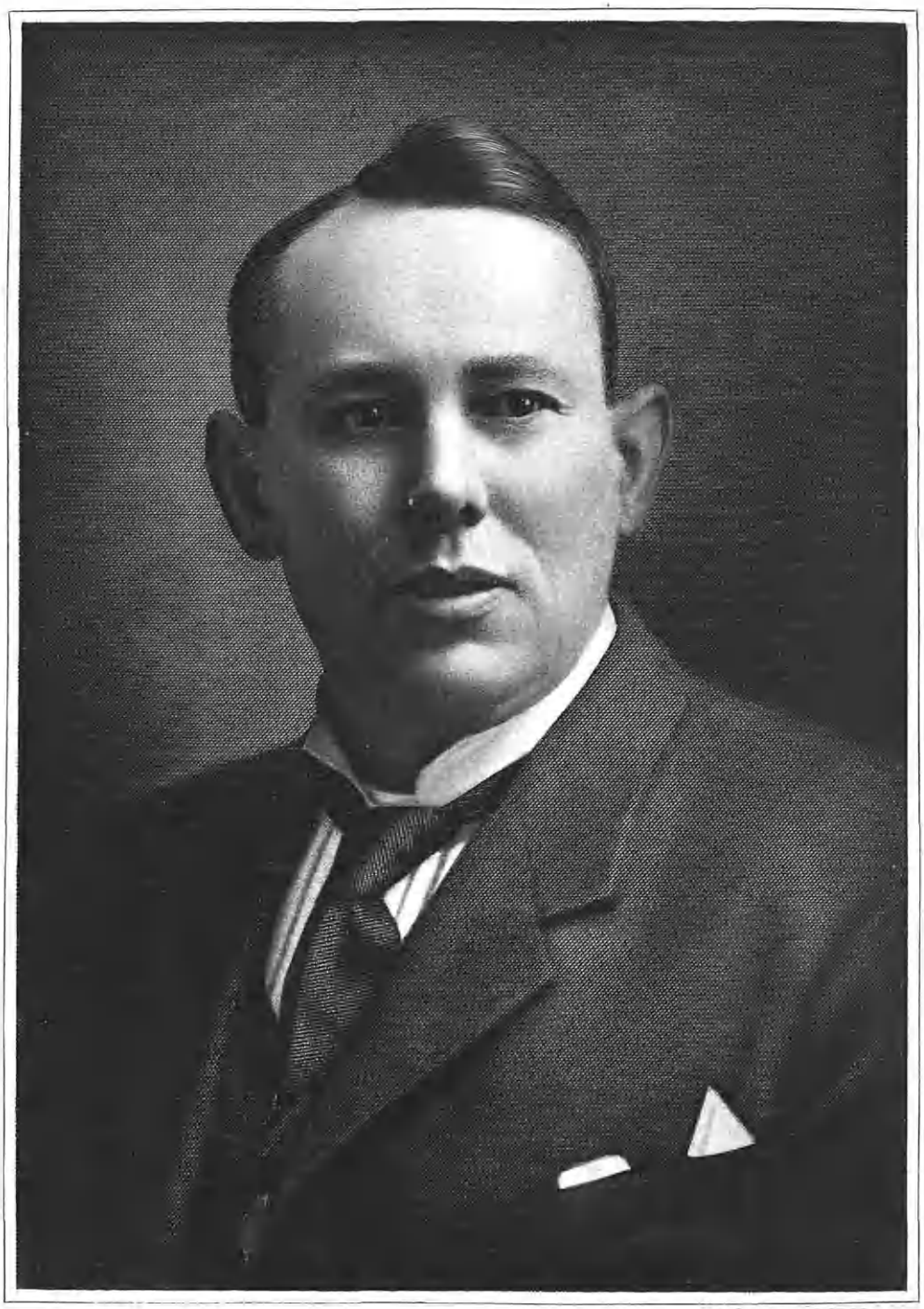
Abraham Peer was born in Penfield Village, a small town near Rochester, New York, on October 17, 1836, son of John and Nelly Peer, and of French and English extraction. The father, a farmer, served his country in the War of 1812. The son received a typical education for his day and moved with the family to Michigan when he was nineteen years old, taking up land at Long Lake, near the Indian settlement of Podunk. There he farmed for a time, building what is said to have been the first cottage at the site then known as Robinson's Landing, now Bay Port. Forest and underbrush surrounded the lake, and small Indian clearings represented man's only previous attack on wild nature. Mr. Peer cleared several farms, which he ultimately sold, and made fast friends of the Indians.

The year 1873 found Mr. Peer established in his own home on South Saginaw Street, in Flint, and owner of a farm bordering on Thread Lake, part of which was uncleared land. This he cleared. He then founded on the lake shore Peer's Grove, an amusement park, a place of great natural beauty much in demand as early as 1894 as a picnic ground. Organizations from all over Genesee County chose the site for annual picnics, and those early pleasure seekers reached the place by a spur of the Pere Marquette Railroad, since superceded by the interurban street car line. After many years of futile effort to persuade the city authorities of the recreational value of his park, Mr. Peer sold it in 1910 to the city for $5,000. A dancing pavilion, playgrounds for children, and a tennis court, together with a prospective swimming pool, were elaborations on Mr. Peer's original plans. Thread Lake Park is now a popular and attractive resort.

Mr. Peer was prominent in Republican circles in the county, though never a seeker after public office. Content to further the interests of his friends and those he believed fitted for public affairs, he used his influence in their behalf and became popular throughout the county. He attended the Congregational church.

In Flint, Michigan, March 10, 1861, Abraham Peer married Eliza Jane Gage, daughter of John L. and Mary Gage. Mrs. Gage, a native of Genesee County, resides next door to her son, Charles G., in Flint, and is still active at the age of eighty-four. Two children were born of the union: Effie Peer, born August 5, 1864, and Charles G., a biography of whom follows.

The hardy spirit of the early American pioneers inspired Mr. Peer and kept him eminent in the eyes of the county he had so greatly helped to develop. Death came to him at the age of seventy-seven in 1914. His later years were blessed with, in the words of Shakespeare, "The things which should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."



C. G. Peet

PEER, Charles Gage,

Merchant.

The present prosperity and development of many of the smaller cities of America is due in large part to the initiative and perseverance of such men as Charles Gage Peer, who devote the best that is in them to the utilization of the natural resources of a city. Thus Mr. Peer was a pioneer in the coal and later lumber business in Flint, Michigan. That line of industry is today one of the most important in that thriving city, and it was his foresight and faith which helped bring it to its present status.

Charles Gage Peer was born in Mundy Township, Genesee County, Michigan, March 14, 1867, son of Abraham and Eliza Jane (Gage) Peer (see preceding biography).

Charles G. Peer and his sister, Effie, first attended the county schools, then the Flint schools, since the family moved to that city when the boy was ten years old, and Mr. Peer completed his education at the Flint Normal School. He began his business career as an assistant to his father in the management of Peer's Grove and a cider and vinegar mill. At the age of twenty-nine he started in the wood business, with his place a few doors north of his home on South Saginaw Street. As his business grew, he opened a yard at the intersection of the Grand Trunk tracks and Saginaw Street, where he remained in business for many years. His early habit was to purchase logs of wood in the North, use the engine of his cider mill to operate the saw which cut these into cord wood, and thus realize a handsome profit for the finished product. William Raynard was his partner for some years. In time Mr. Peer added the sale of coal to his activities, and in 1924, that of lumber, in which expansion David Larson was junior partner. In 1925 the Peer Coal and Lumber Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, with Charles G. Peer as president; Margaret A. Peer, vice-president; and Harold E. Peer, secretary. The executive list has now changed slightly, Donald G. Peer now being vice-president, Harold E. Peer, treasurer, and David Larson, secretary.

Mr. Peer was keenly interested in community progress and bore his full share of the burden in bringing this about. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce; of Genesee Lodge, No. 174, Free and Accepted Masons; and, until just before his death, Lodge No. 222, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Interested in real estate and the renting of improved property in the southern part of the city, he was active in promoting the welfare of that section. His political sympathies were with the Republican party, which tried to persuade him to run for sheriff, and on whose ticket he did make an unsuccessful campaign for alderman. His tastes, however, were quiet and home-loving. He enjoyed his summer cottage at Long Lake with its opportunities for fishing and outdoor life.

At Dresden, Ontario, Canada, on December 6, 1897, Charles G. Peer married Margaret Ann Storms, daughter of Charles William and Eliza Araminta (Smith) Storms. Children: Donald Gage; and Harold Eugene, who married Naomi Wood, of Flint.

Death came suddenly to Charles G. Peer on August 10, 1925, when he was in his fifty-eighth year. He was a constructive business man of the broadest public spirit and high ideals. Whenever a philanthropic or civic betterment movement was afoot he was one of the first citizens whose aid was sought and generously given. Kindliness and steadfastness of purpose characterized him, together with devoted love for his friends and family.

MONAHAN, John Alexander, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

To his humanitarian profession of surgery and general medicine, Dr. John Alexander Monahan, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, brought the ability which came from life-long devotion to his profession and the attendant study and attention to medical progress. He ranked high among his confreres not only in his own section, but throughout the country. Broad human sympathies and high ideals won for him confidence and popularity.

John Alexander Monahan was born at Elmsville, Charlotte County, New Brunswick, Canada, May 15, 1865, son of Hugh and Betsie Ann (Humphrey) Monahan, his father being a farmer in Canada. The son was educated in the grade schools of his native town. At the age of twenty he moved to Minneapolis, where he found employment in his brother's pharmacy and at the same time pursued the course of studies required for his license as pharmacist. He later purchased his brother's business, and owned and operated a store at Fifteenth Street and Hennepin Avenue. With characteristic ambition, he continued his studies, completing the course in medicine at Hamline University and graduating with the last class of the medical school of that institution, in 1902. Throughout his professional career he practiced in Minneapolis, attaining wide popularity and general recognition of his ability as physician and surgeon. He was unwearying in his devotion to his work and specialized during his later years in surgery of a delicate and helpful character, his official position as consulting surgeon at Asbury and St. Barnabas hospitals being the avenue to a large practice. During the World War, Dr. Monahan was examining physician to the draft board.

In spite of his absorption in his professional work, Dr. Monahan participated in civic activities. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Zuhrah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Phi Rho Sigma, a medical fraternity. His other affiliations were with the Automobile Club of Minneapolis, the Athletic Club, the Elks Club, and the Hennepin County Medical Society. He attended St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

On November 9, 1889, in Minneapolis, Dr. Monahan married Ella Clara Jordan, the ceremony being performed by Dr. D. E. Wells, pastor of the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church. She is the daughter of James Monroe Jordan, a farmer, and his wife, Margaret (Rollins) Jordan. Children: 1. Ethel Tryphena, born November 2, 1892, in Minneapolis, who married Dr. Earl R. Dezell. 2. Florence L., born February 15, 1895, died at the age of three and a half years. 3. Eva Leone, born May 28, 1900, who married Edwin J. Robinson; they are the parents of twins, Jean Ella and John Alfred.

On October 12, 1925, Dr. Monahan passed away, mourned as sincerely, by high and humble, as ever man was. The ruling motive of this able practitioner and conscientious student was philanthropy, evidenced not only in his work as a physician, but in every phase of his daily intercourse with his fellows. He was tireless in offices of kindness. His face showed his liberality and dignity of thought, enlivened by a touch of humor and softened and made attractive by the enthusiasm of the born optimist. His powers were consecrated to the service of suffering humanity, and his memory is kept green in numberless grateful hearts.

LUSK, James Whiting,

Financier.

The Scotch-Irish settlers of Cherry Valley made history of no common order be-

fore the Revolution and in the dark days of Indian warfare and massacre. They have sent forth many sons who made their mark in life, and won its honors, and one of them was James Whiting Lusk, of St. Paul. Mr. Lusk was born in Cherry Valley, New York, September 6, 1841, the son of William and Jane Alida (Norris) Lusk. The father was a Presbyterian clergyman.

Mr. Lusk attended the public schools, and taught for a time, having removed to Sauk County, Wisconsin, at an early age. He began the study of law in the office of Joseph Mackey. He needed money and his first money was earned by working from daylight till dark for a farmer near Reedsburg. He read law by candle light, and when winter came he continued to read in the Mackey law office. The Civil War interrupted his law studies, and he went to the front with the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, an organization which saw some of the heaviest fighting of the war. After the close of hostilities, he returned to Reedsburg and Mr. Mackey's office, and was admitted to practice in 1866. He remained in Reedsburg until 1884, doing a profitable practice in Minnesota as well. This led him to move to St. Paul, where he opened an office at first under his own name, and afterwards as Lusk & Bunn, and still later as Lusk, Bunn & Hadley, which continued until he retired from active practice. About the same time he became General Counsel for the Chicago, Great Western Railroad, a post he filled until 1893, when he became president of the German-American Bank. From 1893 to 1912, as president of the bank, director of the Chicago, Great Western Railway, the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and a member of the executive committee of the Northwest Trust Company he was a dominant figure in the business life of St. Paul. The German-American bank had closed its doors when he became its president and he succeeded in reëstablishing its business to such an extent that it was merged advantageously with the Merchants National Bank. His skill was due to his experience as president and founder of the Reedsburg bank in his younger days. He developed into one of the ablest financiers and foremost authorities on banking in the Middle West. He was a member of the investment committee of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company; a member of the committee of bankers who were called together to discuss the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill; a member of the group of bankers called to Washington, in the panic of 1907 to discuss the situation, by President Roosevelt.

Perhaps his greatest single achievement was as receiver for the San Francisco road, which he wound up in three years, a feat which provoked widespread comment throughout the country. This tangle of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad revealed his knowledge of finance and law, and order was brought out of the chaos in short time. He left the property in good shape when he retired from the receivership several years before his death.

Although he never practiced law after becoming a bank president, Judge Lusk maintained an office where he looked after his private affairs. It was his habit to go to his office daily, and after passing a short time there, have luncheon at the Minnesota Club, where he chatted with old friends, going home early in the afternoon.

Judge Lusk married Belva Jane Kline, daughter of Mark Antony and Eliza Jane (Montgomery) Kline, and sister of Virgil P. Kline, of Cleveland, who became nationally famous as the personal attorney for John D. Rockefeller. They

had four daughters: Mrs. Ida (Lusk) Holman, the mother of James Lusk Holman: Mrs. Ruth (Lusk) Ramsey, mother of Reeve Ramsey; Cornelia Lusk, all of St. Paul; Mrs. Margery (Lusk) Nye, mother of George Lewis, James Lusk, Franklin Lusk, and Jane Nye, all of Minneapolis.

Judge Lusk was a Mason. He attended the Dayton Avenue Presbyterian Church; was a member of the Minnesota Club, and at one time was a member of the Town and Country Club. For many years he found pleasant recreation in golf. In politics he was a Democrat who voted independently. He lived on Dayton Avenue with two daughters, Mrs. John Charles Holman and Miss Cornelia Lusk. He died suddenly December 19, 1924, and was buried in Oakland Cemetery.

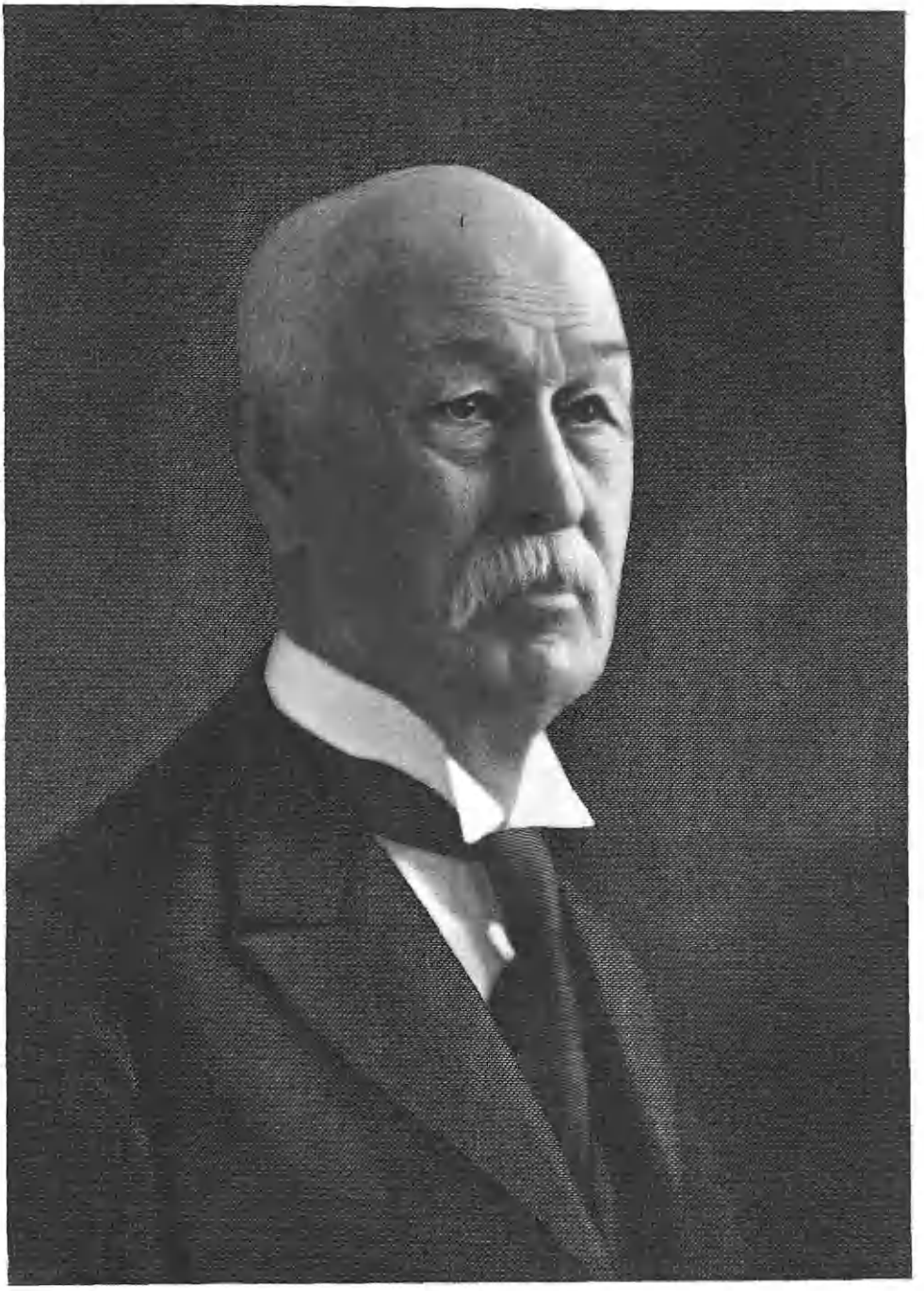
BENNETT, Judge Edward Brown,

Attorney, Public Official.

With the passing of Judge Edward Brown Bennett on March 24, 1927, the city of Hartford bade farewell to one of her most honored citizens, a man who has been closely connected with many phases of the life of the State capital since he opened his law office here in 1869. A trained athlete in his college days, Judge Bennett always maintained the erect carriage and firm step that he acquired from his early physical discipline and exercise. Had his life been prolonged just a few days longer he would have rounded out his eighty-fifth year, for he was born on April 12, 1842, in Hampton, Windham County, a son of William and Marina (Brown) Bennett. He was of English blood, his ancestors coming to Ipswich, Massachusetts, settling later in Hampton. His father was prominent in local affairs and sat as a representative in the General Assembly.

Until he was eighteen years of age, Edward Brown Bennett attended the local schools and assisted in the work about the home farm. In 1860 he entered Williston Seminary, where, in two years, he completed his college preparatory studies, and was enrolled at Yale University as a member of the class of 1866, receiving the degree Bachelor of Arts. Judge Bennett rowed "number 5" on the famous Wilbur Bacon crew that twice came off victorious over Harvard at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1865. It first defeated the Crimson in the inter-collegiate race on July 28. Next day both crews entered the Citizens' regatta, and again the Yale men crossed the line ahead. He held his place on the varsity crew three years, and his fine physique remained as an evidence of the months of rigorous training. While at Yale Judge Bennett began to study law, and after graduation he took up the serious preparation for the bar examinations. He continued his studies first with former Governor Chauncey F. Cleveland in Hampton, and later with Franklin Chamberlain, of Hartford. His long and honorable career began in 1868, when, after successfully passing the examinations, he was admitted to the Windham County Bar and opened his office in Hampton. The year following he transferred his offices to Hartford, which from that time was his home. For a time he was associated with the late George O. Brott.

Judge Bennett was long a prominent figure in political circles, both local and State. He represented Hampton in the General Assembly in 1868, was assistant clerk of the House in 1869, and in 1870 was clerk of the Senate. From 1870 to 1876 he served as secretary of the Republican State Committee. He was the last surviving member of the famous "Hawley Old Guard," that group of men who stood united to further the political interests of the late General Joseph R. Hawley, giv-



E. B. Bennett

ing him their loyal support for Governor, Representative and United States Senator. In city politics he figured in various offices; clerk of the Hartford Police Court from 1871 to 1874; councilman from the Second Ward in 1873; postmaster of Hartford from June 1, 1891, to January 18, 1896, and again from February 1, 1900, to June 1, 1907; recorder of the City Court of Hartford from 1878 to 1891. Aside from the heavy work which his practice and political activities entailed upon him, Judge Bennett had many and important connections with business and philanthropic organizations. He succeeded the late John P. Harbison as president of the Hartford City Gas Light Company in 1904, and was also president of the J. L. Howard & Company, railroad supplies. He was a member of the board of directors of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and the Travelers' Fire Insurance Company; a director of the American School for the Deaf; a member of the advisory board of the Hartford Orphan Asylum; president of the Hartford Yale Alumni Association in 1901-02; a member of the Republican Club of Hartford, the University Club of Hartford, the Hartford Club, and the Connecticut Historical Society. He had been in touch with the industrial life of that district as president of the Springfield Waste Company, of Springfield, and as treasurer of the Farmington River Power Company.

In April, 1877, Edward Brown Bennett married Alice Howard, daughter of James L. Howard, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut from 1887 to 1889. Judge Bennett was a true Christian, and though the work which he has laid down must be taken up and carried on by other hands, the very large place which he filled in the community remains imperishably his own. In her great bereavement the deep and affectionate sympathy of a host of friends went to his widow, from whose side her lifelong companion had been taken.

LINDEKE, Albert Herman,

Pioneer Merchant.

A native of Germany, but a resident of this country since he was a boy of twelve years, Mr. Lindeke had come to St. Paul, Minnesota, a few years after he had arrived in this country with his mother. There he entered the mercantile business as a lad, just out of school, and by unremitting work, unfailing honesty and great energy and ability reached a position of affluence and influence. Establishing a business of his own when he had reached the age of twenty-one years, he continued in active business to the time of his death in 1925, a period of six decades. Not only did he see the city of his adoption grow from primitive conditions into one of the centers of population of the great Northwest, but he could always be found in the forefront of those who did unselfishly everything in their power to further the development and welfare of the community, its people and its institutions. A man of vision, he was instrumental in making his own business keep step with the progress of the city, and for many years his firm, Lindeke, Warner & Sons, Incorporated, was one of the leading wholesale dry goods houses of the Northwest. Mr. Lindeke was also prominently and effectively active in the civic, social and religious life of the city, where he was looked upon as one of the most successful, useful and substantial business men, and as a man of sterling character and of fine personality.

Albert Herman Lindeke was born in Seehausen, Germany, May 12, 1844, a son of Herman and Bertha Lindeke. His father died while Mr. Lindeke was still a

small boy, and he came to the United States with his widowed mother about 1856. At first he lived on a farm near Sheboygan, Wisconsin, but a year later he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, which was his home from then on. For a few years he continued to go to school there, but when he had reached the age of fifteen years he set out to make a career for himself in the business world. His first position was that of a bundle boy in the store of Commodore Kittson and his son, Norman Kittson, prominent merchants of that early period in the history of St. Paul. So assiduously did he apply himself to the various tasks assigned to him and so determined was he to learn everything about the business, that within two years he had risen to the position of senior clerk. Although the store eventually changed hands, Mr. Lindeke continued with the new owners for some seven years, continuously extending his knowledge of business affairs and methods and carefully adding to his savings, so that he might start a business of his own, when the proper time and conditions had arrived. In 1865, in association with his brother, William Lindeke, he opened a small retail dry goods store at No. 13 East Third Street, St. Paul, under the name of A. H. Lindeke & Brother. From this modest beginning there developed the great and widely known wholesale dry goods house of which he had been for so many years the guiding genius and the directing head. In 1878 Mr. Lindeke decided to enter the wholesale field, and for this purpose organized the firm of Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, although the retail store of A. H. Lindeke & Brother continued to operate until 1881. Mr. Lindeke devoted his time and efforts almost exclusively to the wholesale end of the business, and its tremendous growth was largely due to his energy and ability. The business was incorporated in 1918 under its present style of Lindeke, Warner & Sons, and until within a short time of his death its president, Mr. Lindeke, seldom missed visiting his office every day. He was considered one of the best informed business men of the Northwest, especially in his own special field, the dry goods trade and its allied interests. His keen business judgment, his wide acquaintance with business men and conditions, and his sterling honesty also made him an important figure in financial circles, and at one time he was a director of the German-American National Bank and of the Scandinavian-American National Bank, until these two were absorbed by other banks. At the time of his death he was a director of the Merchants' National Bank and of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which latter organization he was also a vice-president.

In spite of the heavy demands made upon his time and energy by his ever growing own business interests Mr. Lindeke always took a deep interest and an active part in civic affairs. He was for a number of years president of the old Jobbers' Union, the first forerunner of the present St. Paul Association of Public and Business Affairs. For fourteen years he was also a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, while in politics he was a supporter of the Republican party and its principles. His clubs included the Minnesota Club, the St. Paul Athletic Club, the St. Paul Association, and the Town and Country Club. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran church, and more particularly with St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of St. Paul, in the work of which he took a deep and helpful interest and of which he was a generous supporter.

Albert Herman Lindeke married, May 6, 1868, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Louisa

Schroer, a daughter of the late William Henry and Augusta Schroer. Mrs. Lindeke's parents were natives of Germany, but came to the United States prior to the Civil War, were married in New York City and later became residents of St. Paul, Minnesota, where her father was successfully engaged in the mercantile business for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Lindeke were the parents of six children, two of whom died in infancy, the others as follows: 1. One daughter, now Mrs. Rudolph Weyerhaeuser, born in St. Paul, March 12, 1871. 2. Albert W., born March 7, 1873. 3. Oscar A., born February 4, 1875. 4. Walter, born June 11, 1882, died in 1912. The family home for many years has been located at No. 295 Summit Avenue, St. Paul.

Mr. Lindeke died at his home June 17, 1925. An attack of pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death, but his constitution had been seriously undermined by an accident which he had suffered on the street March 25, 1925, when he was run down by an automobile, resulting in a fracture of the skull. Ordinarily such an injury would prove immediately mortal to a man of eighty years, but with his usual indomitable will Mr. Lindeke put up such a determined fight to recover that he was considered well on the road to health when his last fatal illness overtook him. Funeral services were held by the pastor of his church, Rev. Johannes Plocher, and some of his closest business associates acted as pallbearers. He was laid to rest in Oakland Cemetery.

In speaking of Mr. Lindeke's death one of the newspapers of his city paid the following tribute to his many fine qualities and to the part which he had played in the development of St. Paul:

Mr. Albert H. Lindeke's tragic death is a reminder of what the St. Paul of 1925 owes to the men who laid the foundations of the city. He was only thirteen years old when he arrived here in territorial days. There was no railroad communication with the rest of the world, and hence the pioneer outpost was shut off from the settled portion of the country all the winter months. Living in this part of the world was a doubtful experiment, with only hope and courage to sustain a few thousand adventurers. The year 1857, when young Lindeke arrived, was that of one of the greatest panics in the nation's history. Money was worth little, and there was not much of it.

Mr. Lindeke, as a young man, had faith in St. Paul, and, by unceasing industry, through depressions and booms, many times repeated, helped to develop the country.

Thrift, of a kind that the easy living twentieth century knows nothing about, and optimism that would never give up the fight, were the means wherewith the pioneers won the battle for those who came after them. Among them Mr. Lindeke was a notable figure.

KALMAN, Arnold

Man of Affairs.

The career of the late Arnold Kalman, viewed in perspective, at once impresses the reader of biography with its vast amount of accomplishments and achievements. But wonder gives way to admiration when, by reading between the lines, these achievements are found to have been actuated and worked to a successful conclusion by the never-fluctuating ability, determination, energy and resourcefulness of Mr. Kalman. Mr. Kalman was a product of that excellent old institution known as apprenticeship, a peculiarly efficient method of fitting a young man for a vocation that has fallen into almost complete disuse. In Mr. Kalman's case the excellence of this method is proven incontrovertibly. Today, economists, fearing over-specialization from the world's specialized schools, claim that a return of apprenticeship would solve once and for all the existing labor troubles. In this connection, Mr. Kalman's enviable record can be pointed to with pride as an irre-

futable argument in favor of the question. Undoubtedly, the late Arnold Kalman was one of the most prominent and successful business men, executives and realtors of his generation.

Arnold Kalman was born near Cologne, on the Rhine, Germany, May 3, 1845, a son of Arnold and Paulin (Loeb) Kalman. His early education, which was very thorough and included instruction in French and English, was obtained in the public schools of Cologne, following which he served a three-years' compulsory apprenticeship under an uncle who was a prominent merchant and banker of Cologne. The young Mr. Kalman was required to pay the closest attention and give constant study to these two diversified fields of endeavor, and after years this rigid training proved to be of great worth and lasting value. Following the completion of his apprenticeship in 1861, at the age of sixteen, he emigrated to America, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War joined the Union Army. He enlisted in the 45th New York Infantry and served with his regiment at the front until he was transferred to act as an aide to General U. S. Grant. In this capacity, as a liaison officer, he gave important service, for as a linguist he spoke English, French and German fluently. At the close of the war he secured a position as bookkeeper in New York City, but eventually engaged in the importing business and continued in this line until 1882, being at that time head of the firm of Schuloff, Hoff & Company, importers of silk and velvet. Deciding that the West offered greater opportunities for progress, he left New York in that year and moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he associated himself with his father-in-law, Herman Greve, in the real estate business, under the firm name of H. Greve & Company. After the death of the senior partner, Mr. Greve, the firm became known as Oppenheim & Kalman, and developed into what was by far the largest and most influential real estate business in St. Paul.

Mr. Kalman evinced, however, a great catholicity of interests. His prevision and sound business judgment was soon widely recognized. Many of the city's most important projects were the result of his influence and enthusiasm, and through his efforts Eastern capital was invested in St. Paul real estate, and Sixth and Seventh streets became centers of the retail trade. He became the vice-president of the Great Western Railroad, in which he had been active in interesting capital, and the president of the first stock yards to be established in St. Paul. The development of South St. Paul as a market for livestock and center of the meat packing industry was greatly furthered by his efforts. He founded and developed the Independent Home Telephone Company of Kansas City in 1896, and remained at the head of that organization until its merger with the Bell Corporation. He promoted the erection of the Pioneer Press Building and became president of the "Pioneer Press," one of the leading Northwestern news publications. He was also the president of the Metropolitan Opera House, which was built through his exertions, and president of the Title and Trust, and the Title Insurance companies. For a period of nearly thirty years he served as president of the Butterfield Syndicate which controlled a vast amount of St. Paul real estate. He was a director of the Minnesota Bank and of many other banking institutions and corporations. And in all of the afore-mentioned and greatly ramified connections, his associations were as completely successful as they were greatly diverse.

Politically, Mr. Kalman gave his hearty support and coöperation to the Republi-

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Louis W. Marloskey

can party. He was a member of the Minnesota and Athletic clubs of St. Paul.

Arnold Kalman was married, in 1870, to Sarah W. Greve, a daughter of Herman and Mary (Lindemann) Greve. Her father, Herman Greve, who died at St. Paul, Minneapolis, was born in Germany, coming to America at the age of seventeen. He settled first in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the land business. He then went to Viroqua, Wisconsin, where he was similarly employed, in addition to a further interest in the grain trade. After a short time he removed finally to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he became one of the most prominent realtors of his day. He established the firm of H. Greve & Company, which soon forged to the very front of similar concerns. To Arnold and Sarah W. (Greve) Kalman were born four children, as follows: 1. Charles Oscar, an investment banker of St. Paul, born in the year 1872, married (first) Margaret Rugg, and (second) Alexandria Robertson, having two children: Margaret Virginia, and Charles Arnold. 2. Paul Jerome, born in 1879, president of the Kalman Steel Company, who married (first) Roxanna Willard Smith, (second) Leslie Bradshaw, and has a daughter Elizabeth Livingston. 3. Josephine, now Madame Blacque Bey of Vienna, Austria, has one son, Valentine Edmund. 4. Cecelia.

The death of Arnold Kalman occurred at his home in St. Paul on May 22, 1917, just after his seventy-second birthday. His passing was in the nature of a distinct loss to the many business corporations with which he was intimately connected, and to the city and State of which he had been such an interested, sincere and upright citizen. Thus death stilled for all time the activities of Arnold Kalman, business executive, realtor, financier, musician and littérateur, but his memory and the great influence of his dominant personality will long live after him.

MACLOSKEY, Louis Wallace,

Attorney and Realtor.

Among the young citizens to whom Camden, New Jersey, looks for the continuance of what is best in her civic and social history must be counted Louis Wallace Macloskey. His parents, Stanislaw and Mary (Wallace) Macloskey, were born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his father was a broker until his death on April 29, 1924. Louis Wallace Macloskey, however, was born on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, and he has remained loyal to the city of his birth. After graduating from the Camden High School in 1912, he went to the University of Kentucky, where he entered the law school. Applying himself with more than ordinary diligence to his work, he succeeded in covering the course of prescribed studies in three years, and was graduated a year ahead of his class, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Soon after entering the university, he joined the Beta Nu Chapter of the Kappa Sigma National Fraternity. For two years following his graduation from college, he read law in the offices of Stackhouse & Cramer, at Fifth and Market streets, Camden, New Jersey, passing his bar examinations in June, 1917.

By this time America had joined forces with the Allies, and her sons were fighting overseas under the Stars and Stripes. In July, 1917, Mr. Macloskey enlisted as a storekeeper. He went to France, being assigned to the high-powered naval unit at Croix de Hins, and later he served on the hospital ship "Mallory," until he was honorably discharged in December, 1919.

Returning to his home town, he became interested in the real estate business

in addition to his law practice, and has continued in that line with marked success, as a member of the Van-Russ Company, Camden, New Jersey. Among his business interests may be mentioned the "Tavistock Development," the growth of which he has actively promoted. Mr. Macloskey loves the great out-of-doors, and is especially fond of salt water fishing and of golf, and may be found now and then on the links of the Tavistock Country Club, of which he is a member. He also belongs to several other organization: The Old Colony Club; the Camden Club; Ionic Lodge, No. 293, Free and Accepted Masons; the Crescent Shrine Club; and Crusade Commandery, Knights Templar. In politics, Mr. Macloskey is a Republican.

On April 28, 1917, Louis Wallace Macloskey took as his bride Esther M. Croft, of Camden, the ceremony being performed in the Church of Our Savior. Mr. Macloskey and his family are communicants of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Macloskey's parents were both from the Old World. Her mother, Amelia K. (Kissinger) Croft, was born in the sturdy mountain republic of Switzerland. Her father, John W. Croft, was an Englishman, for many years connected with the Howland-Croft Worsted Mills, but is now retired and is living in Haddonfield, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Macloskey are the parents of one child, a daughter, Mary Christine, born May 22, 1918.

Mr. Macloskey's offices are at No. 910 Wilson Building, Broadway and Cooper streets, Camden, and the family residence is located on Kings Highway West, Haddonfield, New Jersey.

ALBEE, William E.,

Abstractor.

The late William E. Albee left behind him a spotless record of a lifetime of legal activities. His career was characterized by the cardinal virtues of ability, probity, and industry. Mr. Albee specialized in one phase of the profession of law, and as an abstractor he was recognized as the dean of his calling in the Middle West. The scene of his activities and achievements was the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for many years he was a dominant factor in the legal progress of the community, and a protagonist in the general advancement of the city and State of his adoption.

William E. Albee was born at Pecatonica, near Rockford, Illinois, August 7, 1855, a son of Edson and Fidelia (Blake) Albee, descendants of old Colonial families from Vermont. The early education of William E. Albee was received in the public and high schools of Lombard, Illinois, and Waterloo, Iowa. In 1882 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the study of law at the Law School of the University of Minnesota. Subsequently, he pursued additional legal studies, and was graduated with the class of 1903 from the College of Law, University of Minnesota. In Minneapolis he became acquainted with George Merrill, with whom he entered into partnership under the firm name of Merrill & Albee, Abstractors. After several successful years Mr. Albee bought out Mr. Merrill's interest, subsequently taking Mr. Cooley into the firm as junior member, the firm then becoming Albee & Cooley. Later, Mr. Albee became the sole owner, and continued in this division of legal practice until about ten years before his death, at which time he sold out to the Real Estate Abstract Company, he himself after the reorganization remaining with the new concern until death cut short his labors. Mr. Albee was well and widely known as an abstractor par excellence. He possessed the unusual qualities that engender success in this specialized

field, such as concentration, persistence, patience, and constant attention to details. He was known for many years as the most reliable abstractor in the vicinity and had no peer at any time among his contemporaries. His length of service in abstract law practice was nearly four decades.

Politically, Mr. Albee gave his hearty support to the Republican party. Fraternally, he was an active and interested member for many years of Minneapolis Lodge, No. 44, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During his undergraduate days he was honored by election to Phi Delta Phi, one of the foremost of the National Greek letter professional fraternities. During the World War he gave great service as chairman of the local draft board, and was active in the Liberty Loan and other drives for funds adopted in war times. His religious affiliation was given to the Congregational church. Mr. Albee was always deeply interested in agriculture and horticulture, and during the summer months, while staying at their summer home at Lake Minnetonka, he gave his pronounced flair for gardening a free rein. He was also fond of tennis.

William E. Albee married Louise Peck, a daughter of Rufus T. and Susan (Wells) Peck. (See Peck IX and X.) Mrs. Louise (Peck) Albee was born in Canada during the short residence of her parents there. At an early date she became interested in music, and since 1893 has been a teacher of the piano. She is an accomplished musician, having studied in Boston, and abroad at Berlin, Germany.

William E. Albee's death occurred at his home at No. 121 Eleventh Street, S., Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 12, 1924, during his sixty-eighth year, following a few days' illness. He is survived by his wife, Louise (Peck) Albee, and by one sister, Mrs. Maye (Albee) Bushnell. His passing lost to the city of Minneapolis a sincere citizen and patriot, and a professional man of great talent, whose labors had ever reacted to the benefit of the community.

(The Peck Line.)

The patronym "Peck" arises from the old spelling of Pek, now the Peak in Derbyshire. The first mention occurs in the Hundred Rolls of London, A. D. 1273, where the name of John del Pek is listed. Martin del Pek and Ricardus del Pecke are given in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379; as well as Henry Pek in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, 1327. The name became amplified into Peak, and finally, Peck, bearers of the name becoming prominent in the civil and military history of their native country. The name first appeared in the New World in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Peck coat-of-arms are as follows:

Arms—Azure a fesse embattled, argent; in chief three anchors or.

Crest—A demi lion rampant proper holding an anchor or. (Burke's "General Armory.")

(I) William Peck, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, was born and reared in London, England. He married, and he and his wife, together with Governor Eaton, John Davenport, and others, emigrated from England in the ship "Hector," arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, from London, June 26, 1637. This company was composed for the greater part of residents of London, where John Davenport had been a widely celebrated minister of the gospel. William Peck was born in London, or its environs, in the year 1601, and died at New Haven, Connecticut, October 4, 1694. He was one of the original proprietors of New Haven (in 1638), his autograph signature being affixed to the fundamental agreement for the government of the colony;

to which he was admitted a freeman, October 20, 1640. He was a merchant, and a trustee, treasurer, and a general business agent of the colony Collegiate School. From 1659 until his death he served as a deacon of the church in New Haven. His home lot, dwelling house, and store were on the north side of the present Centre Street, and fronted on Church Street on the site of the Connecticut Savings Bank and the Clark Building. His grave is under Center Church, but the gravestone is in Grove Street Cemetery. He was married (first) in London, England, about 1622, to Elizabeth ———, who died December 5, 1683. He was married (second) to Sarah Holt, widow of William Holt. Issue, all by first wife: 1. Jeremiah, of whom forward. 2. John, born at New Haven, about 1638. 3. Joseph, born at New Haven, January, 1641, died at Lyme (East Saybrook), November 25, 1718. 4. Elizabeth, born at New Haven, April, 1643, married Samuel Andrews.

(II) Jeremiah Peck, eldest child of William and Elizabeth Peck, was born in or near London, England, in the year 1623, and died at Waterbury, Connecticut, June 7, 1699. He received an excellent education, which was begun before he left England, and according to one authority, Cotton Mather, he attended Harvard College, although his name does not appear in the catalogues of that institution's graduates. He preached and taught school at Guilford, Connecticut, until the year 1660, when he was asked to take charge of the Collegiate School at New Haven, which had been established by the General Court in 1659 for the teaching of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and for preparing young men for college. Here Jeremiah Peck taught and presided until the summer of 1661 when the school was suspended for lack of support. It was revived after a few years and has continued until the present time under the name of the Hopkins Grammar School. In the autumn of 1661 he was called to preach at Saybrook, Connecticut, taking the place of Rev. James Fitch at that place, September 25, 1661. Early in the year 1666 he removed to Guilford, Connecticut, being opposed to the "Half Way Covenant," and to the union of the New Haven and Connecticut colonies, and he was so displeased that he emigrated with the first settlers to what has since become the city of Newark, New Jersey. He began preaching to the neighboring people in Elizabethtown, and in 1669-70 removed there as their first minister. In 1676, and again in 1678, he was invited to the pulpit at Greenwich, Connecticut, and leaving Elizabethtown in the autumn of 1678, he became the first settled minister at Greenwich. He resigned in 1689 and accepted a charge in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1690, where he continued until his death. Jeremiah Peck was married, on November 12, 1656, to Johannah Kitchell, a daughter of Robert Kitchell of Guilford, Connecticut. She died in Waterbury, in 1711. They were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Samuel, of whom forward. 2. Ruth, born at New Haven, April 3, 1661; married Jonathan Atwater. 3. Caleb, born at Saybrook, 1663, died at Concord, Massachusetts, March 10, 1725. 4. Anne, born at Saybrook, 1665, died at Farmington, May 23, 1718. 5. Jeremiah, born at Guilford (or Newark) in 1667, died at Waterbury. 6. Joshua, born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1673, died in 1736 (unmarried).

(III) Samuel Peck, eldest son of the Rev. Jeremiah and Johannah (Kitchell) Peck, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, January 18, 1659, and died at Greenwich, Connecticut, April 28, 1746. He was well educated and became a man of much influence and great wealth. For more than

fifty years he served as justice of the peace in Greenwich. He married, November 27, 1686, Ruth, said to have been a daughter of Peter Ferris, of Stamford, Connecticut. She died in Greenwich, September 17, 1745, during her eighty-third year. They were the parents of nine sons, as follows, all of whom were born at Greenwich, Connecticut: 1. Samuel, of whom forward. 2. Jeremiah, born December 29, 1690, died about 1765; married Mary Johnson. 3. Joseph, born May 1, 1692, died at Greenwich in 1761; unmarried. 4. David, born December 15, 1694; removed to North Castle, New York, where he died in 1756. 5. Nathaniel, born August 15, 1697, died in 1765; married, in 1722, Mary Pardie. 6. Eliphalet, born 1699, died about 1770; was married to Deborah Lockwood. 7. Theophilus, born in March, 1702, died November 7, 1783; married Elizabeth Mead. 8. Peter, born about 1704, died in 1759; married Sarah ———. 9. Robert, born about 1706, died in 1749; married Deborah Reynolds.

(IV) Samuel Peck, eldest of the nine sons of Samuel and Ruth (Ferris) Peck, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, March, 1688; and died at Greenwich, in December, 1733. He was a carpenter by trade, and was also a farmer. In 1715 he married Elizabeth ———, who married (second), in 1735, John Clogston. To them were born four children, in Greenwich, Connecticut: 1. Mary, born in 1716, died in Reading, Connecticut, in 1737; unmarried. 2. John, of whom forward. 3. Samuel, born in April, 1720, died January 29, 1793; married Mary Ferris. 4. Ruth, born in 1724, died September 3, 1807; married, in 1742, Nehemiah Haight.

(V) John Peck, a representative of the fifth generation of the Peck family in America, and the second of the four children of Samuel and Elizabeth Peck, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1718; and died there in September of 1771. He resided in Old Greenwich on a farm near Long Island Sound. He was married in the year 1741, to Sarah Adams, a daughter of John Adams. She died at Clifton Park, New York, January 11, 1814. They were the parents of eight offspring, all of whom were born at Greenwich, Connecticut: 1. John, of whom forward. 2. Heath, born in 1745; served in the Revolutionary War; married Rachel Roselle. 3. Nathan, born in 1747, drowned in 1775; unmarried. 4. Sarah, born in 1749, died at Clifton Park, New York, February 28, 1841. 5. Ruth, born July 11, 1751, died at Lodi, New York, May 12, 1841; married a Mr. Kinch. 6. Abijah, born April 3, 1758, died at Clifton Park, New York, November 12, 1848. He was a preacher. 7. Abigail, born September 30, 1760, died at Columbia, New York, April 17, 1823. 8. Elizabeth, born July 19, 1763, died at Otego, New York, November 16, 1820.

(VI) John (2) Peck, son of John (1) and Sarah (Adams) Peck, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, November 12, 1742, and died at Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, September 19, 1819. He was a farmer and served in the French and Indian War (1759-63). In 1772 he moved from Greenwich, Connecticut, to what is now Stanford, Dutchess County, New York. In 1792 he removed from Stanford to what is now Hunter, Green County, New York, and again in 1795 he removed to Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, where he died. He was married, in October of 1764, to Sarah Northrup, a daughter of Nathan Northrup, of North Salem, New York, where she was born. She died at Smyrna, New York, November 11, 1830. There were ten children of this union, the first four having been born at Greenwich, Connecticut: 1. Samuel, born in 1765, died in 1768. 2. Joel, born December 2, 1767, died at Nor-

wich, New York, February 16, 1852. 3. Sarah, born December 1, 1769, died at Plymouth, New York, August 20, 1847. 4. Mary, born October 8, 1771, died at Smyrna, New York, September 14, 1862. 5. Phebe, born in Stanford, New York, August 16, 1774, died at Smyrna, New York, July 31, 1857. 6. Stephen, born Stanford, New York, in October, 1776, died in December, 1777. 7. Stephen Northrup, of whom forward. 8. John, born in Stanford, New York, September 11, 1780, died December 15, 1849. He was a preacher. 9. Nathan, born in Milan, New York, January 27, 1783, died April 6, 1872. 10. Betsey, born in Milan, New York, April 1, 1786, died at Smyrna, New York, November 4, 1825.

(VII) Stephen Northrup Peck, a member of the seventh American generation, and seventh of the ten children of John (2) and Sarah (Northrup) Peck, was born in Stanford, New York, May 14, 1778, and died at Solon, New York, August 17, 1874, during his ninety-sixth year. He was a farmer, and one of the first settlers of the town of Solon, moving there about 1800. He was said to have been "a genial man, of excellent sense." He was married (first), December 4, 1800, to Lydia Phillips; and (second), October 3, 1849, to Clarissa Hobart. His children, all of whom were born in Solon, New York, were by the first marriage: 1. Polly, born September 22, 1801, died at Crete, Will County, Illinois, November 13, 1854. 2. Lyman, of whom forward. 3. Hiram, born May 25, 1806, died at Solon, New York, January 4, 1865. 4. Nathan, born January 31, 1809, died at Solon, New York, March 21, 1856. 5. Emily, born October 15, 1811; married Charles Burlingham. 6. Stephen N., born May 13, 1814, died at New Market, May 4, 1865. 7. Platt, born June 11, 1817; lived at Solon, New York; married Mary Ann Kinney. 8. Smith W., born March 25, 1820, died (unmarried) in Wisconsin, in June, 1845. 9. John, born June 10, 1823; lived at Solon, Cortland County, New York. 10. Sally, born October 8, 1825, died at Solon, New York, December 22, 1870; married a Mr. Davis.

(VIII) Lyman Peck, second of the ten children of Stephen Northrup and Lydia (Phillips) Peck, was born at Solon, Cortland County, New York, December 24, 1803. In 1875 he was living in Cortland Village, New York. He was married, September 25, 1828, to Almira Thompson, who bore him the following five children: 1. Northrup J., surgeon-dentist in Independence, Iowa, in 1875. 2. Lyman, Jr., farmer and justice of the peace at Solon, New York, in 1875. 3. Rufus T., of whom forward. 4. Charles T., merchant at Solon, New York, in 1875. 5. Melvin D., physician and surgeon in the Pension Department at Washington, District of Columbia.

(IX) Rufus T. Peck, third of the five children of Lyman and Almira (Thompson) Peck, was born at Solon, New York, in the year 1834. He served as a member of the State Legislature at Albany for two terms. He also served as school commissioner, and for many years was active and influential in public affairs. He was elected at one time to the Senate, but lost on a recount. His interests were centered on education, history, and genealogy. For a period of ten years from 1880 to 1890, he published a series of county histories of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Many of these are rare and valuable today. His death occurred July 30, 1900. He was married to Susan Wells, and they had a daughter, Louise, of whom further.

(X) Louise Peck, a representative of the tenth generation of the ancient English family of Peck in the United States, and a daughter of Rufus T. and Susan

(Wells) Peck, was born in Canada, where her parents had removed. She became the wife of William E. Albee, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. (See Albee line.)

REFERENCES:—Burke's "General Armory"; Bardsley's "English Surnames"; Peck's "Genealogical Account of the Descendants of William Peck"; Matthews' "American Armory"; Family data.

GREGORY, William Daniel,

Corporation Executive.

To the business man of vision and force who builds up the chief industries by which a whole section of the country lives is due especial honor in summing up the American citizens who are the country's leaders today. Such is William Daniel Gregory, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is a stimulating factor in the grain and milling industry. He is president of Gregory, Jennison & Company, owners of terminal elevators in the city of Minneapolis; president of the Powers Elevator Company, owning and operating elevators through Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana; president of the Duluth Universal Milling Company, with flour mills located in Duluth; vice-president of the W. J. Jennison Company with offices in Minneapolis, and operating flour mills at Appleton, Minnesota, and Kansas City, Missouri; secretary-treasurer of the Commander-Larabee Corporation, a milling company operating mills in Minneapolis, Kansas City, and various mills in Kansas. He has been connected with these companies for thirty to forty years. His participation in affairs relating to civic welfare is active and helpful. He has also contributed to the expansion and development of the lumber industry.

William Daniel Gregory was born in Maumee, Ohio, March 22, 1855, son of Daniel Lawrence, a physician, and Ann P. Gregory, whose home originally was in New England, the parents coming to Ohio in 1845. The son was educated in the local public schools and at the Central Ohio Conference Seminary. When he was seventeen years old, he went into his father's flourmill and worked his way upward, learning the system of grinding flour for two or three years, when he became one of the regular millers on the work. Later he went into the office and mastered that part of the work. His first association outside of the work with his father at Maumee, was with the firm of Fallis & Linton in 1876. At that time he took an interest in the firm under the name of Fallis, Linton & Company.

After spending a short time in 1883 in Texas he, through the recommendation of Mr. Linton, came to Minneapolis in the year 1884. He saw the opportunities in this city and associated himself in March, 1884, with Samuel Linton in the grain commission business, which constituted the nucleus of a growing concern now known as Gregory, Jennison & Company. After Mr. Linton's death he took into the business W. J. Jennison. Gregory, Cook & Company occupies in Duluth a position similar to that organized in Minneapolis, and the former has been doing business in Duluth for over forty years. Mr. Gregory is senior partner of both companies. He is the principal owner of the Marquette Elevator, having sold out his interests in the Midway and Exchange elevators.

For many years he was president of Carter, Sammis & Company and the State Elevator Company, which companies have recently closed up their business, Mr. Sammis desiring to retire from the company. This list of business connections demonstrates the key position Mr. Gregory holds in the development and expansion of two vital industries. He has given all his energy, all his ability,

all the force of his strong and broad-gauged personality to this splendid work.

Mr. Gregory hase been a member of the following boards of trade from forty to forty-four years: Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Duluth Board of Trade and Chicago Board of Trade. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, Commercial Travellers of America, and American Order of United Workers. He is also one of the original members of the Lafayette Country Club, Minikahda Country Club, Interlachen Club, Minneapolis Club, Athletic Club, and the Automobile Club. He is a member of the Park Avenue Congregational Church and Society, of which society he has been trustee for thirty-four years.

There is no good work instituted for the benefit of the upbuilding of the city, which does not receive his endorsement and support. One of Mr. Gregory's particular ambitions is to watch the growth of the Northwestern Hospital, of which he is a member of the advisory board, which hospital is rapidly becoming one of the outstanding hospitals in the Northwest. In many ways Mr. Gregory has placed the impress of his individuality and ability upon the development of this section, winning a place among the captains of industry who marshall the forces of trade and lead hosts to success in the attainment of their objective.

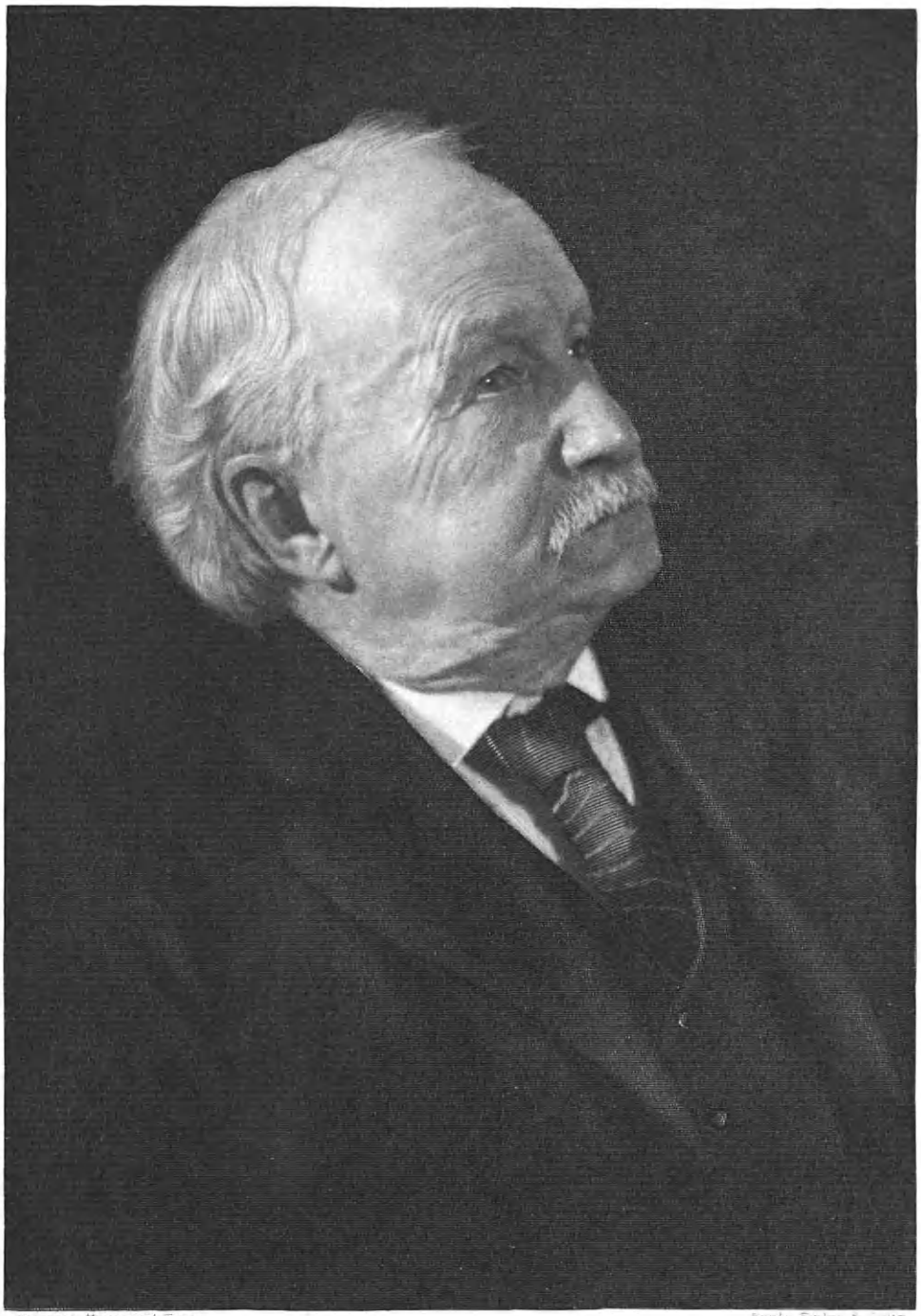
On October 28, 1889, in Minneapolis, William Daniel Gregory married Nellie Sowle, daughter of L. T. Sowle. A son was born to them December 3, 1893, Lawrence S. Gregory, who is now associated with his father in the various concerns represented by himself. Also, in this connection, he is assisted by a nephew, William A. Gregory; a brother, Edward H. Gregory, and two brothers of his wife, Merton W. Sowle and Ralph C. Sowle, thus bringing his business connections in close connection with the members of his family.

COOPER, George,

Poet and Song Writer.

"Sweet Genevieve," "The Little Church Around the Corner," and "See That My Grave is Kept Green" are songs that not only were popular in their day, but have been carried down to the present time; and the first of these, "Sweet Genevieve," has even enjoyed a marked revival in recent years, when it has been scheduled on a number of radio broadcasting programs. The poet who composed these touching songs, George Cooper, found a receptive public awaiting each new composition; for, somehow, his pieces, filled as they were with a soothing and tender pathos and set to pleasing melodies, met with a sympathetic strain in the hearts of all listeners. Often his words were set to music by such composers as Stephen C. Foster, Franz Abt, J. R. Thomas, Harrison Millard, and Henry Tucker. Mr. Cooper was an intimate friend of Tony Pastor, in whose theatre many of his songs were started on the road to popularity by Lillian Russell.

Mr. Cooper, whose death caused great sorrow among those who knew the man as a friend and who loved his songs, was born in New York City on May 14, 1838, and spent most of his life in New York. He was a son of John and Hepsebah (Hooper) Cooper, the former of whom was born in England in 1805, came to the United States, kept a haberdashery at No. 160 Bowery in New York City, reared eight children, and dropped dead in Staten Island in 1880 at the age of seventy-five years. George Cooper, the second child of this family, attended as a boy the public schools in New York City, but left



American Historical Soc. Engby Finlay & Co. Lith.

George Cooper

school at the age of twelve years. For a time he worked in the office of Chester A. Arthur as an office boy at the rate of one dollar a week, studying law when he had the opportunity. Later he decided to take up medicine as a career. But when he was twenty-one years old, he resolved to become a poet. One of his first songs and one which subsequently came to be perhaps his most famous—"Sweet Genevieve"—he wrote and laid by for a time. Then he wrote more and more pieces, which were set to music by famous composers, so that his list of compositions finally included the following, all of which were among the best known songs of their day: "Sweet Genevieve," "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," "The Little Church Around the Corner," "Must We Then Meet as Strangers," "See That My Grave is Kept Green," "While the Days are Going By," and a number of children's songs. Many of these songs were sung, not only on the stage and in all sorts of social gatherings, but in the schools; while "Sweet Genevieve" is now used with radio programs and is recorded for the Aeolian Duo-Art piano.

Mr. Cooper had a number of interests and activities of different sorts, aside from his writing. He was, for instance, an honorary member of the American Society of Authors and Composers Associations. In political matters, his alignment was with the Republican party, whose principles and candidates he supported. He was forced in later years to cease one of his favorite recreations, which was reading, because of eye trouble from which he suffered. During the American Civil War he fought as a private in the 22d New York Infantry, and was for many years a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, from which organization he later withdrew.

On June 18, 1876, on the site of old Grace Church, he married Mary Elise Tyson, whose father, John Tyson, a native of New Jersey, died when she was five years old. George and Mary E. (Tyson) Cooper became the parents of the following children: 1. Alma Elise, who is the wife of Anton Schehr, of The Bronx, New York City, by which marriage there is a daughter, Genevieve Adele, who married William Ferris Gay, of Norwalk, Connecticut, by which marriage there is a child, Ronald George Ferris Gay, who was born in The Bronx on May 13, 1925, while another daughter, Josephine P. Schehr, married Frank John Metzger. 2. George Shelley Cooper. 3. Muriel, who is now deceased. 4. Percy Landor, who is a salesman, and who, by his first marriage, to Pauline Blimehl, now deceased, had a daughter, Marjorie Elizabeth, and by his second marriage, to Jeanette Vogel, had two sons, Howard and Kenneth. 5. Royal, who is deceased. 6. Edith, deceased. 7. Sydney, deceased. 8. Genevieve, deceased.

After the death of George Cooper's wife, Mary Elise (Tyson) Cooper, the poet went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Alma Elise (Cooper) Schehr, at whose home he died on September 26, 1927, aged eighty-nine years. But even though Mr. Cooper is gone, he is alive to innumerable men and women today through his songs.

CAMPBELL, Lewis William,

Pioneer, Business Man.

Seldom does a man accomplish so much distinction in pioneer endeavor along industrial and manufacturing lines as did Lewis William Campbell, whose entire active lifetime was devoted to the promotion and development of a widely significant commercial enterprise. Not

only in commercial affairs did he interest himself, but he felt a deep interest and gave hardy moral and material support to every useful and beneficial phase of human endeavor. In the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he lived for nearly three-quarters of a century, the work and personality of Mr. Campbell was an important factor in the general progress. He belonged to that type of American citizen who, when the Civil War spread its menacing cloud over the Nation, sprang to the aid and defense of his Government and served with honorable record during the conduct of hostilities. There is left but a remnant of the ranks of the "boys in blue," and with the passing of Mr. Campbell another has been called, so that the next generation will only know them by their records, which are perpetuated in the pages of history. Colonel Campbell survived the thickest of the battles, although he returned to civilian life with a wound-scarred body. It is interesting to note the influence which the stern training of the camp and rigors of the battlefields, deplorable in some of its aspects, have engendered in the participants for patriotism and high type of citizenry which the years in their passing have strengthened and ripened. Mr. Campbell wore the toga of the manufacturer and business man no less honorably than he had the uniform of the soldier, and he continuously championed the cause of integrity, probity and coöperation in the business world, and among his associates.

Lewis William Campbell was born July 24, 1841, at Harrington, Maine, a son of Denison and Martha Allen (Wakefield) Campbell, both of whom had been born at Harrington, Washington County, Maine. Mr. Campbell went to the common schools at Machias, Maine, and later attended the Washington County Academy at East Machias, which institution he left to join the army before the completion of his course. The Civil War broke out, and Mr. Campbell, following in the footsteps of his headmaster, John C. Caldwell, was one of the first to join the colors. He did not, however, make this step until he had received his mother's permission, which was not long forthcoming. On August 4, 1862, he was attached to Company B, of the 11th Maine Volunteers as a private. He served with a distinguished record throughout the four years of his enlistment, and was finally mustered out on February 13, 1866. During his active service he was twice wounded and was advanced to the rank of lieutenant. With his company he was present at Appomattox, April 9, 1865, when General Robert E. Lee gave up the lost cause at that history-making and romantic meeting with General U. S. Grant.

Returning to civilian life at the close of the hostilities, Mr. Campbell moved to Minneapolis in 1869, and with a brother-in-law, W. H. Lawrence, went into the flour-milling business. They erected a small mill on the east side of the river, near the Tenth Avenue bridge. After a few years this structure was burned to the ground, and at that time Mr. Campbell associated himself with the C. A. Pillsbury & Company, flour millers. He continued in this occupation for many years, during which time he became prominently identified in the industry, and in 1905 he retired to enter the real estate and insurance business. Just as he had been a pioneer flour-miller, so, too, was he one of the first in this new work. He specialized in rentals and transfers of buildings, and handled many of the large deals which were consummated at that time. For more than fifteen years he was so engaged and was soon recognized as a commanding factor in the real

estate and insurance business of the community. In 1920 he retired from the active conduct of affairs, and lived in the comfort of the knowledge of tasks well done and accomplishments aptly achieved during his active career, until his death in 1926.

Mr. Campbell had been a staunch Republican, but avoided all public office to devote his energies to his other activities in the commercial circles. However, in 1896, he was appointed to the staff of the Governor of Minnesota as colonel by Governor David Clough, the incumbent at that time. He was deeply interested in community welfare and civic advancement, and had contributed generously and materially to the various movements and organizations for the general development of the city. At the time of his death he had been a member of the board of directors of the Children's Home Society of Minnesota, and was an influential factor in this society during the many years of his affiliation with it. He had been a member of the Loyal Legion, the Rawlins Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander during 1924 and 1925. He was affiliated with the local lodge of the Masonic order. For many years Mr. Campbell had been a communicant of the Congregational faith, and was a member of the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, and had served as deacon for over ten years. In 1887 he served on the finance and dedication committee when the church was erected at Eighth and Minneapolis avenues. In 1890 he was elected superintendent of the Sunday school of the church, and shortly thereafter was made president of the Minnesota Sunday School Association in which capacity he served continuously until his death.

Lewis W. Campbell married, May 31, 1871, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, Sarah Fisk, a daughter of John and Sarah Fisk, and a sister-in-law of Governor J. S. Pillsbury. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Mahala Pillsbury. 2. Mary Andrews. Mrs. Campbell died in 1905.

On June 13, 1926, at the age of eighty-five years, Mr. Campbell died. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Horatio G. Murphy; a grandson, William J. Holman, Jr., and two sisters, Mrs. A. W. Lawrence and Mrs. George F. Wilkin, all of Minneapolis. There was no time in the course of his long and rigorous career that he did not expend philanthropic, humanitarian, civic and industrious sympathy concerning the responsibility of the individual in community life. He was an exemplar of absolute earnestness in his various vocations, and of conscientiousness in his life's tasks in all details, performing his duties well and completing his labors with honor. For all these prominent activities he leaves a distinguished name in the community, and the confidence and unvarying respect and esteem of his fellows attended him in all his work, attaining a permanent position in the public memory in recognition of his upright and loyal character. Taps sound the benediction in harmonious and fitting echo of this soldier, business man and citizen's farewell.

WHEELOCK, William Conner,

Grain Industrialist.

In the course of his years of specialized contact with the grain-growing industry of the Americas, both in his study of sources and processes, and his practical participation in their business exploitation, William Conner Wheelock has maintained active interest in grain marketing and distribution through the mercantile channels of his business associations in

Minneapolis, Minnesota. His survey of the grain-producing activities of this hemisphere, and in particular, those of Argentina, is a comprehensive and significant summary.

Mr. Wheelock represents, in his generation, a family name that from the days of the founding of the Colonial era in America has prominently participated in industrial, educational, civic and military advancement, his paternal lineage in this country being as follows:

The Wheelock arms are:

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three St. Catherine wheels, sable.
Motto—"*Non Omnis Moriar.*" (A. D. 1154).

Rev. Ralph Wheelock, who was born in 1600, in Shropshire, England, received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Cambridge University. Coming from England with his wife and daughter to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1637, he removed to Dedham in 1638, and was one of the founders of the town of Medfield in 1650, and for several years he served as a deputy to the General Court from Dedham and Medfield. He married (first) Rebecca ———, who died before 1654; he married (second) Hannah ———, who died in 1682.

Captain Eleazer, son of Rev. Ralph and Hannah Wheelock, was born in 1654 and died in 1731. He married (first), in 1677, Elizabeth Fuller; (second) Mary Chenery; and their son, Ralph, became the father of Eleazer Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth College.

Ephraim, son of Captain Eleazer and Mary (Chenery) Wheelock, was born in 1696 and died in 1785. He married, for his second wife, Priscilla Plympton.

Colonel Moses, son of Ephraim and Priscilla (Plympton) Wheelock, was born in 1737, in Medfield, Massachusetts, and died in 1801 at Westborough, Massachusetts. He was lieutenant-colonel of a Worcester County regiment in the American Revolution. He married (first) Abigail Harris; (second) Lydia Bond, of Mendon.

Joseph, son of Colonel Moses and Lydia (Bond) Wheelock, was born in 1788 in Westborough, and died in 1857. He was a banker in Providence, Rhode Island, and married Amelia Ames, of that city.

Moses Ames, son of Joseph and Amelia (Ames) Wheelock, was born in 1821, in Providence, and died in 1878 in New York City. He was a battalion officer of the "Old Guard" of New York; and he was chairman of the New York Stock Exchange from 1857 to 1878. He married, in 1847, Jeanette MacNeish Phyfe.

William, son of Moses Ames and Jeanette MacNeish (Phyfe) Wheelock, was born in 1852, in New York City, and died in 1917 in Minneapolis. He was of the class of 1875, Yale University, and member of the 7th Regiment New York National Guard. He moved to Minneapolis in 1883, where he was an accountant and auditor, and was secretary of the Publicity Club of Minneapolis, Minnesota, from 1908 to 1910. He married Myra Lillian Ayres, who was born in 1862, and died in 1920, and whose line from the first comer is as follows:

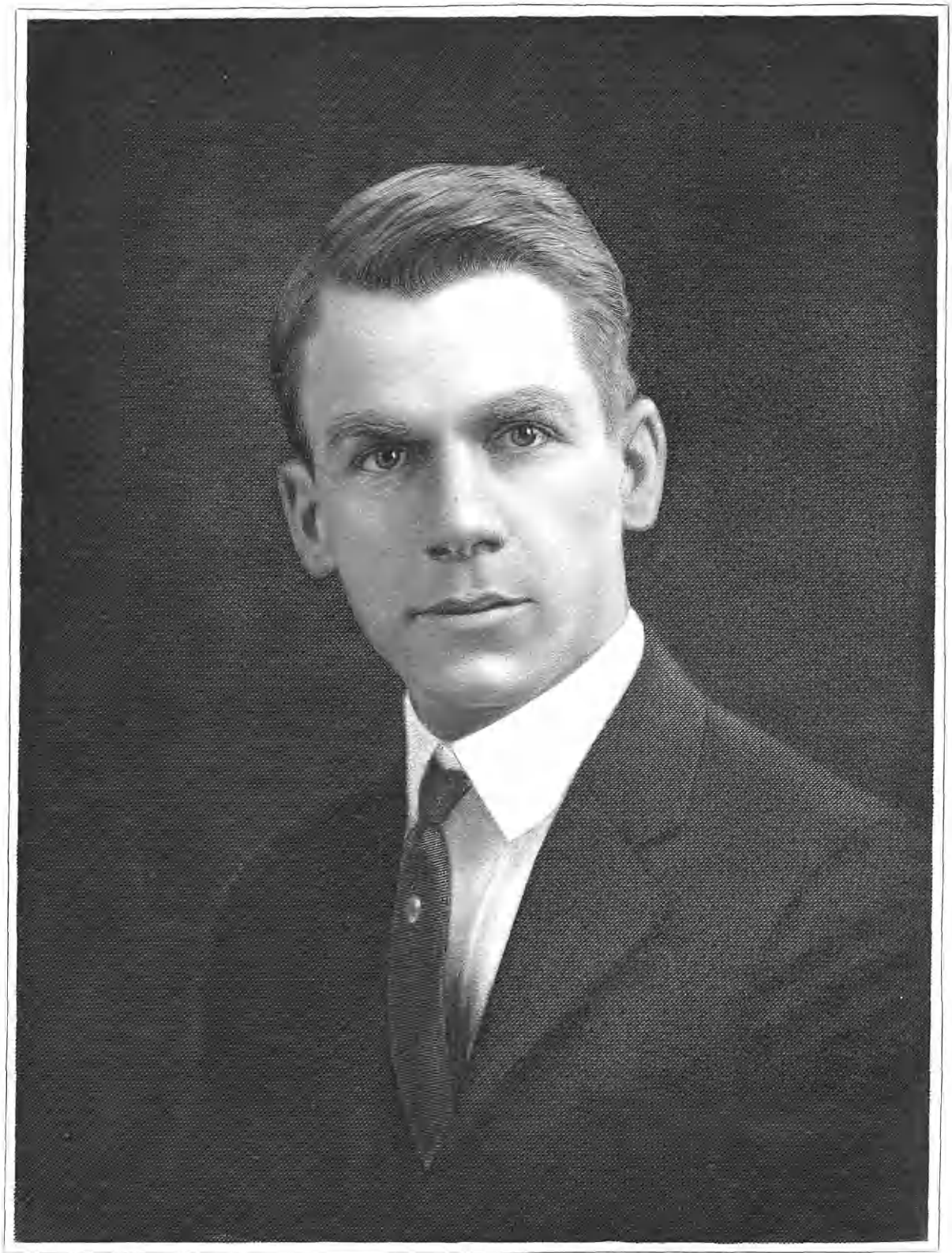
Robert Ayres, who was born in 1650 and died in 1719, married Hester Brown.

Isaac, son of Robert and Hester (Brown) Ayres, was born in 1673. He married Hannah Barrett.

Caleb, son of Isaac and Hannah (Barrett) Ayres, was born in 1697 and died in 1771. He married Patience Brooks.

Hon. Jonathan, son of Caleb and Patience (Brooks) Ayres, was born in 1722 and died in 1782. He was a member of the Provincial Congress from Cumberland County, in New Jersey, in 1775-76. He married Phoebe Bowen.

Jonathan, son of Hon. Jonathan and



Howard T. Brannin

Phoebe (Bowen) Ayres, was born in 1762. He married Abigail Loper.

Simeon, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Loper) Ayres, was born in 1786. He married Ann Ayres.

Job, son of Simeon and Ann (Ayres) Ayres, was born in 1807 and died in 1880. He married (first) Eliza A. West; (second) Abigail S. Randolph.

Ellis, son of Job Ayres, was born in 1829 and died in 1870. He married Sarah Ann Bullman, and their daughter, Myra Lillian Ayres, married William Wheelock. The children of William and Myra Lillian (Ayres) Wheelock: 1. Helen Stuart, born in 1881, died in 1889. 2. William Conner, of whom further. 3. Douglas Ames, born in 1892. 4. Ellis Ayres, born in 1894, died in 1895.

William Conner Wheelock was born February 19, 1889, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he attended grammar school and the Central High School, and took a special course with the class of 1912 in the University of Minnesota. From 1909 to 1911 he served as credit manager and branch manager of an automobile business; and from 1912 to 1925 he was pit trader and in charge of the futures department with the Van Dusen Harrington Company, grain commission merchants in Minneapolis. Since 1925 Mr. Wheelock has been an associate in a grain commission and export business, his concern representing in the American Northwest the Compagnie Continentale d'Importation, of Antwerp, Paris and Rotterdam.

Mr. Wheelock is the author of a standard work in the history of the grain industry, namely, "Argentina's Wheat Growing Industry," and of various articles upon the functions of grain exchanges and of futures trading, the share of the grain business in which he is especially interested. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the academic college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi; of Alpha Chi; the Chamber of Commerce; the Symphony, Apollo, and University clubs, of Minneapolis, and the University Club, of St. Paul, Minnesota. His favorite outdoor recreations are hockey, tennis and swimming.

William Conner Wheelock married, September 4, 1915, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Susan Brewster, who was born September 9, 1889, at Detroit, Michigan, was graduated at Smith College in 1912, daughter of James Henry and Frances (Stanton) Brewster. James Henry Brewster, professor of law at the University of Michigan, is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the "Mayflower." William Conner and Susan (Brewster) Wheelock are the parents of: 1. Susan, born June 11, 1916. 2. Judith Phyfe, born July 23, 1925.

BRANIN, Howard Theodore,

Realtor.

Among those men who have stamped various departments of life's activities with the impress of their relationships with affairs, within a given though broad territory, must be mentioned the name of Howard T. Branin, of Camden, New Jersey, who, within a comparatively few years, has become one of the outstanding exponents of the realty business in his State and Eastern Pennsylvania. The great extent of the operations of his firm and the modernly unique methods by which they conduct them bespeak a marked advance in the practice of the realtor's profession, for to such a station has the Branin firm raised what was formerly termed a business merely. Mr. Branin is the sole owner and operator of the enterprise to which he has given his name; and he is the moving spirit which energizes and effects results in the region

where its service is so conspicuously rendered as to make the name and purposes of the house of Branin stand out distinctly among those that are similarly engaged. Mr. Branin is a helpful and earnest citizen of Camden, where his realty business has its headquarters, and in the Masonville (New Jersey) community, where he has his country place, his cooperation and progressive attitude are esteemed desirable elements in the achievement of the local advance.

Howard Theodore Branin was born on his father's farm near Medford, Burlington County, New Jersey, February 4, 1894, the son of Amos and Anne H. Branin, the former a farmer and native of Medford, died in 1898, while the latter has her residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He received his education in private and public schools of Medford and Mount Holly, New Jersey, and was well equipped to engage in the line of business, or trade, that he elected.

From his textbooks the young Mr. Branin entered the employ of the J. D. Johnson Company, of Hainesport, New Jersey, dealers in plumbing supplies. It was here that he obtained his first practical insight into business methods, and he made the most of his opportunity. A larger field was presented and he entered it, accepting the position of foreman with the Public Service Corporation, and he had been with that company for four years, growing in favor with his superiors and in the knowledge of the concern's operations, when the United States made its entry in the World War, an emergency which altered the course of his career as it was then building.

Resigning his business attachments, Mr. Branin enlisted in May, 1917, for service overseas. He was assigned to the United States Army Ambulance Corps and trained at Tobyhanna and Allentown, Pennsylvania. On Christmas Day, 1917, he was ordered to sail for France. In the theater of the war he gave a good account of himself in the outfit to which he was attached, having been present at the great battle of Verdun, and the St. Mihiel salient and the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and in other actions. Having returned to the United States on Easter Day, 1919, he was shortly thereafter honorably discharged from the service. It will ever be one of the most prominent recollections of Mr. Branin's many-sided service that he had a share in assisting his government and the Allies to conquer a notable peace from the enemy.

Again locating in the city of Camden, Mr. Branin was made welcome to his old position as foreman for the Public Service Corporation. But during his stay there of a few months he had a vision of a business career in which he confidently believed he could better employ his talents to greater advantage. It was with no little regret that the Public Service Corporation accepted the resignation of one of its most efficient foremen, who, it had trusted, was to become a fixture in the company's force.

Becoming a partner in the real estate firm of Branin & Braislin, of which he was an organizer, he entered on his new line of work with his customary enthusiasm plus application of his qualifications for the business. In July, 1924, he made a still further advance in his line when he purchased the interest of his partner and became the sole owner and operator of the business, until 1926, when his brother was admitted into partnership and the firm is now known as Branin & Branin. The firm has their real estate headquarters, for they also do a large insurance business, at No. 426 Market Street, Cam-

den. The office has become a recognized center of real estate operations, negotiations and transactions, one of the best known of the realty establishments in two States—New Jersey and (Eastern) Pennsylvania.

While Mr. Branin's Camden office is a mecca for a great number of his clients who seek his services at that convenient location, he is well known throughout the region of his operations, not only in person, but also by reason of a well-developed plan of publicity which keeps the firm's name and its line of business and purpose continually before the public eye. Wherever one may go, perhaps, in New Jersey and in the eastern section of the Keystone State, he is confronted at conspicuous locations by the familiar sign to the effect that Branin & Branin, of No. 426 Market Street, Camden, New Jersey, is prepared to get "quick action" for its clients in the lines of real estate and insurance. Thus it is Mr. Branin's high purpose to keep the people informed that his roadside stands are a symbol for reliability in real estate dealings and that he stands for business honesty and personal integrity in all his operations. The sum total of all this is that his clientage is constantly increasing while the volume of his business grows apace, giving ample attest to the confidence reposed in him and the service rendered by his firm. A specialty of his enterprise is dealing in farm lands, and through it he has become widely known to people in the agricultural sections and to many who have desired to transfer their domicile from city to country life. Allied activities covering a wide range command Mr. Branin's vested and official interest. He is a director of the Collingswood Extension Realty Company, the Westmont Shore Company, the Pinehurst Developing Company and the Arcade Building and Loan Association, of which latter institution he is president.

Howard T. Branin married the daughter of Harry Conover at St. Paul's Church, Camden, November 29, 1924. A devotee of agriculture and life on the farm, Mr. Branin and his wife took as their place of abode an old farm on Mount Laurel Road, near Masonville, New Jersey, and, converting it into a country homestead, they make their home there in most beautiful and healthful surroundings. Mr. and Mrs. Branin are well known in Camden and the Masonville community, in whose social affairs and civic endeavors they are helpfully interested. They are generous contributors and earnest participants in all charitable and community campaign funds.

WALTERS, Jacob C.,

Merchant.

A large and important rôle in the upbuilding of the middle northwestern section of the United States belonged to a man who was at the same time an astute and successful business man and a citizen of breadth and vision, with a real love for liberty. This was the late Jacob C. Walters, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, wholesale fruit and produce merchant, and supporter of Abraham Lincoln in his fight for freedom and national unity.

Jacob C. Walters was born in New York, New York, February 20, 1839, son of George and Margaret (Krupp) Walters. The father, born in France, made his home in the New World, and the mother was of the famous German family of munition makers, the Krupps. The son attended private school as a small boy in New York, continued for a time at public school, and at the age of ten en-

tered a Lutheran parochial school, where he remained until his confirmation and admission to the church. At the age of twelve he began his business career as general utility boy in the stationery store of a Mr. Cohn in New York City, remaining with him for four years and learning much about business methods. He lived for a time with the family in Quincy, Illinois, where the boy worked in a drug store, and in Bushnell, in the same State, where he was employed in a general store until 1873. Various occupations busied Mr. Walters until he moved to Quincy. There he associated himself with a Mr. Evers in establishing a feed business called Evers & Walters, which operated successfully until Mr. Walters disposed of his interest in 1885. In that year he moved to Minneapolis. His first business enterprise was the wholesale fruit and produce house of Walters & Wagner, organized in 1887, and later dissolved, one of the first concerns of its kind in the section. After its dissolution, Mr. Walters continued independently in the same line of business and met with the degree of success which comes to a man of ability and honor who wins the confidence of a large clientele. Death came to him December 14, 1925, when he was nearly eighty-seven years old.

Interested in politics from a constructive and thoughtful point of view from early manhood, Mr. Walters was a Republican, and when he was barely twenty-one, voted for President Lincoln, although his vote was challenged by a "copperhead." He once walked thirty miles to Galesburg to hear Lincoln speak, and he was a member of the Masonic guard of honor which followed that great and good man to his grave, in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Walters was a lifelong member of the Congregational church, in which he held office at various times. Throughout most of his mature years he was a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1862, at Bushnell, Illinois, Jacob C. Walters married (first) Barbara A. Neff, born in Ashland, Ohio, July 14, 1840, daughter of Joseph Neff, born in Newmarket, Virginia, and Mary (Kagy) Neff, both parents born some time between 1806 and 1811. Mary (Kagy) Neff died in 1887, in Bushnell, Illinois, at the age of seventy-six. Both the Neff and Kagy families came originally from Switzerland, coming to this country before the Revolution. Mrs. Barbara A. (Neff) Walters died November 1, 1873, survived by two children: 1. Lillian Etta, born November 20, 1870, now Mrs. F. H. Sanders, who has two children: Gladys and Virginia. 2. Arthur Neff Walters, born October 14, 1873. Mr. Walters married (second) May Miller Buck, born in Gouverneur, New York, September 17, 1844, daughter of John and Patricia (Smith) Buck, who was also survived, after her death in 1887, by two children: 3. Frederick Roger, born November 8, 1879. 4. Bonnie E., born September 13, 1883.

Everybody respected this kindly, fine old man, for forty years a substantial part of the development of Minneapolis. He worked hard and succeeded, and he generously utilized his success to bring happiness and aid to others. Honor, love, obedience and hosts of friends, the fitting reward of his useful life, accompanied his old age even to the end.

SIMMONS, Chester,

Merchant.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, owes much to the men who lent their energy and ability to the task of putting her in the foremost rank of the progressive cities of the Middle West, and a debt of gratitude is

certainly due to those individuals who, forty to fifty years ago, had the vision and foresight to realize the prosperity the city would attain in step with its wonderful growth. And of all those men of foresight who staked their future on what they had such perfect faith in, none is worthy of greater respect than the late Chester Simmons. Not a self-advertiser, not a blatant orator pushing himself by noisy speech upon the notice of the public, and not a time-serving politician, Chester Simmons was of that fine type of man who traveled the course he believed was right and just, and by his splendid character achieved the respect of his fellows. He was the descendant of a highly respected family of England, and he inherited from his ancestors their respect for the rights of others, and their determination to fittingly complete a task once started.

Chester Simmons was born in New York City December 26, 1850, son of Charles Wells and Emily (White) Simmons. The elder Simmons was born at Colford, Gloucestershire, England, February 24, 1817, and died at Webster Groves, St. Louis County, Missouri, April 15, 1900. He was the eldest of four children, born to Joseph Anthony and Amy (Harris) Simmons, the latter the daughter of the Rev. George Harris, a minister of the Baptist church, with whom Charles W. Simmons spent much of his early life. Returning to the home of his parents he attended a private school operated by his uncle, Nathaniel W. Simmons, at Southampton, England. One of his relatives, Noah Simmons, who had located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, some years before and had prospered there, extended an invitation to Charles W. to visit him, and the young adventurer set sail from Newport docks for the New World October 11, 1832. He found everything much to his liking in America and determined to make his future home in this country. He engaged in a variety of occupations at different times, traveled extensively through the States of Pennsylvania and New York, became fairly prosperous, married, brought up a family of fourteen children and passed away in Webster Groves at the age of eighty-three years. His wife had died in St. Louis nine years previous to his demise.

The early education of Chester Simmons was obtained in schools at Riverdale, Tarrytown and Yonkers, New York. When twenty years of age he decided to seek his fortune in the West, and in a very short time was engaged in the millinery business in St. Louis. Later, he was employed by the Bemis Brothers' Bag Company, and December 27, 1880, was sent by this firm to Minneapolis as manager of the branch office located in that city. Mr. Simmons remained in active charge of this branch until four years before his death, which sad event took place February 26, 1921.

In 1875 Chester Simmons was married to Fanny A. Bemis, a daughter of Stephen A. and Hannah Jane (Thomas) Bemis, the former a native of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and later of the State of New York. In 1866 Stephen A. and his brother, J. M. Bemis, organized the Bemis Brothers' Bag Company, which speedily developed into one of the most important concerns in its line of merchandise in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons were the parents of six children, as follows: 1. Chester Bemis, deceased. 2. Ethel, born in St. Louis. 3. Lois Mirian, born in Minneapolis; married Clyde G. Williams, of Red Wing, Minnesota; they have four children, Daniel Bemis, Rodney Owen, Stephen, and Philip (twins). 4. Marmion Judson, born in Minneapolis, married Edith Brewster, of Ann Arbor, Michigan;

they reside in Boston and have two children, William Brewster and John Bemis. 5. Emily Rose, born in Minneapolis, married Dwight L. Ackers, of Kansas; residents of Blooming Grove, New York; they have one child, Donald Simmons. 6. Donald Bemis, born in Minneapolis, married Kathryn Urquhart, of St. Cloud, Minnesota; they have four children, Kathryn Ann, Mary, Chester, and Victoria.

Mr. Simmons will long be missed by his business associates and social acquaintances. He was a man of genial presence, a firm friend, and a loyal companion. He was noted for his integrity and strong sense of business honor as well as for his unfailing support of right and justice.

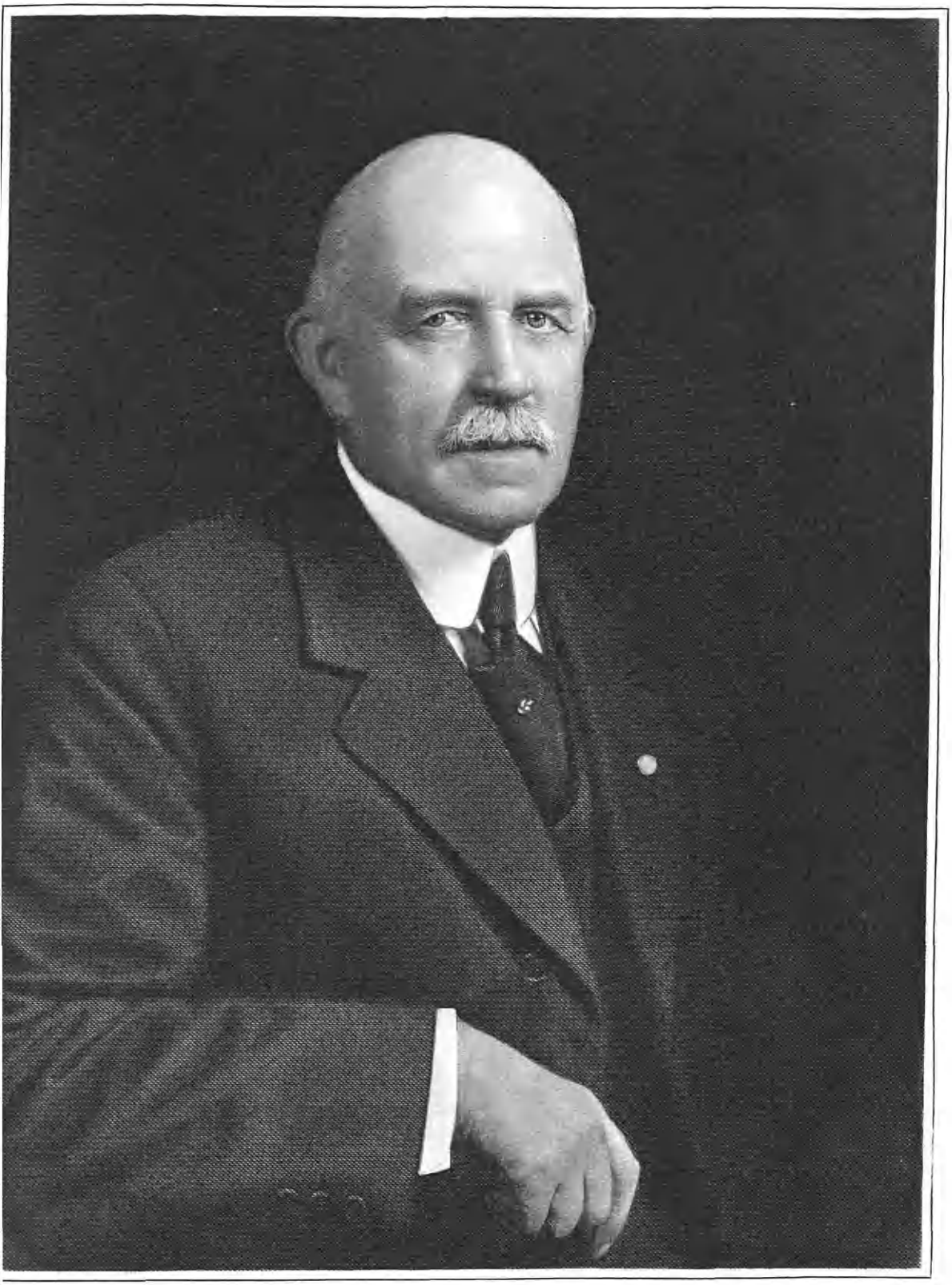
CORLISS, Samuel T.,

Public Service Corporation Executive.

The distinct advantages of having shared in the various duties that mark the progress of public service organizations, and of having been a very active factor in the history of traction companies, form part of the business experience of Mr. Corliss, present division agent of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and an executive of broad clerical and accountancy training. A partaker in the development of street railway interests and of their changes and mergers from the old régime to the present, Mr. Corliss is one of the outstanding secretarial officials in a series of events that have culminated in the present-day status of the New Jersey Public Service Corporation.

Samuel T. Corliss is the son of Samuel B. Corliss, carriage builder, who took a deep interest in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Salem, New Jersey, and of Caroline C. (Peterson) Corliss, both of whom are now deceased. The Corliss family is also a very old and prominent one, being related in this generation to George Corliss, of the George Corliss Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, manufacturers of the famous Corliss engine, which first came into prominence in 1876. The name is a French one, originally Coeur de Lis, and the family was founded in the year 1051. On the maternal side Mr. Corliss is descended from Eric Peterson, who came from Sweden to New Castle, Delaware, in 1638, and later, in 1657, migrated to Salem, New Jersey, shortly before the Fenwick Colony, which settled in 1675.

Samuel T. Corliss was born in Salem, Salem County, New Jersey, on January 18, 1858. He attended the public schools of the town of his birth until he was fifteen years of age, when he started to work in a country store, meantime spending every available spare moment in study, particularly in bookkeeping, and with the object of obtaining a thorough knowledge of accountancy and eventually to become expert therein. Mr. Corliss went to Philadelphia in 1877, when he was nineteen years old, and he was there employed by John V. Terry & Company, at first in the capacity of entry clerk, and at the end of nineteen years he was holding the position of manager of credits and finances. In 1897 Mr. Corliss became associated with the Camden Suburban Railway Company, which had received its charter but one year previously, as assistant secretary, later being appointed secretary. When the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company leased the Camden Suburban Railway Company, in 1903, Mr. Corliss was made railway auditor for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. He later became agent of the corporation, and afterwards, in 1907, division agent, locating at that time in Camden. Mr. Corliss has also held the offices of secretary-treasurer



Samuel T. Corliss

of the West Jersey Traction Company, the Camden Suburban Railway Company, and of the Camden Horse Railroad Company. He is treasurer of the Camden Young Men's Christian Association. His religious fellowship is with the North Camden Baptist Church, of which he is a member of the board of deacons, treasurer of its benevolent fund, general secretary of the Sunday school and past clerk.

Samuel T. Corliss married, March 12, 1879, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Mary E. Cordo, daughter of Henry and Adeline (Low) Cordo, of that place, sister of Rev. Charles E. and Rev. Dr. Henry A. Cordo, both Baptist ministers. The Corliss residence is in Camden, New Jersey.

DICKIE, Dr. Samuel,

College Professor.

To the educator, preëminently, is given the privilege of wielding an influence so wide that his ideals and their expression literally find a myriad human channels to flow out into world life, and to mould and enrich it. Very wisely and disinterestedly did Dr. Samuel Dickie, president emeritus of Albion College, the well-known Methodist college of Michigan, use this privilege. Coming to his task as the head of the institution in the dark days when heavy debts made difficult and dubious the future affairs of the college, he established its work upon the sound financial basis essential to the furthering of all secure and constructive education. In his work as a "prohibitionist when it was dangerous," as well as in later years, he manifested the same unusual clear-headedness and indefatigable courage that placed his achievement for Christian temperance uppermost among the accomplishments of a life marked by high motives and significant deeds.

Samuel Dickie was born in Buford Township, Oxford County Ontario, Canada, June 6, 1851, son of William and Jane (McNabb) Dickie, both natives of Ayr, Scotland. Early in life he and his brother, William, Jr., went with his parents to a log cabin home in Lansing, Michigan. William, Jr., died in early manhood. His father was a farmer and continued in that occupation in their new abode, sending his two sons to the grade schools of Lansing for their preliminary education. Dr. Samuel Dickie completed the grade schools and then for a period following, he taught in country schools, but at the same time equipped himself for entrance in Albion College, where he was graduated in 1872 with his A. B. degree and with the honor of being class valedictorian. He was then appointed as superintendent of the public schools of Hastings, Michigan, and held that position for over four years, continuing his studies and receiving his M. A. degree likewise from Albion College, in 1877. The same year he entered this college to which so much of his life work was devoted, as professor of mathematics and astronomy, and so continued until 1887. Dr. Dickie leaving educational work entered whole-heartedly into active participation in a cause to which his allegiance urged him, and for which his endeavors were ever exerted, that of the furthering of Nation-wide prohibition. His interest in this was first publicly expressed when he became chairman of the National Prohibition Convention in 1884. Following in 1886, he became prohibition candidate for Governor of Michigan. In the year 1887 he became chairman of the National Prohibition Committee. From then to 1900 he launched an active campaign, exerting his sane and calm influence for a cause then little regarded, and much ridiculed. From a resolution of respect from

the Women's Christian Temperance Union comes the following:

Resolved, That the cause of prohibition received its greatest impetus through the splendid life and awakened intellect of the staunch pioneer of temperance. That it was Dr. Samuel Dickie who raised the arguments about temperance and prohibition to an intellectual realm and thereby enlisted the will, funds and friendship of the best minds of the land in the cause of prohibition and a clean America.

In 1890, in furtherance of this cause he took upon himself the editing of a Prohibition magazine known as the "Citizen," having a circulation of over 400,000. Later he likewise formed a partnership with John G. Wooley, of Chicago, and they together published "The New Voice," a prohibition weekly, a work which continued for four years. Mr. Wooley was at one time a candidate for President on the prohibition ticket, and it was the expressed wish of his followers that Dr. Dickie likewise accept this honor, but his Canadian birth made this impossible. Keeping his home always in his loved Albion, he went from city to city eloquently addressing large audiences. Particularly brilliant as an orator, it is for his incisive debates with notable opponents that he is especially remembered, taking issue for the cause of prohibition with keen minds of the opposite point of view. In 1890 he debated with H. K. Carroll, editor of the "Independent Magazine," at Lexington, Kentucky, in 1891 he debated with Leslie M. Shaw at Lake Orian, Michigan. Another contestant of this nature was Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, and these two held two debates on the subject of prohibition, the latest in 1900. From 1900-25 he was vice-chairman of the National Prohibition Committee. In his work he made firm and lasting friendships, and great temperance bodies called him friend, among them Neal Dow and Frances Willard. His efforts for prohibition told, and he lived to see the Nation accept the tenets for which he had given so generously of himself.

Dr. Dickie was elected Mayor of Albion in 1896 for two years, the city firmly a prohibition stronghold during the period of his incumbency. A public service which he performed for his city while mayor was the building of a bridge. When the flood of 1908 came, it is of interest to record, this was the only bridge not washed away.

During this interim from the resigning of his professorship of mathematics and astronomy, to the time of his resumption of his active connection with Albion College, Dr. Dickie still retained his touch with that institution. From 1898 to 1923 he served as treasurer of the Albion College Endowment Fund, and in 1900 his *alma mater* honored him with the degree of LL. D. The year succeeding 1901 he was called to the presidency of Albion College.

Financial affairs were at low ebb in Albion at that time, for there was a debt of $92,000 and but little sign of coming prosperity. Dr. Samuel Dickie, with his usual courage and constructive genius succeeded in wiping out this deficit, and much increased the funds by securing several endowments. It is an inadequate recognition of the unselfishness of Samuel Dickie to mention that he had at one time to mortgage his home to help the college, and that his salary was at all times entirely incommensurate with the service he gave. His relationship with the student body was of the wisest nature, and in it the character of the man looms large. It is said that he knew every living student by name. To them he gave advice, made pertinent by the salient features of his own character and life. In

an article entitled "College Men as Leaders," he says:

The educated man belongs to the state, and society has a well grounded right to expect from him such service as his uncultured fellow citizen is not prepared to render.

In the communities where college men dwell and in which they must toil for food and clothing and shelter, they are expected to be something more than mere toilers in business and professional life. They are to be men first of all of a wholesome, inspiring, uplifting life, appreciating the fact that they owe society a large debt and manifesting a disposition promptly to discharge their obligation.

The culture that breeds contempt for honest toil or curls the lip in scorn at the humblest plodder on life's dusty way, is a culture that deserves to be despised; but a culture that opens the mind and expands the heart and develops the sympathies and sweetens the life and breaks down barriers and radiates brotherly kindness, that is the culture, Christian culture, that shall make all mankind akin.

Dr. Dickie resigned his duties as president of Albion College in 1921, at the age of seventy, and from 1921 to 1925 was president emeritus.

The versatility of Dr. Dickie is evidenced by the fact that in addition to his work as educator and his labor in the prohibition cause, he was a keen business man, as, indeed, his record at Albion plainly displayed. He was connected with several business enterprises at one time, being president of the Albion Buggy Works, now out of existence, and was also one of the organizers of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Albion, acting long on its board of directors. He was interested in the organization of the local Chamber of Commerce, and was its first president.

Dr. Dickie, with all the gifts of his eloquence, spoke often during the days of the war. He was well qualified to plead the cause of justice and liberty, not only for America, but the world. He was a strong advocate of the League of Nations, and especially of the World Court, bringing to the cause of peace all the idealism and decided opinion and influence within his wide range of power. He was sent as delegate to the 1914 Peace Conference in Switzerland, and experienced much difficulty in getting out of Europe at the outbreak of the World War.

The Methodist Church to which Albion College owes its fealty, and to which Dr. Dickie gave a long and steadfast loyalty, mourns his loss and honors his contributions to its work. Thus in a message did Bishop Thomas Nicholson pay him tribute: "Dr. Dickie rendered a service of inestimable value to the cause of prohibition. He served Albion College in great ways. For many years he was one of the greatest and most useful of all our Methodist laymen."

Dr. Samuel Dickie was lay delegate to the various General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1916, and lent the weight of his opinion upon the important problems of his church. Speaking of his work for Albion and the Methodist denomination, Dr. John Lawrence Seaton, his successor as president, said: "My deepest concern is that I may be worthy to wear his mantle."

The home-coming celebration at Albion College in 1925 came just at the time when Dr. Samuel Dickie was called to his "Greatest Home-coming." He died November 5, 1925, mourned by many who will ever reverence his memory. Testimonials were received from the college officials, from the Methodist denomination, and from the Women's Christian Temperance Union. All hastened to pay tribute to a great and good man.

The following were the resolutions of the faculty of Albion:

Inasmuch as it hath pleased the Judge of all men, the God of infinite wisdom and tenderness, our Loving Heavenly Father, to take from among us our highly esteemed co-laborer, Dr. Samuel Dickie, we, the members of the Faculty of Albion College, adopt the following Resolution:

1. In his passing, the college, the community, the state, the nation, and the world suffer an irreparable loss. He stood for careful thinking, effective utterance of vital thought, unswerving courage, notable patience, fine comradeship. His ideas culminated in lofty ideals which aimed at making the world a better place for the human race.

2. Next to his solicitous care for his own family, he fostered the college. He loved it with an all-consuming love. For it he labored for the better part of a half century. His spirit will forever hover over it and bless it as the generations come and go.

3. We would express our personal grief at his departure. He was a constant challenge to us. He was a great example. He never did anything in public that was not done masterfully. He prepared. He flawlessly performed. Only recently he moved us greatly by addressing Faculty and student body on the League of Nations. His end was ideal. We will not say "Good night"; rather will we say, "Good morning." "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." Dr. Samuel Dickie is one of the Great Immortals.

ARTHUR H. HARROP.
Committee: ROBERT WILLIAMS.
JOHN L. SEATON.

November 9, 1925.

The student body passed this memorial resolution:

In the passing of our beloved President Emeritus Doctor Samuel Dickie, we pause to cherish the memory of a man who in life was a fearless Christian leader; a man who solved human ills by combining education and religion; a man who breathed a soul into a struggling Albion, quickening its heart pulse until today it throbs in memory of his passing; a man who even in death is a living inspiration to student ideals.

In the course of his long and varied life Dr. Dickie found little time for play, but at intervals turned to shooting and fishing as recreations.

Dr. Samuel Dickie married, December 22, 1872, Mary Brockway, of Albion. Her father, William Hadley Brockway, was a preacher and a missionary who had worked among the Indians. He came later to Albion as a business man, a real estate dealer, and builder and contractor. Dr. Samuel and Mary Dickie traveled the road together many years, celebrating their golden wedding anniversary in December, 1922. To Dr. and Mrs. Dickie four children were born: 1. Clarissa, who married Louis E. Stewart, who died in 1919, and they were the parents of Mary and Beth (deceased). 2. Ada, married Cornelius Hamblen, of Seattle, Washington, and they have a daughter Ruth. 3. Mary, married Alvin E. Gillett, of New York City, and their children are: Samuel D., Alvin C., and Mary Roberta. 4. Brockway, who married Augusta Eveland, of Albion. They are the parents of Josephine, Samuel and Brockway, Jr., deceased. Brockway Dickie is a graduate of Albion College, class of 1913. He is secretary of the Union Steel Products Company and director of the Commercial and Savings Bank. He is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in that fraternity.

BUCKINGHAM, Mrs. Grace V. (Laucks),

Red Cross Official.

In an age when certain individuals, candidates for membership in patriotic societies, are searching for an ancestor who fought in the American Revolution or the War of 1812, it is unusual for one person to have had sixteen, but such a claim is made for Mrs. Grace V. (Laucks) Buckingham, well-known Red Cross worker of Baltimore, Maryland. The ancestors of Mrs. Buckingham came from France and Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where they took a prominent part as citi-

Grace D. Buckingham

zens, and when wars came, went to the defense of their country. Their descendants have continued their worthy works, as was evidenced by the connection's generous contributions of sons and daughters to World War duty in various fields, notably of Mrs. Buckingham in the heroic service of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Buckingham was born October 3, 1861, at York, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Israel and Imilda Arabella (Wilt) Laucks. Israel Laucks was born on the old homestead farm in York County, September 6, 1827. He received a common school education and in 1850 located at York, where he attended a private school taught by the Rev. William A. Good. Engaging in the business of general merchandiser, he saved his money and became the founder and president of the York Safe & Lock Company, and by his able direction it entered upon a period of expansion which made it one of the most successful safe and lock concerns in the United States. The original capital stock was only $25,000. Mr. Laucks also had other large interests and was one of the acknowledged leaders in civic affairs. He was married, May 4, 1854, to Imilda A. Wilt, daughter of W. A. Wilt and sister of Philetus F. Wilt, city treasurer of York. His parents were George and Elizabeth (Schmeiser) Laucks; he died in May, 1918, at ninety years of age. The children of Israel Laucks and Imilda A. (Wilt) Laucks were six: 1. Irene E. 2. George W., of the York Safe & Lock Company. 3. Amanda L., married Rev. William H. Xanders, of Broken Bow, Nebraska, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman. 4. Grace Virginia, of whom further. 5. Sadie M., married Robert L. Motter, York manufacturer. 6. S. Forry, of the York Safe & Lock Company.

In the maternal line Mrs. Buckingham is of French descent, the town of Forry, France, having been named after her Forry ancestors. The name Laucks was originally de Laux, and the members of this branch fled from France to escape religious persecutions after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and settled, in 1700, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. Laucks descendants intermarried with the Schmeisers, the Lorahs, the Zellers, the Slagles, the Eysters, and the Altlands, most of whom were of German origin. All of these were pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania and the head of each family entered the American Revolution. One of these, Captain John Lorah, was of Berks County. On the maternal side Mrs. Buckingham's ancestors were equally loyal: members of the families of Wilt, Ernst, Forry, Lichtenberger, Keiser, Bohn, and Walters enlisted in their country's cause. Sixteen of these, according to the researches of genealogists, went forward, so it is not difficult to trace Mrs. Buckingham's love of her native land, her generosity in charitable enterprises and her native ability in handling many business details that formerly fell exclusively to men. This was especially true in her World War work.

In addition to her Red Cross work, Mrs. Buckingham finds time for several other activities. She is a faithful worker in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and is president of the Ladies' Aid Society and the Parsonage Society. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Deaconess Home and is treasurer of the church's Home for the Aged. She belongs to the Woman's Home and Foreign Mission societies and is a member of the governing board of the Kelso Home for Orphaned Children. Her broad human sympathies are attested by the fact that she is a trustee of the Nursery and Chil-

dren's Hospital, to which she has made substantial gifts from time to time. She is parliamentarian of the woman's board of the University of Maryland, and for nine years was regent of the John Eager Howard Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and for two years was State chaplain of this organization. She is a member of the Travel Club of America, and the Maryland Historical Society. In all her relationships, business and social, she shows an unusual ability, remarkable tact and a kindness of heart that mark her work with the spirit of true benevolence. She is a member of the Huguenot Society and the Daughters of the War of 1812, and was a charter member of the Star Spangled Banner Centennial Association.

Grace V. Laucks was married in 1888, to William A. Buckingham, son of John W. and Rebecca (McGenley) Buckingham, and their children were six, of whom two, William Andrew, Jr., and Rebecca Elizabeth, died in childhood. The other four were: 1. Harry Forry, married Hattie Clark, and their children have been six: William A. and Harriet Clark, twins; Imilda Laucks; Ann Forry; Harry Forry, Jr., and Phyllis Rebecca. 2. Imilda Laucks, married Ernest E. Woolen, of Baltimore; she and her sister, Grace Lydia, were employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad during the World War. 3. Grace Lydia, married George S. Blome, and they have a son, George S. Blome. 4. Lewis Yeagley, was a petty officer in the United States Navy during the World War and now has charge of the branch of the Miller Safe Works and the York Safe & Lock Company at Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. Buckingham also has a stepson, John M. Buckingham, secretary and treasurer of the Miller Safe Company of Baltimore, who married Mrs. Elizabeth Stone Stennison and has a stepson, James Stone Stennison.

OBERG, Alfred Theodore,

Attorney.

Early prominence in two fields of public usefulness marked the brief career of Alfred Theodore Oberg, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. A lawyer whose practice in the city for a decade had played a part in important litigation, he was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of the city. Enthusiasm, magnetism and loyalty were his outstanding characteristics, together with a capacity for unwearying labor.

Alfred Theodore Oberg was born in Minneapolis, September 4, 1891, son of William and Mary (Johnson) Oberg, both born in Sweden. His academic education was acquired in the public schools of Minneapolis and at the South High School. He then studied law at the University of Minnesota, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and supplemented this with a course at the Northwestern College of Law, from which he received a diploma in 1916. Admitted to the Minnesota bar the same year, he began the practice of his profession in partnership with Senator A. O. Devold, in the Palace Building, which continued the rest of his life. Death came to him at the age of thirty-four, January 11, 1926, at the promising start of what would probably have been a career of signal value to the community.

Mr. Oberg was always keenly interested in public affairs, and, as a thoughtful and constructive progressive, he adopted the political tenets of the Farmer-Labor party. In June, 1925, he was elected a member of the Park Board of Minneapolis, the youngest man ever elected to this responsible and exacting

post. Because of a troublesome heart he succeeded, after many efforts, in winning a place only in the fifth class of those called to serve their country at the time of the World War, a serious blow to his intense patriotism. He was a member of the Hennepin County Bar Association, the Farmer-Labor Club, and the Woodmen of the World. His religious adherence was given to the Lutheran church.

On June 14, 1920, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Alfred T. Oberg married Zoe Laura Burns, daughter of Edward Frank and Penela (Gramond) Burns. Her father was born in Rockford, Illinois; her mother in France. To Mr. and Mrs. Oberg was born a daughter, Phyllis Clarice, January 28, 1922, in Minneapolis.

This rather serious and dignified young man, with the kindly smile and friendly heart, won a great many friends among high and low in Minneapolis during the few years allotted to him. His knowledge of the law was accurate and comprehensive, his zeal and energy in studying all the facts of a case untiring and his sense of justice and high ideals unconquerable. In spite of his youth he was regarded as one of the able lawyers of the city and as highly successful. His election to public office came as a testimonial to the high regard in general felt for him. A pleasant companion, a devoted husband and father, and an honest public servant, he lived as one of the finest examples of the American who does most to advance the worthwhile phases of present day civilization.

TOMPKINS, Logan,

Bank Official.

Logan Tompkins, bank official of high standing, patriot, and citizen of fair repute, comes of the line of the Tompkins and Logan families. The story of these, together with the Bryan family, is, in America, part of the history of the westward moving settlement of new States. Dramatic and eventful incidents from their archives are typical of the romance, the hardships, the courage and resourcefulness with which these were endured, and which went into the foundation of North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and other States.

On the paternal side Logan Tompkins was of a family early settled in Virginia; the first of whom definite record may be had is one Christopher, who was born in Gloucester County, October 17, 1705, and died March 16, 1779, in Carolina County. He married Joyce Reade, born in his own County, March 6, 1701, and died August 8, 1771. Their son, Benjamin Tompkins, was also born in Gloucester County, September 19, 1732, and in November, 1758, married Elizabeth Goodloe. They were the parents of a son, John Tompkins, who was born October 20, 1769, in Gloucester County, Virginia. He married his cousin Anne. In all probability this John Tompkins was cousin to the John Tompkins who removed to Kentucky in 1794. John and Anne Tompkins were parents of Gwynn Tompkins, who was their eldest son and also of William M. Tompkins. The latter was born in Kentucky in 1802, and died in Kirkwood, Missouri, April 21, 1882. Though educated in law, he never practiced. Instead, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in St. Louis with his brother-in-law, John Logan Blaine, under what finally became the firm name of Blaine & Tompkins. William M. Tompkins married Mary Blaine, and one of their children was Logan Tompkins.

The maternal line of Logan Tompkins goes back to David Logan, who came from Ulster County, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, thence to Virginia about 1740.

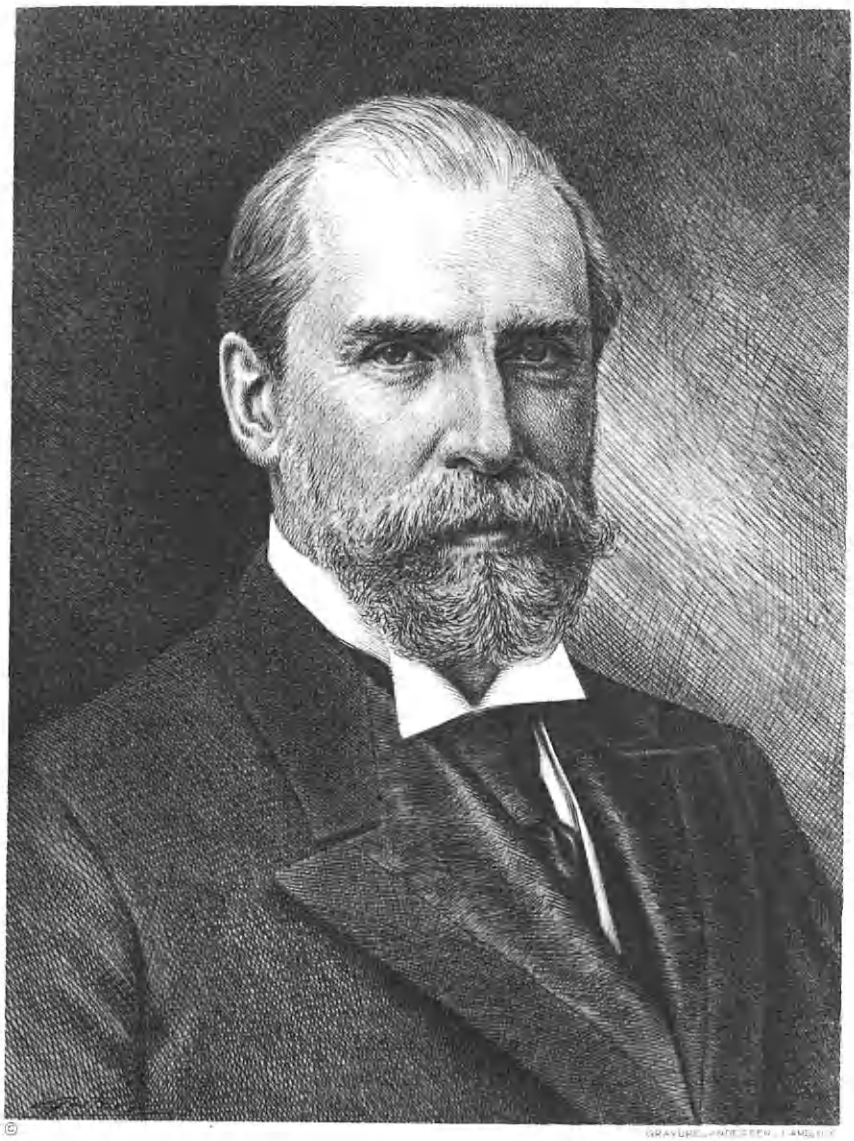
His son John served as one of the Virginia Volunteers in Bouquet's expedition against the Indians in 1764. In 1776 John came to Kentucky and settled in Lincoln County. He had a fighting part in most of the campaigns of that troubled period; with Boone at Painted Creek, in defense of Boonesborough, with the Indians. Thus he became colonel of the first regiment of militia ever organized in Lincoln County. He was a member of the first court ever organized in Kentucky, at Harrodsburgh, in 1781. Thrice was he representative of Lincoln County in the Virginia General Assembly before Kentucky became a separate State. He was a member of the Danville Convention in 1787, and was associated with Harris Innis, his mother's great-grandfather, in the Convention of 1779 which framed the second State Constitution. From 1792 to 1795 John Logan was Senator from Lincoln, and for sixteen years he was treasurer of Kentucky. John Logan married Jane McClure. Their daughter, Mary, married, as her second husband, Colonel James Blaine, who was born in 1752, and who served in the War of 1812 with the Kentucky troops, and in payment received a grant of land. The daughter of James and Mary (Logan) Blaine was Mary Blaine, who married William M. Tompkins.

Logan Tompkins, son of William M. and Mary (Blaine) Tompkins, was born in Kentucky, October 26, 1840. When he was very young, his family moved to Missouri, where he received his education. During his long connection with the State National Bank at St. Louis, he was widely known and respected for his probity, his sagacity, his loyalty. The multitude of patrons who became his friends while he was cashier in this bank testified to the skill with which he looked after their affairs. In his capable hands, the office became one of high ideals and broad civic service. His patriotism was attested under difficult personal circumstances, for he believed the Union in the right, while all the rest of his family supported the Southern principles. Logan Tompkins was, however, always strong for what he believed the right. Despite the struggle which the conscientious differing of opinion with his family caused, he decided to fight upon the Union side. This he did bravely and well. He became aide-de-camp under General Francis P. Blair and finally attained the rank of major. His entire war record shows a series of well merited advance. It is as follows:

August 1, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri, he was enrolled and mustered into service as a 1st Lieutenant and adjutant of the 6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, to serve three years, and he was mustered out at the same place September 16, 1862, as a 1st Lieutenant & Adjutant. Logan Tompkins was mustered into service December 15, to date November 8, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo., as a 1st Lieutenant of Company D, 5th Missouri Infantry, for three years, and was mustered out at the same place December 15, to date November 19, 1862, as a 1st Lieutenant. He was mustered into service November 25, 1862, to rank from November 19, 1862, at St. Louis, Mo., as 1st Lieutenant of Company D, 21st Missouri Infantry, and was discharged as of Company H, same regiment, in Special Order 200, Headquarters Department & Army of the Tennessee, dated December 20, 1864, on tender of his resignation, to accept appointment as Major & Aide de Camp. He was appointed Major and Aide de Camp of Volunteers September 13, 1864; accepted the appointment September 29, 1864, and was mustered out of service and honorably discharged August 10, 1865, by reason of his service being no longer required. Logan Tompkins was then appointed 1st Lieutenant, 39th U. S. Infantry, November 30, 1866, he declined the appointment. He did not render any service under the appointment.

(War Department Records, Adjutant General's Office, Washington.)

Logan Tompkins married Emmeline Robert Bryan, daughter of Dr. Gano, Jr., and Josephine E. (Hough) Bryan. Their



Charles E. Hughes

children were: 1. Emily, born in September, 1890, who married Douglas McMillan, April 11, 1917, and whose children were: i. Douglas Edward, Jr., born December 2, 1919. ii. Logan, born February 27, 1921. iii. Alan Bryan, born December 7, 1923. 2. Mary Blaine, born February 27, 1892.

Mr. Tompkins died December 7, 1910, at Kirkwood, Missouri. Here in his home town among those who knew him best may be found the most sincere testimonials to his worth, and it can be truly said that the whole town mourned the passing of this fine man.

HUGHES, Charles Evans,

Statesman, Lawyer.

The Hon. Charles Evans Hughes, who is regarded by competent judges, irrespective of party or nationality, not only as a great American but as one of the world's greatest statesmen, is a native of New York State, the son of a clergyman, and as far as origin goes embodies in his personality the best strains of American descent, being of mixed Welsh, Scotch-Irish and Dutch extraction. He commenced his education in the public schools of New York City and was fitted for college by his father. At the age of eleven he entered the Madison (now Colgate) University, transferring two years later to Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1881, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree with honors—winning the prize in English literature and that of general attainment during his course, and delivering the class oration; in 1884 he received from his *alma mater* the Master of Arts degree. During 1881-82 he taught Greek and mathematics in the Delaware Academy, at Delhi, New York, and in the latter years entered the Columbia Law School, also studying in the offices of the United States District Attorney in New York, and in those of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. He received his diploma from the law school in 1884, and was admitted at once to the bar. From 1884 until 1887 he held a prize fellowship at Columbia University.

On being admitted to the bar he became a clerk in the office of his former preceptors, Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, remaining as such until 1888, when he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes, Cravath, afterwards, Carter Hughes & Dwight. He served Cornell University as professor of law in 1891-93, and as special lecturer on general assignments and bankruptcy, 1893-1900. In 1905-06 he was counsel for the Armstrong Insurance Commission of the New York Legislature, and special assistant to the United States Attorney General in the coal investigations.

The public career of the Secretary of State may be dated from 1905, when he received the Republican nomination for the mayoralty of New York City, but which he declined. In 1906 he was elected Governor of the State of New York, and was reëlected in 1908, resigning in September, 1910, to take his seat as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court under appointment of President Taft. As Governor he steadfastly adhered to "the highest administrative standards" and effected many salutary changes in relation to railroads, street railways, gas and electrical companies. He made strenuous efforts to procure legislation providing for a system of direct nominations for elective offices, in which he was several times defeated. He succeeded, however, in securing the passage of an act for the enforcement of the constitutional prohibition of race track gambling, but only after long delay and in the

face of bitter opposition. In his last appeal to the Legislature, at the session in which the measure was passed, he said: "The issue has been clearly presented whether the interests of those who wish to maintain gambling privileges at race tracks shall be considered paramount to the Constitution of the State. It is an issue which has been clearly defined and is fully appreciated by the people. It cannot be obscured by discussion of the propensities of human nature. Race track gambling exists, not because it is hidden or elusive but as an organized business shielded by legislative discrimination. The law which professes to prohibit it, in fact protects it."

Early in his administration he undertook certain reforms in the management and affairs of the Insurance Department, and in which he persisted until he left his high office. He brought about the creation of a State Commission to which was specially committed the construction and maintenance of public roads and which took this labor away from the State Engineer who was over-employed in the engineering operations on the great barge canal, and he subsequently secured the establishment of a Department of Highways. He also took a persistent and determined interest in the preservation of forest lands and undeveloped water power streams, and greatly increased the State's forest domain, which included a one-thousand acre tract given by Hon. William P. Letchworth in Wyoming and Livingston counties; twenty-five acre tract at Crown Point containing the ruins of Fort Frederic and Fort Amherst from Whitherbee, Sherman & Company; and a ten thousand acre tract in Orange and Rockland counties given by Mary W. Harriman, in accordance with the wishes of her deceased husband, Edward H. Harriman. Until he left his chair, Governor Hughes industriously and persistently followed up a policy of improvement and retrenchment; also steadily insisted upon honesty and efficiency in all of the various departments of the State government.

Early in 1916 it became evident that a very large element in the Republican party looked upon him as its most desirable candidate for the presidential nomination. Seated as he was, upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, his position was most delicate. He maintained a dignified silence, and even the close friends who presented his name in the convention, could give no assurance that he would accept, and he only broke his silence when his nomination was actually made, when he at once forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson his resignation as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and which was instantly accepted. He received 254 electoral votes for the presidency November 7, 1916, as against 277 for Woodrow Wilson, Democrat.

From 1917 to 1921 he was a member of the law firm, Hughes, Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, New York City. On March 4, 1921, he became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Warren G. Harding. He acted as commissioner plenipotentiary for the United States in the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, which met at Washington, on November 12, 1921, and served as chairman of the same.

Hon. Charles E. Hughes was also Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Calvin E. Coolidge until March 4, 1925. At that time he returned to private life and practice, insofar as a man who wields such an influence upon public thought and life can be said to resume private affairs. Early in 1928 he took a stand in interna-

tional affairs that is widely regarded as possibly the high light of his brilliant career. This was at the Pan-American Congress at Havana, Cuba, where he was chairman of the delegation from the United States and where the policy of his country had come under suspicion by South and Central American countries. At a critical point in the deliberations, Mr. Hughes took the floor, and in a powerful and eloquently earnest speech, made clear the attitude of the delegation and the United States as unselfish friends of every American government, with no program of aggression and no desires of conquest. One of the greatest sons of the United States here defended her against propaganda based on misunderstanding and malice, and the success of his defense was the triumph of a righteous cause and a stalwart champion. Mr. Hughes enjoys an international prestige in all countries of the world such as only the greatest American statesmen could lay claim to. He is not only one of the greatest moral assets in the public life of his country, but by millions of people outside of America, especially in Great Britain and her colonies, is regarded as a tower of strength and one of the greatest forces among contemporary leaders for sound, safe and steady progress in a world full of contention, strife, race and class hatred and subverse, revolutionary and destructive tendencies. He is a Fellow of Brown University, and a trustee of the University of Chicago. From 1917 to 1918 he acted as chairman of the Draft Appeals Board of New York City; special assistant to the attorney general in charge of aircraft inquiry, 1918; president of the New York State Bar Association, 1917 to 1918; the Legal Aid Society of New York, 1917 to 1919; the St. David's Society, New York, 1917 to 1918; the Italy American Society, 1918 to 1919; the New York County Lawyer's Association, 1919; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, etc. His degrees include the following: LL. D., Brown University, 1906, Columbia, Knox, and Lafayette, 1907, Union, Colgate, 1908, George Washington, 1909, Williams College, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania, 1910, Yale, 1915, University of Michigan, 1922, Dartmouth, 1923, Amherst and Princeton, 1924; Dr. *honoris causa*, University of Brussels and University of Louvain, 1924. His clubs are the University; the Union League, of which he was president from 1917 to 1919; Century; Lawyer's; Brown; Delta Upsilon; and Nassau Country Club.

Mr. Hughes married, December 5, 1888, Antoinette Carter, and they have the following children: 1. Charles Evans, Jr. 2. Catherine, married Chauncey L. Waddell. 3. Elizabeth Evans.

MITCHELL, Edward Page,

Editor.

The story of the life of Edward Page Mitchell is in its essence the story of the newspaper to which he gave that life; of the shifting, panoramic scenes in which he played his highly significant part; of men known and worked with on the New York "Sun"—of a profession, his love for which was implicit in every one of the many lines that, in later years, he wrote of his part in it. It is the story of a life lived anonymously, of work done in pleasure and left to stand without the bolstering of a name. For forty-five years Mr. Mitchell was associated with the "Sun," and for seventeen its editor.

Born in Bath, Maine, March 24, 1852, Mr. Mitchell was the son of Edward H. and Frances A. (Page) Mitchell. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native community, as well as through private tutors. After this pre-

paratory training he matriculated in Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Maine, and from it graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1907 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from Bowdoin, and in 1919 was recipient of the same degree from Columbia University, New York City.

When Mr. Mitchell took his arts degree from Bowdoin he was nineteen years of age, and planned to become a physician. So, with the intention of acquiring money wherewith to continue his studies he took a letter of introduction to the editor of the Boston "Daily Advertiser." And it followed that his original purpose faded from determination as his fascination grew in journalism. He was always afterward to be a newspaper man. With the Boston daily he continued until 1875, then secured a trial in the editorial rooms of the New York "Sun," which paper was then, perhaps, at the zenith of its popularity under Charles A. Dana. Mr. Mitchell has told in his own words the story of his first meeting with the celebrated Mr. Dana:

> When I was admitted next forenoon to the small corner room inhabited by the editor-in-chief I was welcomed by a man midway between fifty and sixty, well set physically, his generous brown beard and mustache just beginning to be tinged with gray. He wore no green shade. His not overabundant locks were crowned with a cylindrical skull cap of embroidered silk—not a smoking cap, for he never smoked, and this top piece was discarded soon after I came to know him. His demeanor denoted tranquillity and a considerate courtesy which never failed to charm even his enemies the most bitter. He was seated at a black walnut desk table somewhat shabby in architecture, but clear of any accumulation of literary material or other evidence of labor except the gold pen and the shears and the ink pot. . . .
>
> Mr. Dana pulled up a rush bottomed chair beside him and invited me to sit. The usual commonplace about a busy man's time was uttered. He smiled through his glasses with his pleasant and rather quizzical blue eyes and said something about the Day of Judgment being yet far off, and went on to talk for nearly an hour. It was always thus with him. I never saw him hurried, or preoccupied, or impatient with anybody except fools at a distance.
>
> Before I left it had been arranged that I was to come to the "Sun" about the first of October, that my achievements, whatever they might be, were to be supervised by nobody but himself, and that he was to pay me fifty dollars a week at the start and as much more thereafter as might be deserved.
>
> "Fifty was the highest salary I ever had on the 'Tribune,'" he said encouragingly, "but that was a long time ago. I didn't get it till I made a rumpus, for it was the same as Greeley's. I have no doubt," he added when he bade me good-bye till autumn, "that we shall be able to make everything comfortable for you here."
>
> Later I discovered that the implied promise was worth par; my salary went up by easy steps always unsought, to twenty thousand dollars, when I first took Mr. Dana's desk.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Mitchell succeeded to that desk, and he held it until 1920, when, the paper having been merged with Mr. Munsey's New York "Herald," he assumed an editorial position with the latter publication. Like Mr. Dana, Mr. Mitchell displayed "nothing of the excited journalist." He could not be disturbed by trivial events of trivial men. Life was a flowing stream into which he gazed with calm philosophy. He found there the human virtues and frailties, and treated them humanly. If he found it necessary to pillory a scoundrel or chastise a fool, his hand was ready; but he was never impatient, never scolding the world for its frailties. No pen was more incisive than his when a balloon of vanity was to be punctured, yet none was readier to rise in salute to some foeman of yesterday who did a praiseworthy deed. Much of his editorial activities were devoted to political matters. Personally, he was free from the slightest partisan bias. Politicians were to him as butterflies to the entomologist, to be examined, classified and de-

scribed. Usually he found the lesser more interesting than the great. He delighted to ridicule the pompous, to expose the hollow pretender; but it was all done with the touch of an artist, not of the party supporter. In reality, the political quarter was the smallest zone of his interests. Under Mr. Dana and Mr. Mitchell—and their control of the "Sun" editorial page lasted from 1868, when Mr. Dana bought the paper, until 1920—the readers were treated to the richest offerings that these masters of journalism could furnish. These two above all others were responsible for the quality and fame of the page.

On January 7, 1922, Mr. Mitchell was honored at the twenty-first dinner of the Amen Corner Association, held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, and for the first time in the history of that celebrated newspapermen's organization given for an individual. Seven hundred and fifty persons were present, including editors from all parts of the country. Edward G. Riggs, now deceased, then president of the Corner and for many years a political writer on the "Sun," said in tribute:

> It is my privilege to state that what James J. Hill and Edward H. Harriman and their successors were and are in the railroad life of the nation; what the late J. P. Morgan and his great successors were and are to the financial world; what the Rockefellers have been and are in their tremendous field; what William M. Evarts and Elihu Root were and are to the mighty legal profession; what our thinking and constructive clergymen of all denominations have been and are to the moral thought of the country; what our brilliant captains of industry were and are in the commercial life of the nation—all these Mr. Mitchell has been and is to the editorial world of this country and to the world at large.

Mr. Mitchell had wide interests aside from those of his editorial responsibility, and chief among these was writing. He was the author of many stories and sketches published in leading magazines, but his principal work and that which was most appreciatively received by the public was the volume entitled, "Memoirs of an Editor," 1924. This was largely autobiographical. He was an overseer of Bowdoin College, and is today well remembered within its halls for the address which he delivered there in 1925, on the occasion of the Longfellow-Hawthorne celebration. He was a member of the National Institute of Social Sciences, and affiliated with the following clubs, all of New York City; the University, Authors and National Arts.

Mr. Mitchell married (first), October 29, 1874, Annie Sewall Welch, of Bath, Maine. To this union were born four children: 1. Edward Sewall. 2. Dana. 3. Frank Stockbridge. 4. Robert. Annie Sewall (Welch) Mitchell died December 13, 1909, and Mr. Mitchell married (second), July 22, 1912, Ada M. Burroughs, of Brooklyn, New York. To the second union was born a son, Burroughs.

Mr. Mitchell died on January 22, 1927, in his seventy-fifth year.

LINCOLN, Robert Todd,

Lawyer and Diplomat.

Under date of October 22, 1846, signed with the hand of "A. Lincoln," who was to become President of the United States and to be known and loved as the Emancipator for his famed proclamation, which gave freedom to the slaves following the Civil War, there came a letter addressed to Joshua F. Speed, Mr. Lincoln's dearest and most intimate friend:

> Dear Speed: . . . . Bob is "short and low," and I expect always will be. He talks very plainly—almost as plainly as anybody. I sometimes fear that he is one of the little rare-ripe sort that are smarter at about five than ever after. He has a great deal of that sort of mischief that

is the offspring of such animal spirits. Since I began this letter, a messenger came to tell me Bob was lost; but by the time I reached the house his mother had found him and had him whipped, and by now, very likely, he has run away again. . . .

As ever yours,

A. LINCOLN.

"Bob" Lincoln here referred to was Robert Todd Lincoln, first-born of his father's four children, and survivor of them all. He died on July 26, 1926, at the age of eighty-three years. The second-born, Edward Baker Lincoln, died at the age of five years, in 1851. The third, William Wallace Lincoln, born in 1850, died in the White House at Washington, in 1862. The fourth, Thomas Lincoln, recalled as the little "Tad" of Mr. Lincoln's White House days, was born in 1853, and outlived his father six years; he died in 1871.

Thus, by fifty-five years, Robert Todd Lincoln outlived the youngest of his brothers. He did not fulfill his father's fear that he was "rare-ripe." He developed into an able, forceful man who ripened and grew the more powerful with great age.

Robert Todd Lincoln secured his preparatory education at Phillips Exeter, studied for a time in the University of Illinois, transferred to Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and from it took his degree in the arts in 1864. Born in 1843, he was twenty-one years of age at this time, and in the fall of 1864 matriculated in Harvard University School of Law. Eager to have a part in the Civil War, he labored for his academic title far from the fields of battle, but in its spiritual heart, under circumstances peculiarly difficult for him to bear. These difficulties did not represent material hardship, but, what is more awful, mental anguish; paternal discipline was maintained, and filial obedience was given. The strain under which a patriotic and dutiful son labored was disclosed in a letter penned by President Lincoln to General Grant, early in 1865, which read:

Please read and answer this letter as though I were not President, but only a friend.

My son, now in his twenty-second year, having graduated from Harvard, wishes to see something of the war, before it ends. I do not wish to put him in the ranks, nor yet to give him a commission, to which those who have already served long are entitled and better qualified to hold.

Could he, without embarrassment to you or detriment to the service, go into your military family with some nominal rank, I and not the public furnishing his necessary means? If not, say so without the least hesitation, because I am anxious and as deeply interested that you shall not be encumbered as you can be yourself.

In this manner Robert Todd Lincoln entered the service under Union colors. With the rank of captain, General Grant took him on his staff. . . . To his country he gave ample service in public life. He was a delegate to the Illinois State Convention in 1880, and an elector of the President and Vice-President that same year. Garfield made him Secretary of War, and he held the office at the time when Garfield was assassinated; the sole surviving son of the first martyred President was a member of the official family of the second Chief Executive to die by a murderer's bullet. And he was present also at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo when President McKinley was shot. President Arthur continued Mr. Lincoln at the head of the War Department, and President Harrison appointed him Minister to Great Britain in 1889. He served four years in the latter office. In the practice of his profession Mr. Lincoln was special counsel to George M. Pullman, and on the death of that pioneer in modern railway car building became president of the Pullman Company, which

James A. Thomas

office he retained until 1911, when he resigned and was made chairman of its board of directors. He held other important positions in financial and industrial organizations, and in them served with diligence, intelligence, and high fidelity.

Present at his father's deathbed, Robert Todd Lincoln throughout his life paid rare tribute to the President's memory—that of silence. His dignified reticence on a subject he was importuned to discuss was one of the characteristics of a strong and salient nature. He spoke of the Emancipator only when misstatements concerning him obviously called for authoritative correction. Since the death of the Emancipator the world has been hungry for undisclosed facts about the overtowering genius that was his. Whether Robert Todd Lincoln, who wore his patronymic so worthily, preserved all of his personal correspondence with his father will never be known. Whether he sealed it for future generations, or destroyed it, these are inquiries natural and legitimate. Whichever course Robert Todd Lincoln followed, one thing is fact: it was a course inspired by respect, by exhaustive study of all important factors involved in publication, and by a modesty as great as that which was his father's.

THOMAS, James Walter,

Lawyer.

In the death of James Walter Thomas, lawyer, historian, public-spirited citizen of Cumberland, the State of Maryland lost one of her most sympathetic interpreters, as well as the representative of a family which, from the colonial period, had materially contributed to the development of the South. He died October 13, 1926, at his home, Rose Hill, after a lingering illness, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Born in 1855 at Deep Falls, near Chaptico, St. Mary's County, Maryland, which had been the ancestral home for more than two hundred years, he was the son of Richard and Jeannette Eleanor (Briscoe) Thomas, and through the maternal line descended from William Stone, one of Maryland's earliest colonial Governors. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe. James Thomas, a Welshman, the first of his father's family in America, settled in Maryland in 1651, and through intermarriages the line brings in the names of such distinguished ancestors as Governor Leonard Calvert, William Stone, Robert Brooke, Colonel Courts, and John Hanson. Major William Thomas commanded a battalion of the famous "Maryland Line," so often selected by General Washington for particularly daring service, and his son, James Thomas, was Governor of Maryland from 1832 to 1835, the period in which the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Susquehanna Railroad, now part of the Pennsylvania system, were projected and begun. His son, James Richard Thomas, a man of high culture and attainment, was a planter.

Educated in the local schools and at Charlotte Hall Academy, where he was graduated in 1873, James Walter Thomas prepared for the bar in the offices of Judge William M. Merrick, was admitted to practice in 1878, and soon afterwards made his advent into the legal profession in Cumberland, where his success was immediate. A forceful and convincing speaker, he became a commanding figure in the courts, and often assisted the Democratic party in its campaigns, although he would never accept office himself. Always a student of literature and of history, he began the collection of material for a series of historical works on Maryland while still a comparatively young

man, and in 1907, retired from the law and wrote "The Chronicles of Colonial Maryland," correcting many previous errors regarding this period, which was adopted as a text book by many educational institutions. His "History of Allegany County," in which he had the assistance of Judge T. J. C. Williams, a two-volume work, replete with information regarding the colonial and Revolutionary periods, was his next achievement as an historian.

Mr. Thomas was one of the founders of the Home and Infirmary of Western Maryland, now the Western Maryland Hospital, and was for eight years a member of the Allegany County School Board, and its president during the greater part of that time. He helped to organize the Tri-State Milk Company, was a director in the S. T. Little Jewelry Company, a director in the Commercial Savings Bank, one of the founders of the Associated Charities, and one of the first presidents of the Allegany County Bar Association.

A notable event in his career was his presentation to the city of Cumberland, April 21, 1921, of the cabin which had been the headquarters of George Washington during the French and Indian War, and again, 1794, when he visited Cumberland as President of the United States. Removed from its original site three quarters of a century before, to make room for a more pretentious building, Dr. Thomas restored it, and it now stands in Riverside Park, as he expressed it, "a silent sentinel guarding yonder promontory where once stood historic Fort Cumberland, the companion of its youth." Twenty thousand people attended the ceremonies on this occasion, and General Pershing, who was the guest of honor, later experienced the delightful hospitality of Rose Hill, where Mrs. Thomas gave a large reception for him. Commenting on the celebration editorially the following day, the Cumberland "Evening Times" said:

Yesterday was a great day in Cumberland. It was, beyond a doubt, a delightful event for Mr. and Mrs. James W. Thomas, who must have experienced the height of pleasure and satisfaction in witnessing such a thorough success in so delightful an affair, for which they were primarily responsible. According to his own testimony it was a most delightful day for General Pershing, who declared last night that he had been in many cities since returning from France, but in no place had he felt more at home than in Cumberland, Maryland. He told the several hundred people who could hear him last night that his reception and the events of yesterday in Cumberland made him feel as though he were in the bosom of one great happy family.

Yesterday was a great day for all the distinguished visitors who were in the city, all of whom were profuse in expressing their delight for having come. It was a great day for the soldiers, who had worn the uniform and borne arms successfully under the leadership of General Pershing, to have an opportunity to march again with their chief in the happy realization of peace. It was a great day for the members of the various committees and those assisting in making various phases in the chain of events successful. Finally, it was a great day for the people, who were brought together to honor the memory and the local association of the greatest of all Americans, and to pay their respects to the living examples of American valor and military and civic distinction.

General Pershing gave expression to a very impressive truth last evening when he declared that it is well for people of a community to come together under such patriotic impulses and inspirations, no matter what the occasion.

In 1915 the University of Maryland conferred upon Mr. Thomas the degree of Doctor of Letters, in recognition of his historical labors, on which occasion a eulogy was delivered by Chief Judge Henry D. Harlan, of the Supreme Court of the city of Baltimore.

In 1884 Mr. Thomas married (first) Susan Maxwell Smith, daughter of Dr. James M. Smith, of Cumberland. She

died in January, 1914, and their only child, James McLain Thomas, died in infancy.

He married (second) Mrs. Sarah D. Avirett, widow of Colonel John W. Avirett (q. v.), editor and publisher of the Cumberland "Times," in 1916. During the latter part of his life it was their custom to spend the summer at the old Thomas home in St. Mary's County, and their home at Rose Hill, north of Cumberland and overlooking the Potomac River, was opened for them in the winter.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, with which Mr. Thomas had long been affiliated, assisted at the funeral together with representatives of the Bar Association, and of the many philanthropic and business institutions with which he had been connected, and the rites were those of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was a communicant. Speaking beside the grave, Judge Albert A. Doub, said:

James Walter Thomas, our neighbor and comrade, until very recently a vivid personality, whose charm and courtesy won for him so many friends, has been called from earthly cares and responsibilities. This dauntless champion of duty and friendliness, of charity and chivalry, has yielded to the Grim Messenger, and now he abides among our absent brothers.

Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity were charts that guided him safely in his voyage of life and, although he enjoyed life to the end and had much to live for, he laid aside his armor in the consciousness that he had fought a good fight and kept the faith of an Elk and a Christian. He loved his Church and his Lodge. All the members of his large family were very dear to him. He delighted in his profession, and in everything that bears relation to law. The study of American history and especially the chronicles of Maryland, and of the tales of romance and heroism associated with his native State, was a perpetual joy to him. His keen memory enabled him at ease to recall significant and interesting past incidents whenever he desired to illustrate or embellish a conversation or an argument. His time and his talents seemed to belong to his friends and his community, and whenever the call to duty or service came to him, he responded cheerfully, even if it involved personal sacrifice. His hearty laughter and mirth-provoking smile often brightened the lodge rooms of the Elks, and gave cheer to the boards and conferees with whom he associated.

Eloquent and forceful as a speaker, fluent in conversation, pure always in speech and thought, he radiated enthusiasm and innocence and happiness that ever seemed to dwell in his heart. The mystic cord that bound him to us has been broken. He has joined the triumphant band of the immortals. We shall miss him.

He himself has entered the Gates of Light and has resumed his association with companions of other days. He lives—we know he lives—for it is inconceivable that he was only a chance combination of atoms in which was kindled a consciousness that could last for a few decades and then go out in silence and darkness. His visible life, the scaffolding which limited his free development, has been cast aside in order that he may enter the purer and loftier light of the spirit. Passing out of this life which we see, his entrance into another life which we do not see, may seem like a passage into the unknown, and yet, in the language of another, "It is not the unknown, no it is not night, it is light, it is the beginning. It is not extinction, it is eternity."

To die is to begin to live. It is to end an old, stale, weary work, and to commence a newer and better. 'Tis to leave deceitful knaves for the society of gods and goddesses.

And yet he did not put his trust in Socrates, or any Pagan philosophy, but rather with a simple faith he relied on the promises of the Prophet of Nazareth: "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

James Walter Thomas was always at his best in his home and in his library, where his chief interests were centered. He will be remembered for his geniality, his strict integrity, and above all for the delightful friendliness displayed in all his contacts of a professional nature. It only remains to quote the resolution adopted

by the Allegany County Bar Association at their memorial meeting in the Court House, Cumberland, October 27, 1926, read by George Henderson:

WHEREAS, God in His Wisdom has seen best to call from this earth James Walter Thomas, long a member of the Allegany County Bar, a prominent citizen of Cumberland, and recognized as one of the leading historians of the State, it is only fitting that the Allegany County Bar Association should, by proper resolution, record his death in its minutes, and should extend sympathy to the surviving members of his family.

A direct descendant of a family which settled in Maryland in 1651, which gave three Governors to the State, born in the ancestral Thomas home at Deep Falls, in St. Mary's County, which had sheltered his family for many generations, it was but natural that he should by inheritance and by association, take up an abiding interest in the history of his State. And it was his preëminent ability along historical lines which occupied his time more and more as the years rolled by, and which caused him to withdraw almost entirely during his later years from the practice of the profession of law, and to devote himself to the study of and the writing of the history of his adopted City of Cumberland and of his beloved State of Maryland.

After years of painstaking study and exhaustive research James Walter Thomas wrote his best known and most important historical work—"Chronicles of Colonial Maryland." And in just and well deserved recognition of this valuable contribution to Maryland history the University of Maryland conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters.

His study of the history of Cumberland and of Allegany County is well known to all of us, culminating as it did in the discovery of Washington's Headquarters, and its subsequent restoration at his own expense, and its presentation to the City of Cumberland.

The Bar Association of Allegany County recognizes his useful life and his many achievements; wherefore, be it

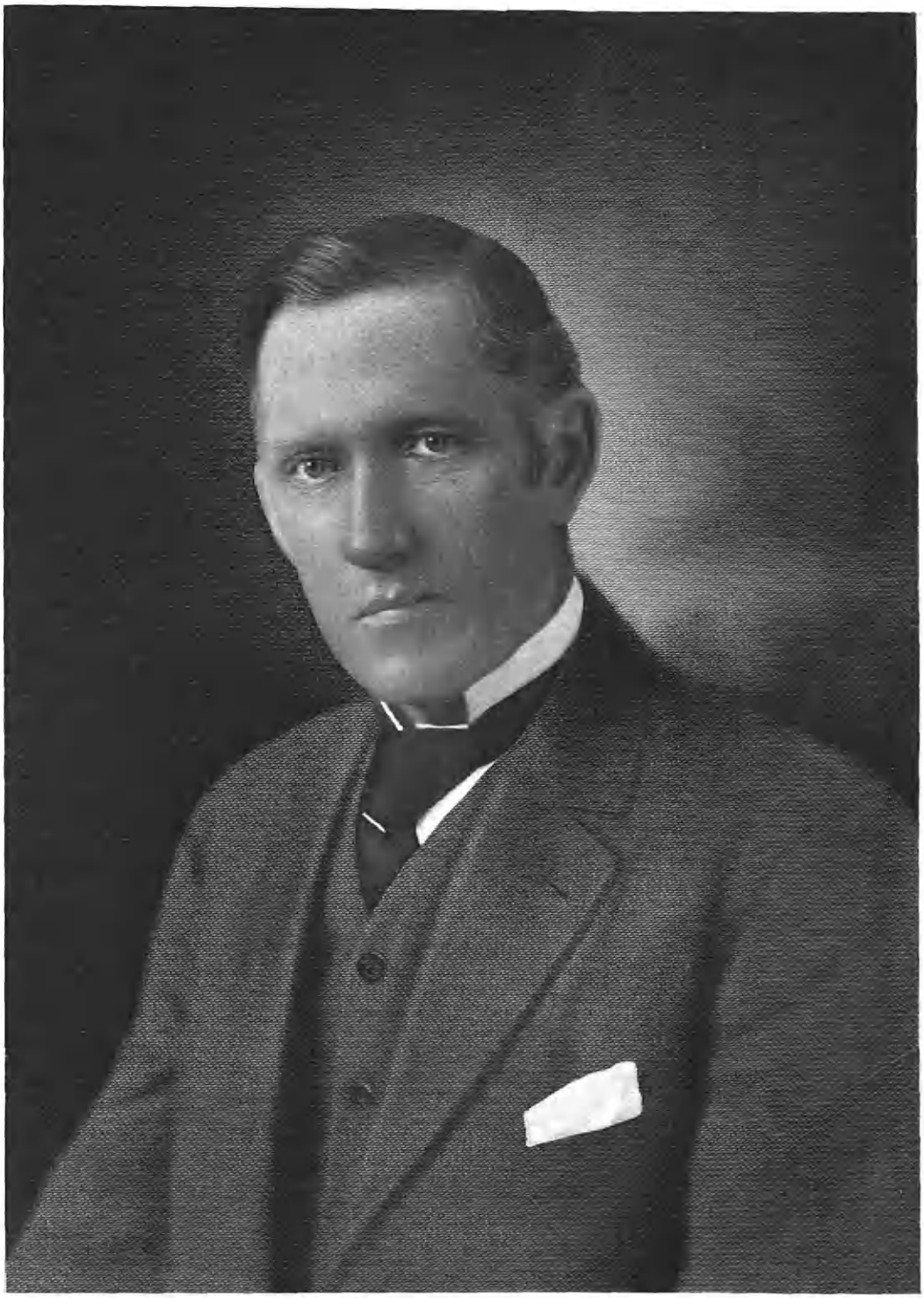
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be read to the Circuit Court of Allegany County, that they be spread upon the minutes of our Association, and that a copy be transmitted by our Secretary to his widow and family.

AVIRETT, Colonel John Williams,

Editor and Publisher.

From relative insignificance Colonel John Williams Avirett built up the Cumberland "Evening Times" until it was recognized as the most influential daily in the State of Maryland outside the city of Baltimore, and during the greater part of the thirty years in which he was editor and proprietor, his contribution to growth and progress in Western Maryland was not surpassed by that of any individual. Until his death on May 29, 1914, the "Evening Times" was not merely the forum for discussion of all matters pertaining to the welfare of city and of State, but a powerful constructive instrument in the hands of a man whose knowledge and culture were broad, and whose vision of the development of his adopted city was prophetic.

Born in Goldsboro, North Carolina, July 23, 1863, he was the son of the Rev. James Battle and Mary Louise Dunbar (Williams) Avirett. His father was a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a chaplain in the Confederate Army. As such he performed the funeral service for General Ashby and General Turner, and was with General Stonewall Jackson in his last hours. The Aviretts traced their ancestry to John Alfred Avirett, a French Huguenot, who settled in North Carolina, and Chaplain Avirett's father gave all he possessed to the Confederate cause, and was one of the most trusted advisers of President Jefferson Davis. His mother was a daughter of Phillip Williams, of Winchester, Virginia, a leading member of the bar of that State, who was a descendant of Pierre Williams, judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, and on the distaff line, of John Dunbar, a distinguished physician and



Jno. W. Avirett

surgeon, originally of Dunbarton, Scotland, who settled in Baltimore, Maryland.

Educated at the Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Virginia, and at the Emerson Institute, District of Columbia, John Williams Avirett wished to enter the United States Navy, but was disqualified by defective eyesight. His first journalistic contact was with the late Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Washington "Star." In 1884 he settled in Cumberland, Maryland, where he had formed a connection with the R. D. Johnson Milling Company, and he soon became secretary and treasurer of that company. For a time he was manager of the Millville Milling Company, of Jefferson County, West Virginia, then owned by the late Governor Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, but his life's most important work also began in that year, in which he bought the Cumberland "Evening Times."

A man of tireless industry, utterly fearless, a forceful writer, he was quick to grasp the possibilities of this small daily and to give it a standing throughout the State commensurate with its local importance. He originated the idea of making a thoroughfare of Little Frederick Street by widening it and running it through from Center Street to Mechanic Street. He was largely instrumental also in other traffic improvements, and in getting a better water supply for Cumberland. Rose Hill, the beautiful suburban residence he left as a heritage to his family, bears many of the characteristics of the man. It is southern in its interior and exterior. Born and reared in the South, he preserved in his own home that delightful hospitality characteristic of the southland. During his life Rose Hill was the scene of many social functions, all of which evidenced the good cheer of the Southern home. The dominant features of his life were a tender heart, and a friendship, once formed, that was abiding. He was charitable to a fault, without distinction or preference.

The interest he had felt in early life in the navy took a new form in his mature years, and for sixteen years he was connected with the National Guard of the State of Maryland, and held the rank of colonel on the staffs of Governor Lloyd, Governor Jackson, and Governor Brown.

He was game warden of Maryland during the administration of Governor Smith, and was reappointed to that post by Governor Warfield, and held office until 1905, when he resigned because of failing health. He codified the game laws of Maryland into a compact reference book, and increased the supply of both game and fish by instituting more efficient protection, and by coöperation with the National Fish Commission, and the Game Protective Association of America. Much, however, as his advice was sought by the Democratic leaders of Maryland, he wisely abstained from accepting offices which might have impaired the influence for the public weal he was able to exercise through his newspaper. He was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of the Royal Arcanum, of the Heptasophs, and of the Knights of the Mystic Chain. He was a lifelong member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On October 29, 1890, he married Sarah Donnell Roemer, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Their children were: 1. Donnell Dunbar Avirett, now Mrs. Hume Opie Annau. 2. John Williams Avirett, Jr., graduate of University of Virginia (1924), Harvard Law School (1927), now practicing law in Baltimore. 3. James Alfred Avirett, a student at the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia. 4. Sarah Williams Avirett, died in infancy. Sarah D. (Roemer) Avirett married (second) James W. Thomas (q. v.).

A man of abiding friends, devoted to his wife and family, kindly and charitable in all his relations, he was a brilliant example of the older type of American newspaperman, always ready to fight for what he believed to be right to the last extreme, and accepting defeat philosophically, and victory without undue elation.

The following resolution, taken from the archives of the city of Cumberland, signed by Mayor Thomas W. Koon, under date of June 1, 1914, was the unanimous expression of the city council:

WHEREAS, Time has again marked the passing from this life of one of Cumberland's most prominent citizens in the person of Colonel John W. Avirett, and one whose life has been so intimately associated with the progress and growth of our city, and especially with regard to the promotion of public works, as evidenced by his successful efforts toward the widening of Frederick Street, and in his earnest work and untiring advocacy of the present water supply, both as editor of a widely read and influential newspaper, and as a member of the Advisory Committee; be it

Resolved, That the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland go on record as expressing our appreciation of the work done by Colonel Avirett in the upbuilding and progress of our city, and our regret in the departure from our midst of so loyal and patriotic a citizen; and be it

Ordered, That this resolution be recorded in the minutes of the Mayor and City Council of Cumberland, and a copy sent to his wife and children, with whom we sincerely sympathize.

SYMINGTON, Hon. W. Stuart,

Jurist.

In many ways the life of Judge W. Stuart Symington was unique. By his own unaided efforts he rose to the seat he occupied on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, in which position he displayed an ability and competence that at first amazed, and later aroused the admiration of his legal associates. Starting in life as a teacher, he entered upon a business career and later took up the study of law. In each of his ventures he attained success, for he was backed by an indomitable determination which did not allow of the use of the word "failure."

Judge Symington was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 6, 1871, the son of Major W. Stuart Symington, formerly in the Army of the Confederacy on General Pickett's staff, and Lelia (Powers) Symington, of Richmond, Virginia. In a private school in Ellicott City, Maryland, he won a competitive scholarship which enabled him to enter Johns Hopkins University, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891, and a further degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1894, specializing in modern languages. Forced to face his educational career without financial support of any kind, Judge Symington had organized a private tutoring partnership with two other students, and by this means was enabled to work his way through college, coming out a Phi Beta Kappa man and an athlete of marked ability. His love of sports and of fair play made him a favorite umpire in many games far beyond the span of his college years. During the last years of his life Judge Symington excelled at squash and tennis. In order to do justice to the subject in which he was specializing—romance languages—it was necessary for Judge Symington to spend his summers in Europe. He managed to do this by often crossing the Atlantic on cattle boats and in resorting to the bicycle as a means of locomotion when on land. By these means he was able to burrow into the untrodden byways of tradition-keeping France, and to thoroughly familiarize himself with the little-known spots, not only of Paris and Tours, but of the whole country.

In the autumn of 1894 Judge Symington accepted a position as instructor in the romance languages department of Le-

land-Stanford University, in California, and the next year he took a full professorship as head of the department in the same subject at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, which post he held for seven years. Under his leadership the department developed from one professor offering two years of minor French, to a staff of four men offering four years of French and two each of Spanish and Italian. Men were also entering the universities for graduate work in his subject.

At the height of a splendid success in his teaching career and in spite of delightful inducements offered by the college, Judge Symington suddenly decided to abandon it all and take up the study of law. Again without means and with the apparent handicap of a wife and children to support (he married, in 1897, Emily K. Harrison, daughter of Charles K. Harrison, of Baltimore), he moved to New York filled with the idea of entering the legal profession. In that city he worked during the day for the New York Life Insurance Company and studied in the evenings in the Columbia University law classes. About that time his brother offered him a better position on the condition that he located in Baltimore. This he decided to do, and, still keeping up his law studies, he graduated at the University of Maryland Law School and was admitted to practice at the Maryland bar. For eleven years he practiced law in Baltimore, first as a partner of Osborne I. Yellote and later with Henry H. Dineen, at the same time serving as an officer of and counsel to several corporations engaged in the manufacture of railway supplies, which firms had been organized by his brothers.

When war was declared between the United States and Germany, Judge Symington, although forty-five years of age, made application for enlistment. He passed a perfect physical examination, but was rejected on account of his age. He found other means of serving his country in that time of stress, however. The demands of the War Department for ordnance material during the eighteen months of of the war were far in excess of the productive capacity of the country, and, in 1917, at the urgent solicitation of the Chief of Ordnance, the Symington Chicago Corporation was organized to build for the Government, without profit to the company, a large forging and shell plant for the manufacture in Chicago of 155 MM shells. At that time, all of the other executive officers of the Symington interests (with the exception of those in service) were literally swamped with executive responsibility on Government contracts and, consequently, Mr. Symington was "drafted" as chief executive in charge of the Chicago operations.

When the armistice was announced November 11, 1918, Mr. Symington had his plant practically complete and partially equipped, with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of outstanding orders for machinery and other components, all to be supplied at the cost of the United States. Judge Symington's vision immediately saw what would be the outcome of the armistice—that is, the necessity for conserving Government money, limiting the output of material suitable only for the purposes of war, and the speedy transition of industry from a war footing to that of peace. Immediately—and entirely on his own responsibility and initiative—he telegraphed every contractor and sub-contractor who had commitments for the Chicago plant to cease work and ship no more equipment. When officials of the War Department learned of his action they were at first amazed, and afterwards more than generous in their

commendations for his prompt and decisive action.

The war left business in America in a very sad plight. This was complicated by the fact that the comptroller general of the Treasury had ruled that thousands of outstanding Government contracts made by the War Department were invalid because they had not been executed in the manner required by the Revised Statutes. Though the corporation of which he was president was not directly affected Judge Symington saw the necessity for immediate action, and he was instrumental in calling, in Cleveland, Ohio, a meeting of practically all the business interests of the country north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi which were affected by the stated decision. As a result of this action an association was formed for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on Congress for the purpose of obtaining immediate remedial legislation. Of that association Mr. Symington was appointed chairman and continued to act as such until the passage of the Dent Act, under which measure a vast majority of ordnance contracts were settled.

Returning to Baltimore, Judge Symington resumed the practice of his profession. Accustomed, however, as he had been to a life of more than usual activity, and not confined to the monotony of technical detail, he purchased Gibson Island, lying in the Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Magothy River, with the expectation of converting it into a summer playground and residential section for the people of Baltimore. Into that work he threw no small portion of his resources, and backed it with his courage and his conviction that it would not only be a success but a permanent asset to the people of the community wherein he lived.

On August 9, 1924, the Governor of Maryland appointed Mr. Symington to a seat on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. That action of the State executive took not only the bar but the public as well by surprise, due to the fact that for at least six years prior thereto Mr. Symington's work had primarily been along other lines than those of the law. It required but a short time for experience to demonstrate both to the bar and to the public that the Governor had made no mistake. Criticism was silenced, and those who went into Judge Symington's court were speedily convinced that his life as a teacher, his experience as a business man and his competence in handling issues springing from industrial and financial problems made him an unusual asset to the bench. Moreover, his tendency to lighten the toil of the day with humor, his unfailing courtesy, and his quick grasp of the salient points of any problem soon endeared to all his associates of the bench and the bar. This brilliant career was brought to an end February 19, 1926, when Judge Symington passed away from the world he so greatly loved and which he had brightened by his presence.

At a memorial meeting of the bench and bar, held in honor of Judge Symington shortly after his death, among the many tributes paid to his brilliant mind, his splendid education, his fearless courage, his keen but kindly wit, his charm, his ready repartee, his reverence for accuracy, his sense of fair play, his love of justice, and his quick conceptions, and his many other qualities of heart and mind, much of them all is summed up in the words of the Governor's tribute, when he said: "His whole life was a challenge to everything that was not clear, and square and straight."

PYE, J. William Hampden,

Insurance Executive.

In the remarkable expansion which has come to the great humanitarian business of life insurance in the past three decades, J. William Hampden Pye, of Hartford, Connecticut, has played a significant and measurable part. As comptroller of the Travelers' Insurance Company he could count his achievements in terms of thousands of office and field employes trained to meritorious accomplishment, of nearly a hundred branch offices established and expanded, and of fine general policies developed. He was a man of vision, of quiet strength, of endless charity. His humanitarianism found an outlet not only in his profession, but in his relationship with the young men whom he so successfully helped, and in his generosity toward children.

J. William Hampden Pye was born in Athens, Ohio, August 26, 1872, during the temporary residence there of his parents, who belonged, however, to New England rather than to the Middle West. The father was born in England, and the family was of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. J. William Hampden Pye grew up in Massachusetts, where he received a good fundamental education, and came to Hartford as a young man. He was just twenty when he entered the service of the Travelers' Life Insurance Company, April 26, 1892, and took his humble place in the life department. His habits of work, his firm yet agreeable character, and his vision early displayed themselves and won for him within four years promotion to the position of company auditor. In 1904 he was made auditor of the company. Eight years later, in 1912, came his advancement to the post of comptroller, an office he held until his death, March 2, 1927, at the age of fifty-five.

As one of the large number of executives of the Travelers who came to the company in youth and grew in power and influence as the business and importance of the organization increased, Mr. Pye is credited by all who knew him with a prominent part in this growth. In his care were the comptroller's department, with all the manifold responsibilities developing from its work, and the departments of supply, printing, and purchasing. He also had the supervision of all the cashiers in the eighty-three branch offices of his company throughout the United States and Canada. The building up of the branch office system of the company was under his direction, and the great and spreading branch office system stands as a monument to his far-reaching and constructive work. He could be relied on to plan ahead, and proved equal to increasing responsibilities which came to him with the growth of the company, and his integrity and ability were universally appreciated by the great and the small of the force, in the home office and in the field. "He not only acted honestly, but he thought honestly," was the comment of his fellow officials. A strict disciplinarian and a believer in order and system in the office, outside he was kindly, sympathetic, and social. He had high regard for the welfare of his subordinates and an undeviating custom of giving the praise for some worthy deed where it was due, or shifting credit which really belonged to him to the man who had helped him accomplish a worthwhile thing. It was said that he could see the good points in a young man which others overlooked, and that he strove always to mold what seemed to others at times like very unpromising material. He actually contributed, therefore, to the man power of the Travelers' Insurance Company.

In other aspects of life Mr. Pye displayed the same forgetfulness of self and broad interest in others. His love for all children was great. Every Christmas his gifts entered the homes of the poor and needy in Hartford. Throughout the year dolls, sweaters, overcoats, other articles of clothing, and numberless toys found their way into the Pye attic and filled it against the season which brought such joy to Mr. Pye and the children he loved—Christmas. He was the only Santa Claus some of them had. With the dear confusion which marks that festival, his love of order and efficiency on one occasion warred, and Mr. Pye so carefully planned that all packages were out of the house and in the hands of recipients two days before Christmas. His friends asked how the plan worked. He answered, rather wistfully, "Yes, we had everything delivered two days before Christmas, and it wasn't Christmas at all. We didn't have a single thing to do." Mr. Pye was active in the work of St. John's Episcopal Church of West Hartford. His clubs were the Hartford and the Hartford Golf.

The sudden death which ended so altruistic and purposeful a career at its high tide brought grief to Mr. Pye's many associates in the home office in Hartford, and to the thousands associated with the company outside that city. He is survived by his wife and by two sisters and three brothers: Mrs. Edwin Trafford, of Richmond, Virginia; Mrs. J. Wesley Rommell, of Hartford; Allen R. Pye, of Hartford; Thomas F. Pye, of New York City; and Herbert John Pye, of Hartford. The funeral rites, largely attended, were held at St. John's Episcopal Church in Hartford, to which the body was brought from Philadelphia, where Mr. Pye died suddenly, just after a luncheon at which he was the guest of the Travelers' Club of that city, when he was elected an honorary member. Several of the officers of the Travelers' Insurance Company were honorary bearers and many other associates and friends were present, together with floral tributes in great numbers. The honorary bearers were: President Louis F. Butler; Vice-Presidents William Brosmith, James L. Howard, Bertrand A. Page, Walter G. Cowles and L. Edmund Zacher, Secretary Benedict D. Flynn, Auditor Charles D. Rarey, of Hartford, and Director Charles L. Spencer, Jr., of Suffield, of the Travelers' Insurance Company; Vice-President Robert J. Sullivan, of the Travelers' Indemnity Company; John McGinley, general manager for the Travelers' Insurance Company in New York; T. P. August, registrar for the company in New York; W. Witcher Keen, manager of the Richmond, Virginia, branch of the company; Horatio H. Armstrong, Howard A. Giddings, Walter E. Mallory, David N. Case, Louis N. Denniston, and Charles R. Croul, of the Travelers' Insurance Company. Burial was in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

On June 5, 1915, at Mount Holly, New Jersey, J. William Hampden Pye married Elizabeth Rush Cox, daughter of Charles Foster and Bathsheba (Pease) Cox. Her father was a native of Mount Holly, and her mother a member of the old Pease family of Suffield, Connecticut.

A memorial to Mr. Pye published by his company concludes with these appealing words:

> From the forces of the Travelers there has been removed a counsellor wise, a friend true, a tutor kind, and a guide. In the hearts of those men who direct the activities and policies of the Company from the Home Office, and who were in daily and intimate association with Mr. Pye, there is a profound sense of grief. The Travelers has lost a great executive.

Wm. P. Robertson

ROBERTSON, William Post,

Business Leader.

Each generation furnishes a community with a few citizens who become martyrs to business ideals, such as were exemplified in the life of the late William Post Robertson, of Hartford, Connecticut, whose passing was the occasion for the expression of much regret among those who had closely followed his career and learned to love and admire him. Mr. Robertson's life was a succession of struggles culminating in remarkable achievements. It is recalled of him that in his younger days, when he was making most heroic efforts toward success, he used to rise at three o'clock in the morning in order to buy groceries for his customers, was at his store by daybreak, and often remained late in the evening. This close attention to business brought him material success and created for him an admirable standing in the business world; but there was an entirely different side to the man, and it concerned his strength of character, his humane acts and his commendable example in the home—traits which are much more lasting than the mere ability to make money, and which invariably cause a man to be remembered the longer.

William Post Robertson was born February 14, 1858, son of Gurdon Young and Sybil (Post) Robertson, the place of his birth having been Columbia, Connecticut. He received a training in practical things in the schools of Columbia, and remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. The Robertsons are of Scotch descent, and descended from Daniel Robertson, said to have been the son of John and Susanna Robertson. Diligent researches by members of the family have failed definitely to establish the line of descent; two John Robertsons settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, one in 1634 and the other in 1638, and one of them is believed to have been the progenitor of the following line:

Daniel Robertson (1694-95-1748), married, June 24, 1719, Lydia, daughter of David and Lydia (Strong) Lee, and granddaughter of Jedediah and Freedom (Woodward) Strong.

Their son, Ephraim Robertson (1720-1752), married, January 5, 1743, Hester Rose (1721-1804), daughter of Daniel Rose, Jr., of Colchester, Connecticut.

Their son, Daniel Robertson (1749-1816), married, February 18, 1773, Triphena Janes (1755-1852), daughter of Elisha and Mary (Dimock) Janes; and they took a leading part in community affairs.

Their son, Guy Robertson, was born April 24, 1778, and died January 15, 1816; a farmer many years, he resided at Coventry. He married, on March 10, 1807, as his second wife, Mehitable Woodworth, who died March 31, 1851, at the age of seventy-six years.

Their son, Gurdon Young Robertson, was born February 29, 1812, and died May 20, 1881. He was a native of Coventry, Connecticut, and when he was six years of age his mother removed to Columbia, where he finally died. After having received a public school education he became a hatter, and later made hats on his own account. He engaged in produce and farm products as a farmer, and ran a general store successfully. He was a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party and a hard worker for abolition of the slaves in the Southern States. On November 30, 1843, he married Sybil Post, born in Hebron, Connecticut, August 26, 1819, died May 2, 1904, daughter of Augustus and Betsey Gordon (Strong) Post, and they had the

following children: 1. Jane Woodworth, born November 30, 1844, died May 17, 1853. 2. James Perkins, born May 5, 1847, died August 29, 1871. 3. Lafayette Janes, born October 16, 1849. 4. William Amos, born May 7, 1851, died September 3, 1853. 5. Mary Jane, born March 18, 1853, died August 30, 1853. 6. Nellie Denslow, born December 28, 1855, died January 11, 1862. 7. William Post, of whom further.

William Post Robertson, son of Gurdon Young and Sybil (Post) Robertson, went as a young man to Hartford, Connecticut, where he entered the employ of his uncle, Charles A. Post, in the grocery business. He remained in this position a year and a half, at which time he resigned to go into the employ of his brother, L. J. Robertson, with whom he worked until 1886, when he entered into partnership with J. P. Newton as Newton & Robertson, wholesale and retail grocers. In 1893 the partners admitted Henry H. Dickinson as a partner, and the name was changed to Newton, Robertson & Company. In 1902 they began the manufacture of bakery goods at a plant on Asylum Street, and in 1906 they established the Enarco Store and Restaurant at No. 858 Main Street, and in 1914 the Spa at No. 653 Main Street. These concerns were administered according to the latest business principles and proved a success. After taking Mr. Dickinson into the partnership, Mr. Robertson was made president, Mr. Newton having died some years ago, and the other members were Mr. Dickinson as vice-president and treasurer, Charles B. Bryant as secretary, and James C. Smith as assistant treasurer. The Main Street stores were eventually discontinued, and a new store and restaurant was opened up at Main and Church streets, while the grocery on Asylum Street (where the Bond Hotel now is) was moved into the Hartford Life Insurance Company building at the corner of Asylum and Ann streets. Early in 1927 the Main and Church streets store was moved to 18 Church Street. The main offices, factory and storehouses of the company are now at 16 Hoadley Place. In the development of these concerns, which represented the best in their line, Mr. Robertson played a leading and necessary part, and substantially contributed to the progress, prosperity and happiness of the community. He was not only a business pioneer but found time to devote to many civic activities, principally as a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Get-Together Club, and the Rotary Club. He was also a member of the City and Automobile clubs. In fraternal order affairs he was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in politics a member of the Republican party. "Crestland," his summer home, located at Coventry, was the center of a delightful home life, where he entertained his friends with a becoming hospitality.

Mr. Robertson married (first), October 17, 1883, Julia Hortense, daughter of James L. Downer, of Columbia, and they had four children: 1. Adelaide Hortense, born January 1, 1885, and married J. Harris Minikin, of South Manchester, Connecticut. 2. Hazel Adele, born September 9, 1888. 3. William Post, Jr., born June 4, 1892, married Charlotte Merriman, daughter of Charles Merriman, of East Hartford. 4. Julia Rebecca, born January 8, 1895. Mrs. Robertson died in giving birth to her youngest child at the age of thirty-four. Mr. Robertson married (second), May 20, 1896, Mary Agnes Beardsley, who died February 23, 1902. He married (third), October 27, 1903, Olive M. Allen, daughter of Frank N. and Mary (Abbe) Allen,

of Hartford. He and his family attended the Immanuel Congregational Church.

The death of Mr. Robertson occurred suddenly Wednesday, April 13, 1927, on his way to his home, No. 72 Sherman Street, Hartford, Connecticut. The funeral was held the following Friday (Good Friday) from Immanuel Congregational Church, the Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor, officiating, and the interment was in Cedar Hill Cemetery. Besides his wife and four children, Mr. Robertson was survived by a stepson, Dr. Howard John Gillespie Beardsley, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; a brother, Lafayette J. Robertson, of Hartford and Manchester Green; four grandchildren, Hortense and John Robertson Minikin, Sumner Robertson Winship, and William Post Robertson, 3d, the latter a year old the day of his grandfather's death; and three stepgrandchildren, Mary Louise, John, and Richard Beardsley.

In a letter to the Hartford "Courant" a friend paid Mr. Robertson the following deserved tribute:

The priceless privilege of having known William P. Robertson can be described only by those who were thus favored. He was . . . . endowed with all the graces that are possible to be found in a real man, his outstanding and persistent determination being to faithfully serve his Creator, his home and family, and business, at the same time taking proper interest in the affairs of the community in which he spent his life.

And what a busy life! More than forty years ago, when Mr. Robertson embarked in the grocery and fruit business, it was customary to start the day at 6 o'clock, in order to have his merchandise and displays in proper order. For years and years, and until time began to take its toll, he would be found twice a week in winter and summer on the "owl train" at 3 o'clock in the morning, headed for New York; and after hours of flying around the receiving docks and depots in securing fruits and vegetables, etc., he would again be found at his place of business late the same afternoon or evening, the pleasures of the metropolis never swerving him for a moment. He was probably the best judge of fruits and vegetables in this territory and I doubt if there was a better one in the country, for, as one of the largest operators in New York once remarked, "Robertson can tell the quality before the package is opened."

To his unswerving honor, candor and honesty only those who have had dealings with him can testify. Not the least of his noble attributes was the deep interest he took in his employees, from the lowest to the highest, his ambition being to raise each and every one of them to the highest possible plane, to inculcate in them by advice and example sound business principles, that honesty was the best policy, and that many a man can be found in this vicinity today who graduated from his store and who has developed into a successful merchant.

As is the lot of all of us, Mr. Robertson had his share of business trials, but such occurrences would never find him downcast, on the contrary, would find him with a determination to surmount all of these and aspire higher and higher. With one or two exceptions, his death found him the dean in point of active and continuous operations in this territory, in the business in which he was engaged throughout his life. He will be sorely missed by many who sought his counsel on business and other affairs.

The Hartford "Times" added this encomium editorially:

William P. Robertson lived a long and honorable life in Hartford. His sudden death comes as a shock to much more than merely the business community in which he moved. Mr. Robertson was a veteran marketman. In business as in private life he was actuated by high ideals and infallible integrity. As a citizen he supported many worthy enterprises and retained a keen interest in his fellow men. Born in the country, he continued to love it, and his summer home, "Crestland," at Coventry, on one of the hilltops near Bolton Notch, gave him great joy, never greater than when he was sharing its beauties and products with some of his multitude of friends.

DAY, General Albert Putnam,

Banker.

For many years an outstanding figure in the financial circles of Hartford, Con-

necticut, General Albert Putnam Day had a lengthy and varied business career in that city, and his sudden death was a great shock to his large circle of business and social acquaintances. For over forty years General Day had been a familiar figure in Hartford, and he was one of that coterie of industrial leaders that made Hartford famous as a bicycle center. He was the first and only president of one of that city's foremost financial institutions, which he had built up to a business of substantial proportions.

General Albert Putnam Day was born in Brooklyn, Windham County, Connecticut, February 2, 1860, the son of Albert and Lucinda Crane (Bartlett) Day, the former at one time a leading politician, who was for twenty years vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture, and who represented his constituency in the Legislature in 1868 and in the State Senate in 1872. General Day's mother was the daughter of Colonel Joseph Samuel Bartlett, a pioneer tobacco grower of Connecticut. She was a descendant of Robert Bartlett, who came to America in the "Lion" from England and landed here September 16, 1632, settling in Scantic, East Windsor. He moved from Hartford to Cambridge, between 1639 and 1640, and in 1655 went to Northampton, where he was killed by the Indians on March 14, 1676. He had three children, Samuel, Nathaniel and Abigail, of whom Samuel, born in Cambridge, married, in 1672, Mary, the daughter of James Bridgeman. She died in 1674, and he married Sarah, the daughter of Joseph Baldwin. They had ten children, of whom Samuel, the eldest, was born in Northampton in 1677 and died in Bolton, Connecticut, in 1725. There is a record of he and his wife joining the church in Bolton by letter from their church in Northampton. They had children as follows: 1. Samuel, Jr., born in 1714; died in Bolton, 1740. 2. Jonathan, born in Northampton, 1716; died in East Windsor, 1799. 3. Eleanor, born in Northampton, 1719; died in Bolton, 1795. 4. Eunice, born in Northampton, 1720; died in Bolton, 1725, being the first person to be interred in the North Bolton graveyard. The second son of Samuel Bartlett, Jonathan, went to East Windsor, where he married the Widow Bissell, née Hannah Watson. One of their children was a son named Samuel, born June 13, 1744, in East Windsor; died 1825. He married Anna Crane, and their first-born child was Jonathan, born July 25, 1769, at East Windsor. He died in Simsbury, April 2, 1858. He married Margaret Harper, who died in 1840. His son, Joseph S. Bartlett, was born April 10, 1804, and died February 23, 1896. He married Emmaline Strong, November 13, 1833, and had three children, of whom Lucinda Crane Bartlett, the mother of General Day, was the second, born during 1837, and died April 24, 1920. She married Albert Day, the father of General Day, October 26, 1858. They had three children, of whom General Day was the second.

On the paternal side, General Day was also of long and distinguished ancestry. Robert Day, of England, came to America in 1653, in the ship "Hope Well," with Captain Burdick in command. He was thirty years of age at the time, and there is a record of his being made a freeman in Ipswich, Massachusetts, June 2, 1661. He was born in 1605 and died September 4, 1683. He had five children, and the descendants of the youngest, James, are scattered throughout Connecticut. The family name is now extinct in Ipswich, but the descendants of Robert Day are numerous in Bradford, Massachusetts, and Plymouth, Vermont. The descendants of Thomas Day, the second son of the pioneer, lived at Salem, Shirley

and Groton, Massachusetts; at East Winthrop and Hallowell, Massachusetts; at Ludlow, Vermont, and at Milo, Maine. The descendants of James Day, the ancestor of the Killingly, Connecticut, branch, from which General Day was descended, are to be found in Killingly, Woodstock, Thompson, and Brooklyn, Connecticut, and in Granville, New York. James Day married Susan Ayres and was made a freeman in 1673. He was executor of his father's will, according to a record of September 25, 1683, and he died March 2, 1690. He had one son, Robert, born January 17, 1684, at Ipswich, Massachusetts. On May 21, 1706, the latter married Elizabeth Dresser, at Rowley, Massachusetts, daughter of Lieutenant John and Martha (Thorley) Dresser. On January 11, 1716, he came to New Roxbury, Connecticut, now Woodstock, where he disposed of some land. His first wife—Elizabeth Dresser—died, and in 1736 he married Susan McKee. There is a record of him having joined the Killingly Hill Church, at Putnam Heights, on June 1, 1725. He was appointed the first constable, at the first town meeting of Killingly, November 25, 1728. He had ten children, of whom James Day was born about 1717, and died in 1782. He married, in 1740, Mary Parkhurst, who was born about 1721 and died July 28, 1818. On the tombstone of James Day, at Dayville, there can still be read the following lines:

I sought the Lord in early youth,
Nor did I seek in vain—
He led me in the paths of truth
And great has been my gain.

James Day had nine children, his second son, Albert, being born December 16, 1819. He married Lucinda Crane Bartlett, and they were the parents of General Day. From the foregoing record it can be seen that on both sides of the house General Day was descended from the early pioneers of this country.

General Day graduated from the Killingly High School in 1878. He then taught school for about three years, after which he took a position with the Weed Sewing Machine Company in 1885, later becoming secretary of the concern. He held this position until 1890, when the Pope Manufacturing Company absorbed the interests of the Weed company. In 1893 he was elected superintendent of the Pope Manufacturing Company, and in connection with that position he had the general management of the Hartford Cycle Company. His next business activity was in 1901, when, with Lucius B. Barbour, he bought out the Hatch & North Coal Company, which business they sold in 1906 to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. When the Riverside Trust Company was formed in 1907, General Day became its first president, which post he held until his death. He was a director of the old Charles Oak National Bank, of the Hartford Rubber Works Company, and of the Dime Savings Bank, the Roger Paper Manufacturing Company, the Pure Water Company, and the Riverside Trust Company. He was a member of the Hartford Common Council, and a delegate to several conventions. He received his commission as general when he was appointed commissary general by Governor Lorin A. Cook in 1897, and held that post during Governor Cook's term, relinquishing office in 1899. He held membership in the Republican Club, the Hartford Club, and the Farmington Country Club. He was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and his favorite outdoor sport was fishing, in which he indulged in Maine and in Florida.

In 1882 General Day married Helen M. Palmer, daughter of James B. Palmer, of

Canterbury. They had two sons, as follows: 1. John P., representative of the National City Company, of New York, at Rochester, New York. 2. Warner B., resident at Salem, Massachusetts, as representative of the Chase Brass and Copper Company, of Boston. Mrs. Day passed away in 1917, and in 1920 General Day married Elizabeth A. Black, a native of Amherst, Nova Scotia, who survives him.

General Albert Putnam Day died October 18, 1927, very suddenly while at his office at the Riverside Trust Company, Hartford. The funeral services were attended by representatives of the leading industrial and financial circles of Hartford, and all united in their expressions of regret at the passing of one of that city's foremost men.

WHITRIDGE, Morris,

Industrialist.

In the international business of the importer and the American merchant of East India products, as well as to that of the direction of finance through substantial and long-established Maryland houses, Morris Whitridge has for many years stood with the foremost group of Southern houses, as senior partner of Whitridge, White & Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. A business man and progressive industrialist of distinction in those lines, he has the esteem and good will of his associates in the business world in which he is a pronounced leader. His paternal name is easily discernible throughout the history of New England as that of pioneers in the settlement of coast towns of Massachusetts, and of soldiers and patriots in the wars of defense and independence, and of men eminent in the professions and capable in industry. From the first-comer of the paternal name the American lineage is as follows:

(I) Thomas (Whittredge) Whitridge, who was born in 1599 and died in 1668, came from England in the "Elizabeth" in 1635, with his wife Elizabeth and son Thomas, to Ipswich, Massachusetts.

(II) Thomas Whitridge, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Whitridge, was born in 1625, and he was one of the original settlers at Beverly, Massachusetts; he was a lieutenant in the French and Indian Wars. He married, for his first wife, Florence, surname unknown.

(III) William Whitridge, son of Thomas and Florence Whitridge, was born in 1659; he married Mary, surname unknown.

(IV) Thomas Whitridge, son of William and Mary Whitridge, was born in 1710, and died in 1795; he was a mill owner. He married Florence Haskell.

(V) Dr. William Whitridge, son of Thomas and Florence (Haskell) Whitridge, was born in 1748, and died in 1831; he was an eminent physician and scholar. He married, in 1780, Mary Cushing, daughter of John Cushing, a colonel in the American Revolution, and Deborah (Barker) Cushing, a sister of General Joshua Barker, of the Continental Army. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale and the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard.

(VI) Dr. John Whitridge, son of Dr. William and Mary (Cushing) Whitridge, was born in 1793, and died in 1878; he was a noted physician. He married, in 1830, Catherine Cocks.

(VII) John Augustus Whitridge, son of Dr. John and Catherine (Cocks) Whitridge, was born in 1835, and died in 1907; he was a banker of prominence. He married Ellen Henderson, who was born in

1838, and died in 1891. (See Henderson IV.) The children of John Augustus and Ellen (Henderson) Whitridge: 1. Ellen Ward, born in 1863, married Samuel M. Shoemaker. 2. Morris, of whom further. 3. Thomas, born in 1869, died in 1895. 4. William. 5. Andrew Henderson, born in 1871, died in 1912. 6. Julia, born in 1876, married William S. Blackford. 7. John, born in 1879.

(VIII) Morris Whitridge, son of John Augustus and Ellen (Henderson) Whitridge, was born August 4, 1865, in Baltimore, Maryland. He was educated at Phillips-Exeter Academy, and graduated from Harvard College in 1889 with his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is senior member of the firm of Whitridge, White & Company, importers of jute products, and East India merchants, and president of The John C. Grafflin Company, manufacturers of burlap bags. He is a member of the board of directors of the Merchants' National Bank, Hopkins Place Savings Bank, Maryland Life Insurance Company, Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore, and also a member of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Enoch Pratt Free Library. From 1905 to 1916 Mr. Whitridge served as a member of the Sewerage Commission of Baltimore which was formed after the fire of 1905 to rebuild the system in an adequate and modern manner. It was a large undertaking, but successfully completed by the men in charge, for Baltimore has one of the finest sewerage systems in the country. The integrity of the members of the commission was of the highest order, and they functioned without the slightest interference of local politics; handling more than $25,000,000. They did their work most efficiently, at the least cost to the city, for which Baltimore and its inhabitants are justly appreciative. During the World War Mr. Whitridge was a member and served on the board of directors of the American Protective Association, an organization formed by private individuals to assist and coöperate with the Department of Justice. Representatives of the association were located in every precinct of all the large cities throughout the country, keeping track of aliens, nonworkers, draft evaders and other nonpatriotic residents. Active in the religious life of Baltimore and in his church, Mr. Whitridge is a member of the vestry of the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. During the war, he was chairman of the entertainment committee, whose function it was to supervise soldier welfare, and to promote comfort and congeniality among the troops. He is a member of the Baltimore Club, Bachelors' Cotillion, and Elkridge Hunt clubs of Baltimore, and the Maryland Historical Society. His recreation is fishing, and he owns the old family homestead in Newport County, Rhode Island, owned for nearly one hundred and fifty years by the Whitridge family.

Mr. Whitridge married, April 28, 1898, Susan Wilson Mackenzie, who was born January 4, 1872, in Baltimore, a daughter of James S. Mackenzie, son of Dr. Colin Mackenzie, a noted physician, grandson of Thomas Mackenzie, and descendant of Kenneth Mackenzie, first high chief of Kentail, and a cadet of the powerful house of Seaforth. Their children, all born in Baltimore: 1. Ellen M., born September 15, 1903. 2. Julia, born December 26, 1908. 3. Catherine Morris, born February 19, 1911.

(The Henderson Line.)

(I) Thomas Henderson married Mary, surname unknown.

(II) Thomas Frisby Henderson, son of Thomas and Mary Henderson, was born

in 1734; he married, in 1757, Hannah Hollingsworth.

(III) Frisby Henderson, son of Thomas Frisby and Hannah (Hollingsworth) Henderson, was born in 1764; he married, in 1790, Amelia Fisher.

(IV) Andrew Fisher Henderson, son of Frisby and Amelia (Fisher) Henderson, was born in 1791, and died in 1845; he married, in 1820, Susan Beasley Ward, and their daughter, Ellen Henderson, married John Augustus Whitridge. (See Whitridge VII.).

HENDERSON, Joseph Edward,

Ship Repairer.

The late Joseph Edward Henderson, Baltimore ship repairer and former ship builder, used to tell how he got his start in the business world; for two and a half years he walked seven miles from his home to work as a machine shop apprentice, in which he received at the start two dollars per week; he next became a fireman on a towboat, then was advanced to engineer; saved his money, mortgaged two small houses he had bought and reinvested in a shipbuilding concern of which he became vice-president; finally formed a ship repair corporation and held the position of president up to the time of his death. Few men started more inauspiciously or ended more satisfactorily in business affairs; he was a directing force in a number of large concerns separate from his own, and was an extremely vital force in the community. But Mr. Henderson was more than this—he was a man of the highest integrity, whose word was always kept, and who took a wholesome interest in better political conditions, but never neglected his home life in favor of any of these.

Joseph Edward Henderson was born November 11, 1857, at Baltimore, the son of William P., ship and house painter, and Mary A. (Mitchell) Henderson. He attended the Baltimore public schools, but since his father had died when he was a small boy, and he was the youngest of nine children, he had an extremely hard time. He was sent to live with an older married brother, William T. Henderson, and when he was eighteen took up his residence with his sister Elizabeth, the wife of Captain Joseph Howard. His first job consisted in serving an apprenticeship in the machine shop of Malster & Donnel, at the foot of Caroline Street, Baltimore, at two dollars per week. He walked seven miles to this place each morning, and walked home each night. After two and a half years he became a fireman, then engineer, on a towboat, bought some small improved property, borrowed on it and purchased a one-quarter interest in the Spedden Shipbuilding Company, of which he was made vice-president. While in this employ he formed a close friendship with Edward McIntyre, and in 1902 he and Mr. McIntyre withdrew and organized the ship repair concern of Henderson & McIntyre. The business continued until 1923 under this style, when Mr. McIntyre withdrew on account of ill health, and Mr. Henderson incorporated the Baltimore Ship Repair Company with himself at the head of it. This plant is located on a four-acre tract on Key Highway opposite Federal Hill Park, has two hundred feet of water front and is completely outfitted to handle the repairs of the average size ocean-going vessel. Its smaller equipment consists of blacksmith, machine, boiler and carpenter shops.

Mr. Henderson was a director in the Washington and LaFayette Building and Loan Association, vice-president of the Marine Engine & Boiler Company, and president of the Chesapeake Marine Railway Company from 1900 to 1925. In the

F. D. Smith

last-named interest he took a special pride and rendered valuable service; this concern operated dry docks on the east and west sides of the Patapsco River, and he worked it in conjunction with his repairs on ships. During the World War his enterprises were patriotically turned over to the Government and added materially to the defeat of Germany on the battle line.

Mr. Henderson was independent in politics, and supported the man running for office who, in his judgment, was best qualified for the place. He was a life member of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and a prominent member of the Merchants & Manufacturers' Association. He was extremely fond of reading, especially on mechanical engineering topics.

Joseph Edward Henderson was married at Baltimore, June 28, 1893, to Sadie R. Hoops, this union having resulted from a pretty romance of his young manhood. He met his future wife when she was six years of age and living in the same house in which the sister with whom he later made his home was also residing, while at the time he was eighteen years of age and the marriage occurring when he was thirty-six. Mrs. Henderson was a daughter of John W. and Mary E. (Davenport) Hoops. Their only child, Martha Lillian, married Walter E. Lee, an electrical engineer, and they have two children.

Mr. Henderson died at Baltimore, February 1, 1926, leaving behind him a host of sorrowing friends who honored him for his constructive works and splendid example to others.

SMITH, Frank David,

Furniture Merchant.

Illustrative of the spirit of leadership and accomplishment which has made the American business builder world-famous, Frank David Smith attained great success as the founder and developer of a large furniture business at Meriden, Connecticut, which so prospered as to expand to the inclusion of a branch at Torrington. Mr. Smith became one of the leading merchants and citizens of his section. His later years of retirement from business were devoted to travel and to the quiet out-of-door pleasures he so enjoyed. His whole life was a constructive contribution to progress, not only along commercial lines, but in civic and religious affairs as well.

Frank David Smith was born in Northfield, Connecticut, July 22, 1852, son of David and Fidelia Augusta (Parker) Smith. His ancestry on his father's side was English; on his mother's, Scotch. When he completed the practical and well-rounded course which constituted his schooling, Mr. Smith was soon launched in the field of merchandise which was to prove his sphere throughout his active years. He became a clerk in 1868 to Bowditch & Company, furniture dealers in Meriden. His aptitude soon made itself apparent and won for the boy a place in the esteem of his employers which soon made him one of their most valued employees. Ten years later, in 1878, Mr. Smith, in association with the late J. C. Twitchell, was able to purchase the establishment of Bowditch & Company. Under the new management, known as F. D. Smith & Company, the enterprise flourished. The name finally adopted, Smith & Twitchell, was used until the death of the latter in 1898, when Mr. Smith acquired the Twitchell interest in the business and conducted it alone under his own name. Throughout the whole period of his connection with it, Mr. Smith won success for the company, which took the

lead among Meriden business houses. His untiring energy, his keen business ability, and his strong and dependable character were essential factors in this success. The Meriden house was closed out, after Mr. Smith's practical retirement, when the building on Main Street was sold to the Puritan Bank & Trust Company. In 1893 the partners had enlarged their activities by founding a furniture store in Torrington, Connecticut, and Bennet H. Tompkins was taken in as a junior partner there. On February 1, 1924, Mr. Smith who had already given up the Meride Company, sold the Torrington establishment to Mr. Tompkins. Interested in many phases of business and civic progress, Mr. Smith was a director of the Puritan Bank & Trust Company.

Though devoted to his vocation, Mr. Smith had many other contacts with life. His fraternal affiliations included all the Masonic bodies of Meriden, Lafayette Consistory, and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Bridgeport. He was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Colonial Club. A member of the First Congregational Church, he served it for years as deacon and treasurer. His love of fishing and out-door life in general took him on many trips to the fishing grounds of Canada and Maine. Companionship there won for him deep and true friends, one of whom spoke of him thus:

The last trip was at New Harbor, Nova Scotia, leaving Boston May 11, 1925. We occupied the same sleeping room for two weeks. This gave us an opportunity to become well acquainted; to understand each other; to know good and bad qualities. I found that he was generous, sympathetic, firm but not aggressive, courteous, respecting the rights of others. He loved his home, his city, his country, a good type of American citizen. He was fond of clean sports, especially fishing, and was a delightful companion.

Not a scholar or given to deep and intensive reading, Mr. Smith was well posted on current events and topics of the day and had a broad outlook on the world gained by extensive travel in this country and in Europe and by constructive and liberal thought.

Frank D. Smith married Florence J. Powers, of Meriden, daughter of Luther Adams and Jane Elizabeth (Clark) Powers. The mother was born in Meriden, November 1, 1856, died in Meriden September 29, 1909. The father, Luther Adams Powers, was born in Vermont, a descendant of President Adams. After his wife's death he married (second) Ida Booth Wilcox, who survives him. Mrs. Jane Elizabeth (Clark) Powers was one of the first members of the Susan Harrington Clark Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution, of Meriden, and the daughter, Mrs. William E. Graham, is also a member.

His long and useful life came to a peaceful end at his home in Meriden, May 4, 1927, when he was seventy-four years old. Surviving him are his wife, his daughter, who is Mrs. William E. Graham, a granddaughter, Miss Lorraine Graham; a brother, Dr. E. W. Smith; and a sister, Mrs. Julius Augur.

The passing of Frank David Smith recalls the words of that famous Roman philosopher who wrote to a contemporary, grieving like himself over the death of a friend: "The hand of death is ever too untimely and sudden when it falls upon those who are engaged in some immortal work."

MUTH, John Clement,

Wholesale Druggist.

In the display of ambition and industry, Mr. Muth has exercised these qual-

ities to surmount the barriers of adversity and competition, and has achieved a position of respect in his community and among his associates. Step by step he has risen to a position of great trust as senior partner of Muth Brothers & Company, importers of drug chemicals, druggists' sundries, medicinal roots, herbs, barks, etc. This concern was established in 1846, and is the direct successor of the firm of Popplein, Orrick & Thomsen. There have been many changes in the firm name, as follows: In 1849 the name was changed to Popplein & Thomsen; in 1856 to Thomsen, Woods & Block; in 1858 to Thomsen & Block; in 1871 to Thomsen, Lilly & Company; in 1876 to Thomsen & Muth. Following the dissolution of the firm of Thomsen & Muth in 1884, John P. Muth, together with his brothers, M. Joseph Muth and George L. Muth, formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Muth Brothers & Company. This business was continued until 1898, at which time the surviving partner, George L. Muth, associated with him his two nephews, John C. Muth and John S. Muth. Two other changes have taken place. In 1917 John S. Muth died, and the business was continued under the same firm name by John Clement Muth, George G. Muth, Charles P. Muth, Edward S. Muth and William H. Muth. In 1921, George G. Muth died, and since that time the business has been conducted by the present proprietors, John Clement Muth, Charles P. Muth, Edward S. Muth and William H. Muth.

John Clement Muth was born at Baltimore, Maryland, August 28, 1865, a son of John P. and Mary I. (Berger) Muth. In 1830, his paternal grandfather, Sebastian A. Muth, came to the United States from Bavaria, and settled in Baltimore, where John P. Muth was born in 1834, and died August 17, 1885. Mr. Muth received his preliminary education in the parochial schools of Baltimore, and in 1879 graduated from the Calvert Hall High School He then entered the Rock Hill College, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1881. A few years later he received his degree of Master of Arts from the same Institution in 1888. At the end of his undergraduate days, he obtained his first position with Schieffelin & Company, wholesale druggists of New York, in 1883, and remained with that organization for a year, after which he returned to Baltimore to enter his father's firm. Mr. Muth began as a clerk in the company, but rose steadily through the various departments, until in 1898 he was admitted to partnership. Upon the deaths of his father and uncles, he became the senior partner in 1908, and the history of the business is told in the increasing prosperity and reputation of the organization during the ensuing years. In 1904 the building was completely destroyed in the great Baltimore fire, and for a year the business was carried on in a temporary location until the completion of their building at Nos. 23 and 25 South Charles Street. The building is a fine new modern structure with every convenience for the employees. They also have a yearly bonus plan in operation, based on the earnings of the business, which tends to give each employee an earnest interest in their work.

Mr. Muth is prominently identified in many other enterprises in Baltimore, and has gained distinction in his public-spirited efforts for the welfare of his community. He is president of the Loyola Perpetual Building Association, a member of the board of directors of the Seaboard Mortgage Company, and the Bank Stocks Corporation of Maryland. He is likewise a member of the boards of directors and the executive committees of

the National Bank of Baltimore and the Century Trust Company. Mr. Muth is also affiliated with the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the Merchants' Club of Baltimore. He is very active in an advisory capacity with the Baltimore Catholic Charities. His religious fellowship is with the Roman Catholic Church, and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Muth is keenly interested in continued study, and finds great delight in reading and travel, the two methods by which he believes education can be best secured. He is sought for advice because of the sharp understanding and comprehensive appreciation of the problems which beset the paths of the younger generation, and his aid in the solution of these matters is tersely worded in the factors to which he attributes the position in life and business which he has attained —hard work, diligent efforts, capacity for details, faithful application to the tasks at hand, however small, and above all, honesty of service.

John Clement Muth married, November 15, 1896, at Baltimore, Maryland, Julia Smith, a daughter of Bart E. Smith, who has been Register of Wills for the city of Baltimore for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Muth are the parents of three children: 1. Cecilia M. 2. Gerard J. 3. Leo C.

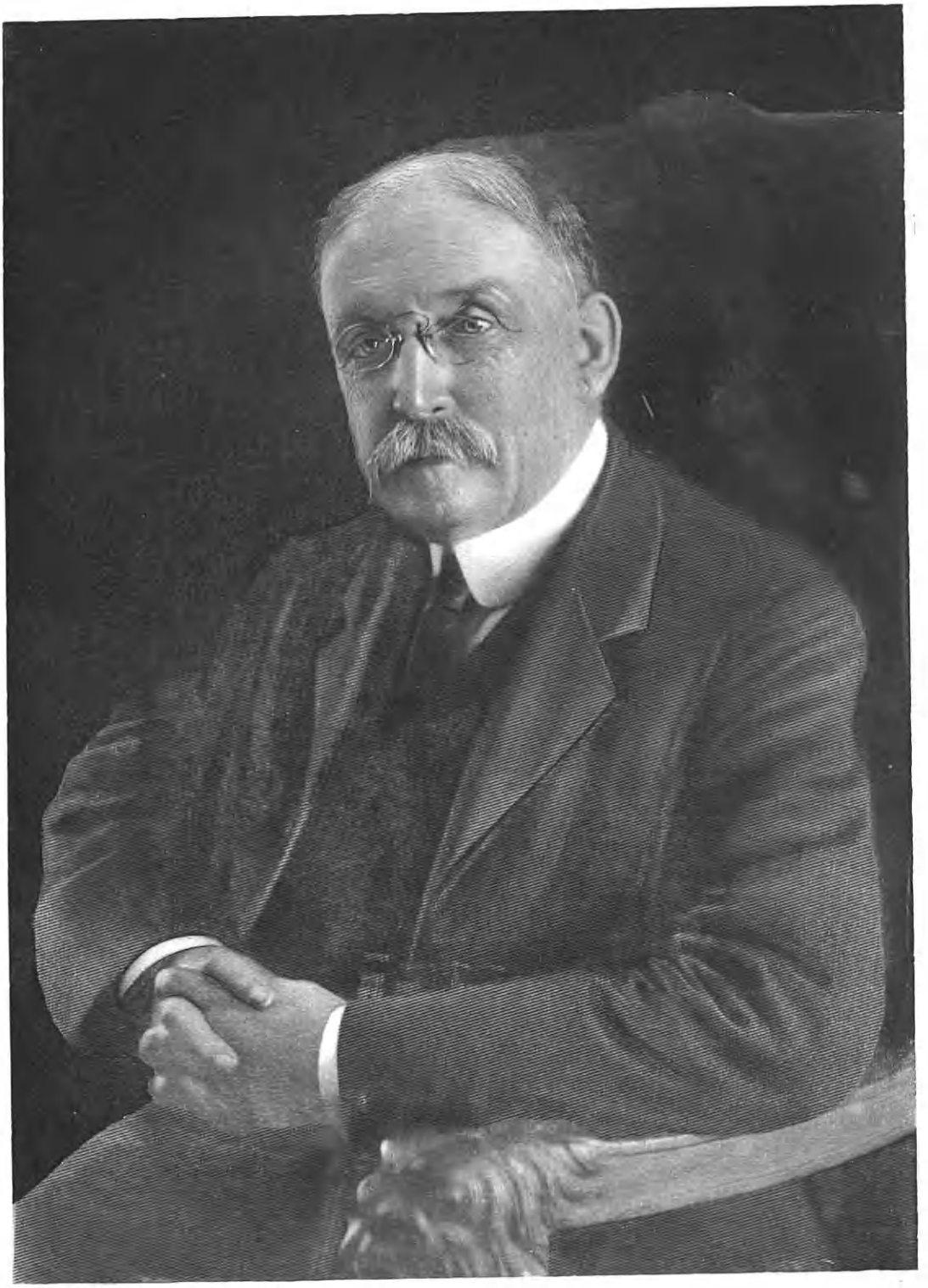
HOADLEY, Edward J.,

Manufacturer.

One of the oldest residents of Hartford, Connecticut, a prominent figure in the city's social and business circles for many years, ever to the fore in all community projects, and owner of a nationally known candy product, Edward J. Hoadley's death was a severe shock to his many friends. His passing drew from all classes a flood of deep and sincere expressions of sorrow and regret, for during his many years of residence in Hartford he had gathered around him a circle of loyal and devoted friends.

Mr. Hoadley was born at Montowse, Connecticut, April 21, 1848, the son of a prominent agriculturist of that section of the State. He located in Hartford early in life and became a salesman for one of the candy concerns of that city. Later, he conducted a retail store on Asylum Street, and eventually engaged in the manufacture of candy for himself, developing an extensive and prosperous business. He put on the market a cough drop which became nationally famous, and his factory on Hoadley Place was a recognized center of the country's candy industry. About fifteen years prior to his death he sold one of his famous products to the American Chicle Company, after which he gradually withdrew from active business, devoting himself to his many interests in real estate and indulging in his taste for travel. He visited Europe on several occasions and traveled much around his own country, spending his winters in San Francisco, California, for which city he had a deep admiration.

Mr. Hoadley was a prominent figure in Masonry. He was an active member of Hartford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pythagoras Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Wolcott Council, Royal and Select Masters; Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; the three Hartford Scottish Rite bodies, and Connecticut Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He was a member of the Republican, the City, and Shrine clubs of Hartford; and was an attendant at the Center church. He was ever active in public affairs, devoting much of his time to the solving of municipal problems, and



Robert L. Henderson

his advice and counsel was greatly respected. During the crisis which was precipitated by the strike of the anthracite coal miners he was selected as representative of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce to investigate conditions in the Wyoming coal fields. He performed much valuable work in this matter, his services receiving widespread commendation.

Mr. Hoadley was married twice, his first wife being Emma E. Endicott, of Hartford. Of this union two children survive: a daughter, Mrs. J. K. Grosbeck, of Hartford, and a son, Arthur E. Hoadley, of Nicholson, Pennsylvania. On May 21, 1891, he married Mrs. Ray Buxton, of Portland, Maine. In addition to his widow, Mr. Hoadley is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Jennie Wills and Miss Harriet Hoadley, and by a brother, Lemuel G. Hoadley, of New Haven, Connecticut.

The death of Mr. Hoadley occurred at his home in Hartford, September 23, 1927. He had been in bad health since the previous June, when he was overcome by apoplexy while on an automobile tour of Pennsylvania. His death was, therefore, not unexpected, but it was none the less much of a shock to the many who had learned to admire and respect him for his many splendid qualities. The funeral services were attended by representatives of his fraternal societies, as well as by delegates from the municipal community organizations with which he had been affiliated during his active and useful life.

HENDERSON, Hon. Robert Randolph,

Circuit Judge.

The entire period of the Hon. Robert R. Henderson's judicial life was passed in Allegany County, Maryland. He served for eighteen years as Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, and was one of the most distinguished and able members of the bar of that State. Wise and practical in all the affairs of life, he was also possessed of a broad and contemplative temperament, which gave him a most thorough understanding of all the diversities of life, giving him a combination of qualities that made his services on the bench most valuable.

Judge Henderson was born at Eckhart Mines, Allegany County, January 9, 1858, the son of George and Rebecca E. (Magruder) Henderson. The elder Henderson was at that time superintendent for the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. He was of old Revolutionary stock, tracing his descent through his maternal great-grandfather, Captain David Lynn, who commanded a company of Allegany County patriots in the Continental Army. George Henderson was a native of New York State, born July 3, 1828, a son of Robert and Margaret Clarkson (Vail) Henderson. He came to Cumberland as agent and general superintendent of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company and continued to serve in these capacities until 1859, when he became a partner in the bituminous coal business operated by Newell, Sturtevant & Company. He made several extensive trips through Europe in 1866 and again in 1875. He was noted as a generous and public-spirited citizen, and in a variety of useful ways he contributed largely to the development of Allegany County. He died in 1884 at the family home in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Robert R. Henderson received his early education in his native town, attending the Allegany County Academy. He entered Princeton University, New Jersey, graduating in 1879. It is of interest to note that one of Judge Henderson's classmates was Thomas Woodrow Wilson, later to be, successively, the head of the

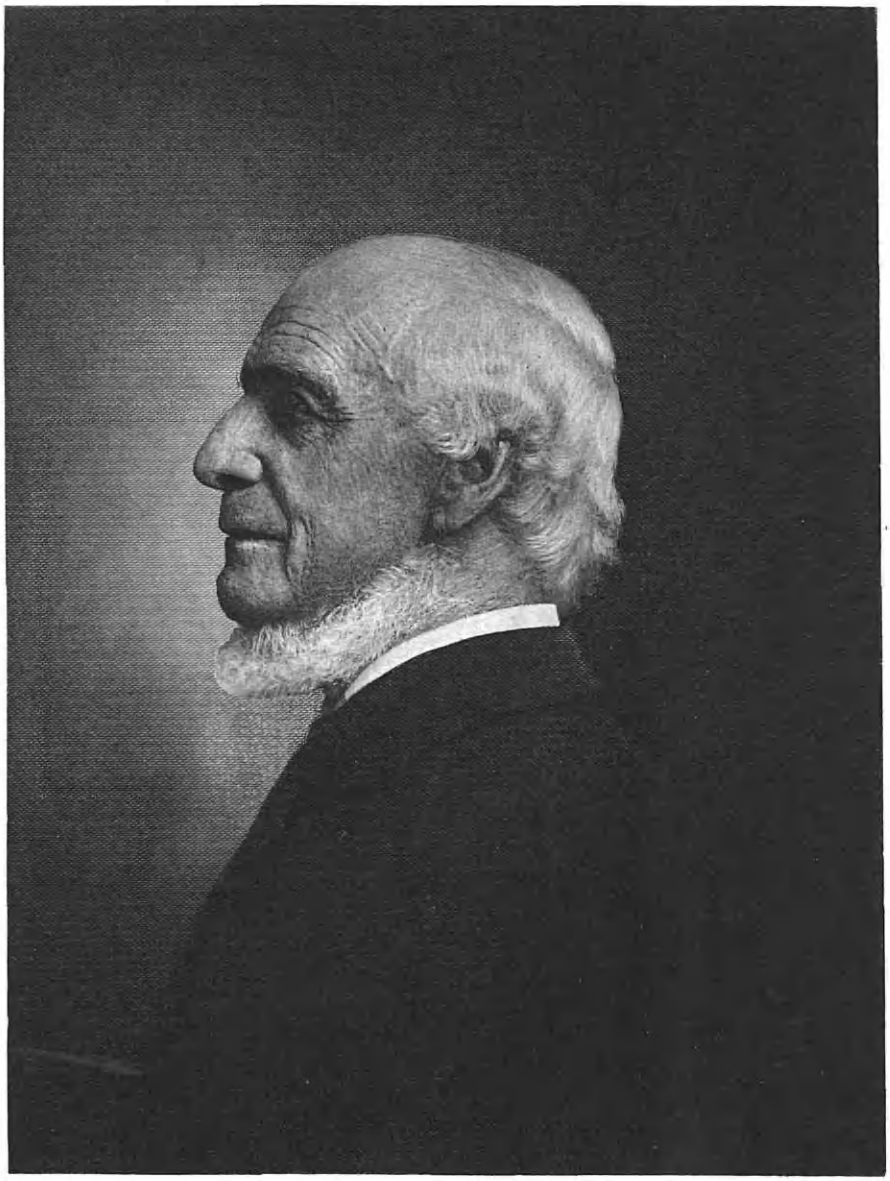
university, Governor of New Jersey and the twenty-eighth President of the United States. Although they differed in their political views, a firm friendship was established between Judge Henderson and the man who was to be President of the country, which lasted all their lives.

On leaving Princeton Judge Henderson applied himself to the study of law, reading for his examinations in the office of A. Hunter Boyd, later Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Maryland. He went to the University of Maryland Law School, and graduated from that institution in 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He established himself in practice in Cumberland, and very soon built up for himself a prosperous clientele. Before he was elevated to the bench he had been twice appointed as State's Attorney for Allegany County. In this line of work he also showed marked ability and added to his record for unusual professional wisdom and knowledge. In 1903 he was nominated by the Republican party for the post of Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Allegany, Garrett and Washington. He was elected for a term of fifteen years, and in 1918 was reëlected without opposition. In September, 1921, he was forced by failing health to resign the office of Circuit Judge which he held for so long with distinction, and three months later, December, 1921, he passed away, deeply and sincerely regretted by a host of professional and social friends and acquaintances.

In addition to his legal work Judge Henderson was interested in a number of stable business enterprises, among them being the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company. At the time of his death he was a director in the Second National Bank of Cumberland, the First National Bank of Frostburg, and the Cumberland Steel Company. For many years he was warden in Emanuel Episcopal Church at Cumberland. He served one term as president of the Princeton Alumni Association of Maryland, and was a member of the American Bar Association. He was affiliated with Ohr Lodge, No. 131, Free and Accepted Masons; with the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; with the Cumberland Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Cumberland Country Club.

In 1887 Judge Henderson married Louisa S. Patterson, a daughter of Thomas Leiper Patterson (q. v.) and Louisa (Sprigg) Patterson, of Cumberland. Judge and Mrs. Henderson were the parents of three children, as follows: 1. George, a graduate of Princeton University and of Harvard Law School; he is a member of the Allegany County Bar and served as captain in the 115th Infantry, 29th Division, in the World War. 2. Helen Hamilton, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, married Sydney M. Green, of Petersburg, Virginia. 3. Louisa, married Thomas L. Pierce, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mrs. Henderson, the widow of Judge Henderson, resides at 519 Washington Street, Cumberland, with her son George. Mrs. Henderson is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, tracing her descent back to a number of the heroes of the Continental Army. She is a direct descendant of George Gray, 4th, who was born in Philadelphia, October 26, 1725, and who died in the same city, January 22, 1800. George Gray was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for the county of Philadelphia from 1772 to 1784; Speaker of the Assembly during 1783 and 1784; author of "The Treason



Thomas Leiper Patterson

Resolutions"; delegate to the Provincial Conventions of 1774 and 1775; chairman of the Committee of Accounts; member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety; member and chairman of the Board of War, and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Another of Mrs. Henderson's ancestors was Thomas Leiper, son of Thomas and Helen (Hamilton) Leiper, of Kype and Stonehouse, who was born at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 15, 1745. He came to America in 1763 and settled in Philadelphia in 1778. He married Elizabeth Gray, daughter of George Gray, 4th. Their daughter, Helen H., married Dr. Robert M. Patterson, and their eldest son was Thomas Leiper Patterson, Mrs. Henderson's father. At the outbreak of the Revolution, November 17, 1774, twenty-eight gentlemen met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, and organized the first Troop of Cavalry, afterwards known as the First City Troop, Thomas Leiper being one of the officers. They supported the troop at their own expense during the entire time it was in service. The troop was attached to General Washington's staff during the campaign in the Jerseys, bearing despatches. They took an active part in the battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. Thomas Leiper was at the side of General Mercer when the latter was killed at Princeton, the day that General Washington rode to the front and saved the day. Thomas Leiper was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and when the troop was honorably discharged at the close of the campaign the members received a personal letter of thanks from General Washington for their services. While serving as treasurer of his troop, Thomas Leiper carried the last of the French subsidies to the Federal troops at Yorktown.

PATTERSON, Thomas Leiper,

Civil Engineer.

Uniform courtesy, warm and generous impulses, and an unfailing kindness of heart, combined with his native talent and ability to make Thomas Leiper Patterson one of the most notable men of his day. He was descended—on his mother's side—from Thomas Leiper, one of the heroic figures of the American Revolution, while one of his paternal ancestors was Robert Patterson, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in 1768 and was placed as drill officer over three companies of militia. Robert Patterson was granted a commission as adjutant in the regiment commanded by Colonel McKinley, and after a hasty medical education he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Continental Army, attaining the rank of brigade major before leaving the service.

Thomas Leiper Patterson was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1816, at the University of Pennsylvania, which was at that time the residence of his father, Dr. Robert M. Patterson, a professor of natural science in that institution and one of the leading educators of his day. Thomas L. Patterson was the son of Dr. and Helen Hamilton (Leiper) Patterson, the latter a granddaughter of Thomas Leiper, the hero of the Revolutionary War, mentioned above. This Thomas Leiper was born in Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 15, 1745, and came to America in 1763, settling in Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth C. Gray, the daughter of George Gray, 4th, one of the political leaders of Revolutionary days. He engaged in the tobacco business after the attainment of American independence and was one of the earliest tobacco manufacturers in this country. He was a planter of extensive area and enjoyed the distinction of having

discovered the mechanical effects of lime upon earth, not only as a means of neutralizing acidity, but also for making the humus in the ground more effective. In 1817 he built the first tram railway in this country. It was about fourteen miles in length and terminated in the city of Philadelphia. Thomas Leiper died in 1825.

When Thomas Leiper Patterson was twelve years of age his father was elected to the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Virginia, and in that institution he obtained his education and grew to manhood. He left the university in 1835 and became civil engineer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. After two years of service he accepted the post of engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, serving in that capacity until that waterway was completed. During his term of service with the canal organization he was located in Cumberland, Maryland, for a time, and he liked the place so well that he secured permanent residence there. For many years he continued to serve as chief engineer of the canal, and the endurance of the waterway is ascribed in a large measure to the skill and ability of Mr. Patterson as a scientific constructor of locks and dams. Mr. Patterson was a member of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, and from 1888 until the day of his death was president of the board of directors of the Allegany County Academy. In politics he was a consistent Democrat, but he never sought nor would he accept any purely political post.

In 1847 Mr. Patterson was married to Louisa A. Sprigg, the daughter of the Hon. Michael Cresap Sprigg, a noted statesman, who served with distinction in the Legislature of Maryland and in the American Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson were the parents of ten children, of whom three are surviving at the time of this record (1927). They are as follows: Mrs. William Venable, of Petersburg, Virginia; Mrs. Robert R. Henderson of Cumberland, Maryland; Lamar Patterson, of Alabama. Mrs. Patterson died in 1899.

It was on November 25, 1905, that Mr. Patterson passed from the scene of his useful and active career. His death was the occasion for many deep and sincere expressions of sorrow from the many who had learned to love, respect and esteem him for his wonderful qualities of heart and mind. His funeral was largely attended by persons in all ranks of life, who thus testified to their sorrow at the loss of a great character, a leading and public-spirited citizen, a true and loyal friend, and a generous patron of all good works.

ROGERS, George,

Man of Affairs.

The development and upbuilding of a section of the country rich in potentialities and natural resources was the important achievement of the late George Rogers, of Morgantown, West Virginia. He took the initiative in expanding the activities of the town in many directions and in opening up important new districts such as Woodburn and East Morgantown. He also foresaw the future of the coal development in Monongalia County, and acquired heavy acreage there. His part in civic advancement and in all that goes to make up the welfare of a city was also prominent.

The family to which Mr. Rogers belonged was one of the oldest in America, dating from the arrival of the "Mayflower" in 1620, Thomas Rogers and his son, Joseph being passengers on that historic craft. Governor Bradford, writing in 1650, says: "Thomas Rogers died in the

first sickness, but his son is still living, and has six children." There is no connection traced between the New England families and those of the South and West. The earliest record of the latter is that of Thomas Rogers, who is said to have come with his five brothers from Maryland to Fayette County, Dunbar Township, Pennsylvania. Thence they moved to Washington County, where three of the brothers were killed by the Indians. Thomas Rogers is listed as a taxpayer of Dunbar Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1799, owner of one slave, five cattle, and three hundred acres of land. His son, William Rogers, was born in Fayette County about 1790, became a farmer and a lumber dealer. Thomas Rogers, son of William Rogers, was born in Fayette County, December 20, 1812, farmed there, and in 1866 moved to Morgantown, West Virginia, to look after the extensive farming and milling properties of his uncle, John Rogers. A Republican in politics, he was prominent in the Episcopal church as trustee and vestryman. Thomas Rogers died in Morgantown, March 4, 1894. He married a distant cousin, Mary Mason Rogers, daughter of John Rogers and his wife, Mary (Squibb) Rogers. The father, born March 3, 1795, died in 1833, in Hagerstown, Maryland; the mother, born in 1796, died October 28, 1822. Thomas Rogers and his wife were the parents of four children: George Rogers, of further mention; William Rogers, Daniel E. Rogers, and Anna P. Rogers, deceased.

George Rogers, son of Thomas and Mary Mason (Rogers) Rogers, was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1857, but lived most of his life in Morgantown, where his great uncle, John Rogers, had extensive holdings along Decker's Creek, and operated a paper mill, a grist mill, and a saw mill. George Rogers was educated in the Morgantown public schools and at the University. The valuable property which came to him from his father, who inherited it from his uncle, formed the basis of Mr. Rogers' business activities. He was especially interested in developing the Woodburn and East Morgantown sections, and in building up a large number of the many homes now to be found there. Many other business enterprises occupied him, particularly transactions in coal lands. He was a farmer and stock breeder, with a fine one hundred and sixteen acre farm.

George Rogers was a Republican in politics, like his father, a vestryman of the Episcopal church. He was keenly interested in affairs and in all that made for community improvement, but not an office seeker. His response to the call to all good Americans to aid in Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives was prompt and generous. His fraternal order was the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On June 13, 1895, George Rogers married, at Charles Town, West Virginia, Louisa Clemson Brown, daughter of Thomas A. and Annie (Washington) Brown. Her father, a merchant and farmer, was the son of William Brown, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, while her mother was the daughter of Dr. Samuel Washington, of Harewood, West Virginia; granddaughter of George Steptoe Washington, who was a son of Samuel Washington, a brother of George Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were the parents of: 1. Mary Washington Rogers, who married Bradford B. Laidley, of Charleston, West Virginia. 2. Louise Clemson Rogers, who married Harlan B. Selby, of Tacoma, Washington.

Death came suddenly to Mr. Rogers at his home in Morgantown, December 12, 1920, when he was sixty-three years old. Funeral services were held in the home,

and interment was at Oak Grove Cemetery. Wide evidence of grief at the loss of a man with many personal friends and a large and constructive place in community life was given, by comment and by newspaper tributes. The gentle and lovable personality of Mr. Rogers lives on in the memory of his friends and the family he so loved. His ability is reflected in the growth of the town to whose interests he was so loyal.

SANFORD, Harriet Butler Williams, (Mrs. Samuel K. Sanford),

Representative American Gentlewoman.

Standards of living, a comprehensive term including home and family life, cultural interests, and social advancement, depend particularly on women in the United States. These are discriminatingly maintained by such representative Americans as Mrs. Samuel K. Sanford (Harriet Butler Williams Sanford), of Baltimore, Maryland, descendant of a family illustrious in the history of this country.

The Williams family was established in America by William Williams, who died in 1726, who moved from Calvert County, Maryland, to Currituck County, North Carolina, in 1704. He married, in 1690, Mary Tulle, and the line descended through their son, Stephen, born about 1700; Thomas, died in 1788 or 1790, of Indian Ridge, Currituck County, North Carolina, who was a lieutenant of the Continental forces from North Carolina during the Revolution, and a delegate to the Continental Congress; married Elizabeth Wilkinson; John Williams married, first, Harriet Grandy; John Williams, married Harriet Mead Butler, of Charleston, South Carolina; John Butler Williams. The last-named, who became the father of the subject of this record, was born in 1838 and died in 1900. He was a well-known merchant of Baltimore, Maryland. His wife was Caroline Susan Winslow, born in 1840, died in 1895, who was descended from Kenelm Winslow, brother of Edward Winslow, who came to America from England, in the second "Mayflower" voyage in 1629. The line was as follows: Kenelm (1599-1672), married Eleanor Adams; Job, married Ruth; James, married Elizabeth Carpenter; Nathan, married Charity Hall; Nathan, married Jane Crane; Richard, married Mary North Grandy; Nathan Crane Winslow, married Mary Ann Clarke, descended from Joseph Clarke, of Boston, who came there in 1637; Caroline Susan Winslow, as above, who married John Butler Williams. Children: 1. Nathan Winslow Williams. 2. Henry Winslow. 3. Harriet Butler, subject of this record, of further mention. 4. Lieutenant Richard Gordon, of the United States Navy, World War, married Margaret Winslow.

Harriet Butler Williams, born in Buffalo, New York, June 11, 1866, is the daughter of John Butler and Caroline Susan (Winslow) Williams.

Harriet Butler Williams married, October 14, 1891, Samuel King Sanford, born in 1863, died in 1903, great-great-grandson of John Sanford, who came from Essex, England, and of Major-General David Cobb, of George Washington's staff, Continental Army. He was the son of George Baylies and Elizabeth (Cobb) Sanford, of Taunton, Massachusetts. His father, George Baylies Sanford, was a judge in New Jersey. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford were born the following children: 1. John Williams, born in Boston, December 29, 1892, married Anne Page Harrison, of New York City, by whom he has issue: John Williams, Jr.; Beverly Anne; and May Winslow. 2. David Cobb Sanford, born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 5,

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J. S. Briggs

1894, graduate of Harvard College 1914; lieutenant and captain, Field Artillery, attached to the 17th Field Artillery, 2d Division, in France, from September, 1917, to September, 1919, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. 3. Carolyn Winslow Sanford, born in Flushing, Long Island, June 3, 1902, married, January 9, 1926, Henry Gordon Ewing, descendant of Nathaniel Ewing.

BRIGGS, Job S.,

Stock Insurance Representative.

In a progressive and practical country like America, it is the expert in any line of business who most furthers the general interests satisfied by that field. This is the more true if the field is strictly specialized and highly significant. That is why Job S. Briggs, of Hartford, Connecticut, and his achievements assumed such importance, for he was a past master of his profession, that of live stock insurance. During his later years he was general agent of the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, and helped build up that enterprise almost from the time of its organization.

Job S. Briggs was born in Washington County, Rhode Island, February 1, 1866. In early business life he was employed by Earl & Prew in the express business at Attleboro, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. In the latter city, also, he filled a responsible position for many years with the Gorham Manufacturing Company of Providence. There also he was associated with the Atlantic Horse Insurance Company and began in this fashion to learn the details of the business in which he later became expert. Throughout these years of varied activity, he retained his interest in the express business and was particularly active in the Expressmen's Beneficial Association, an insurance organization in which he held office for a number of years.

It was in 1915 that Mr. Briggs moved to Hartford, and the following year, 1916, began the long and satisfactory connection with the newly organized Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company, which lasted the rest of his life. As general agent, he did much to further the advancement of the enterprise. In testimony to his usefulness, the president of the company, R. M. Bissell, wrote as follows:

> Mr. Briggs was a man of great industry and sound judgment and possessed a very well-grounded knowledge of the highly specialized subject of live stock insurance. He was extremely faithful and loyal to the company which he served and spared no effort to further its interests throughout his term of service. Intelligent, shrewd, genial in manner, and kindly in spirit, Mr. Briggs not only impressed his associates with his ability in his chosen field of endeavor, but won their esteem and liking by his amiable personal qualities. He was a good correspondent, and his relations with the agents of the "Hartford" throughout the country were very cordial. He was extremely popular with the entire "Hartford" organization.

His relations with his business associates were particularly harmonious because of the genuine kindliness and unselfishness of his nature. His unusual ability and dynamic energy enabled him to accomplish an amazing amount of work, and yet left him free for the many little kindnesses and charities which win for a man the widespread popularity and many friends he possessed.

Job S. Briggs married Abbie May Reed, of Lakeville, Connecticut, who survives him, as do their children: Mrs. Harry Simmons, of Torrington, and Mrs. Lucius Dean and Perry Briggs, of Hartford. The family residence is on Girard Avenue.

Death deprived Hartford of an excellent citizen and business man when Mr. Briggs died June 11, 1927, at the age of

sixty-one. He played a substantial and admirable part in building up an important field of service to the public in advancing live stock insurance. Even greater was the loss to the family which had so long been made happy by his love and companionship, and to the friends drawn to him by his warm heart and ready geniality.

MASON, J. Augustine,

Attorney.

A leading member of the bar of Hagerstown, Maryland, prominent in Democratic councils, although he declined office except in line with his profession, foremost in many projects for the promotion of the welfare of his adopted city, J. Augustine Mason, who died September 1, 1926, at his home on South Prospect Street, was, above all, a gentleman of the old Virginia school.

Son of Dr. Augustine S. and Mary McIntire (Eliason) Mason, he was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 16, 1863. The family traces its descent from the earliest English settlers of the Old Dominion, and has furnished many notable citizens for professional or public service. Dr. Alexander Hamilton Mason, Mr. Mason's grandfather, lived at Falmouth, Stafford County, Virginia, but after the close of the Civil War Dr. Augustine S. Mason moved his family to Hagerstown, Maryland, where J. Augustine Mason attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school in 1881. He then read law with Francis M. Darby, and when Mr. Darby became Assistant United States Treasurer, completed studies under George W. Smith, Jr., and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. While waiting for the clients who later became numerous, he taught school, and served as clerk to the city council under the administration of Mayor S. M. Bloom. Then he was elected county attorney for a four-year term, and he accepted an appointment as city attorney during the administration of Dr. M. Schindel, as mayor, but thereafter devoted himself to private practice. He assisted as counsel in the development of the Security Cement and Lime Company, now the North American Cement Corporation, and was one of the organizers of and counsel for the People's National Bank and he was the especial champion of the Municipal Light plant. He was also active in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was a warden of St. John's Parish. A Free and Accepted Mason, he was prominent in the affairs of Bonomi Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs were the City Club of Hagerstown, and the Conocotheanque Club.

In June, 1892, J. Augustine Mason married R. Theodora Beall, a daughter of the late William R. Beall, of Cumberland, Maryland. This family was long resident in Georgetown, District of Columbia, a direct descendant of Colonel Ninian Beall. Their children are: 1. Augustine S., who married Mary Watts Hatton, of Portsmouth, Virginia. 2. Valinda Beall, who married Hugh Willis, their one child being Valinda Beall Willis. 3. Helen Scott, who married Lieutenant Robert McL. Smith, of United States Navy, and had one son, Robert McL. Smith, Jr.

A highly successful lawyer, a public-spirited citizen, a good churchman, Mr. Mason was unusually happy in his family relations, and he is affectionately remembered in the community he served so well.

CUMMINGS, William Chauncey,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The death of William Chauncey Cummings on March 11, 1924, closed a career

of marked success and of worthy achievement, and removed from the community in which he lived a personality of rare worth. To his many personal friends, as well as to his business associates, he represented those sterling qualities of mind and heart which win esteem in all life's relationships.

Mr. Cummings was a descendant of Isaac Cummings, who was born in Scotland, in 1601, and died in Essex County, Massachusetts. He emigrated to New England with wife Mary and four children in the spring of 1635, and purchased lands in Topsfield, Watertown, Ipswich and Boxford. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters, all born in Scotland, namely: John, Isaac, Elizabeth, and Ann. The line descends through John, born in 1628, died in Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1700, who married, December 1, 1656, Sarah Howlett, daughter of Ensign Thomas Howlett; their son John, born in Boxford, September 1, 1657, died in Dunstable, 1709, married, September 13, 1680, Elizabeth Kingsley, who was killed by the Indians, July 7, 1682; their son John (3), born July 7, 1681, died April 27, 1759; married, in 1705, Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Captain Samuel Adams; their son Ephraim, born October 10, 1720, died about 1789-90, married Mary Hildreth, a descendant of Richard Hildreth; their son Ephraim, Jr., born in Westford, November 9, 1746; married, in 1770, Lydia Adams, who was a daughter of Captain Thomas (Joseph[5], Joseph[4], John[3], Samuel[2], Henry[1]) Adams; their son Nathaniel married Lavinia Whipple; their son John, born September 22, 1798, married Elizabeth Rounds, and they became the parents of William Chauncey Cummings, of whom further.

Both Ephraim, Sr., and Ephraim, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War. Ephraim, Sr., was a "minute man" in Captain Timothy Underwood's company, and marched on the Lexington "alarm," April 19, 1775; he also served with Captain William Hudson Bullard's company, Colonel Brooks' regiment, from April 1, 1777, to August 10, 1777; also in the same company, Colonel Ichabod Allen's regiment, mustered as per returns of the regiment, dated at Albany, January 12, 1778, Colonel Bennett muster master, who reports his death, August 10, 1777. Ephraim Cummings, Jr., enlisted in Captain Davis Howlett's company, June 29, 1777, and marched to reinforce the Continental Army at Ticonderoga, in June, 1777. He marched with Captain P. R. Wright's company, Colonel Nichols' regiment, Stark's Brigade, from Winchester, New Hampshire, joined the Continental forces at Bennington and Stillwater on July 23, 1777, served two months and two days, and was discharged August 21, 1777.

William Chauncey Cummings, son of John and Elizabeth (Rounds) Cummings, was born in Flint, Michigan, August 28, 1840, and died there, March 11, 1924. He received his education in the public school of Flint, and before school days were over became a clerk in the pharmacy of A. B. Wetherbee, of which he became half-owner when he was but twenty-one years of age. Continuing in that enterprise with his characteristic energy and faithfulness, he later became sole owner of the concern, which he continued to conduct with eminent success until June, 1876. He then gave up his pharmaceutical establishment in order to take charge of extensive lumber possessions at Otter Lake, Michigan. There he remained until 1918, when he returned to Flint, where he passed the last six years of his life. In Otter Lake he operated a saw mill, cleared six hundred acres of timber land, and later conducted a sash, door and blinds factory, in which he also

manufactured interior furnishings, such as stairs, mouldings etc. These were of a superior quality which became known throughout the State and served as the best possible advertisement for the concern, bringing to it a constantly increasing patronage. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican party. He was a member of the Masonic Order, in which he had risen to high rank, and his religious affiliation was with the Presbyterian church, of which he was an earnest supporter and a regular attendant, which he served officially as treasurer.

In both Flint and Otter Lake, Mr. Cummings took an active interest in community life and development, serving in Flint as a member of the board of commissioners, where it is recorded that during the entire time of his service he failed to attend only one meeting of the board. He was also a member of the old Beach Street High School Board, and captain of the old Volunteer Fire Department. After his removal to Otter Lake in 1876 he was equally active in promoting the general welfare, and contributed a full share to its advancement. In this field his action was based on sound knowledge. He had a keen, "capacious" mind, and was an authority on the early history of his section of the State, contributing to the press articles of interest and historic value. For the Centennial celebration of July 1-4, 1919, he wrote a summary of the "Early History of Flint, Michigan," a report prepared by the sub-committee on historic sites, for the guidance of the centennial and Welcome Home Committee in charge of the Fair Day Festival commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Flint by Jacob Smith.

William Chauncey Cummings married, June 12, 1866, Mary Eleanor Begole (see Begole IV). Mrs. Cummings, who is now (1926) the only surviving child of Governor Begole, still resides on the old Begole place, eighty-six years of age, hale, hearty, good natured and happy. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings had five children: 1. William Begole, of Otter Lake, Michigan. 2. Harriett, wife of A. M. Davison, of Flint, Michigan. 3. Charles Austin, of Flint. 4. Edward Merrill, of Flint. Another son, Joseph, died as a young man.

(The Begole Line.)

Arms—Gules, a lion or accompanied with three flaunches azure.

(I) William Rivers Begole was born in France, where he spent his earlier life. He came to America and settled in Hagerstown, Maryland, for several years, but later removed to Steuben County, New York, and finally to Groveland, Livingston County, New York, where he died. He was a man of wealth and a slave holder, and took his slaves with him to Steuben County. He married Rachel Star. Children: 1. John. 2. Upton. 3. Betsy. 4. Thomas, born at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1776; married Nancy Bowes. 5. Susannah. 6 Samuel. 7. Eleanor. 8. Benjamin. 9. William, of whom further. 10. Aurelia. 11. Joshua.

(II) William Begole, son of William Begole, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1784 or 1786, and died June 28, 1862. In the War of 1812 he entered the army as a soldier and served his country with credit. In January, 1814, he married Eleanor Bowles, daughter of Captain Bowles, a brave soldier of the Revolution. Children: 1. Josiah W., of whom further. 2. Frederick A., born March 11, 1817; married Angeline Chapman. 3. Thomas B., born April 14, 1819. 4. Philo, of Mount Morris, Michigan; born August 8, 1828. 5. Frank, of Wayne County, Michigan. 6. Sarah E., born March 20, 1821; married H. H. Brenkerhoff. 7. Cornelia J., born April 24, 1823; married (first) Philip

Theodore W. Case

M. De Puy; (second) Hiram P. Mills. Three others, mentioned in the family records, namely: 8. Myron H., born May 2, 1825. 9. Julia A., born June 21, 1832. 10. William Frank, born January 25, 1836.

(III) Josiah William Begole, son of William and Eleanor (Bowles) Begole, was born January 20, 1815, and died June 5, 1896. He removed, in 1836, to Michigan, and settled in Flint. He assisted in the organization of Genesee County, Michigan. His first public office was as common-school inspector, then for seven years he was justice of the peace. During the four terms he held the position of county treasurer, until 1864, a large and universal amount of labor devolved upon him in raising and disbursing funds for the families of soldiers during the war. In 1864 he engaged in the lumber business and in the first year cleared $300,000. In 1871 he was nominated by acclamation for the State Senate, in which he served on the committees of finance, railroads and manufactures, and was chairman of that on State asylums. It was largely through his instrumentality, too, that the new capitol of the State was built. He was supervisor of the city of Flint, alderman for three years, and in 1872 was delegated to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. The same year he was elected to the forty-third Congress, in which he served on the committees on Agriculture and Public Expenditures. Originally a Republican, into which party from its inception his early anti-slavery training led him, he was, in 1882, elected Governor by the Greenback party, and on the expiration of his term was again candidate, receiving 186 and 87 votes against 190 and 40 for General Russell A. Alger. In 1884 he was appointed one of the commissioners to represent the State at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. In the spring of 1839 he married Harriett Annette Miles, daughter of Manly Miles, formerly from Connecticut, and in 1889 celebrated his golden wedding. Children: 1. Mary Eleanor, of whom further. 2. William Manly, born November 8, 1842. 3. Frank Cushman, born March 10, 1845. 4. Charles Myron, born August 10, 1848. 5. Helen May, born April 18, 1863.

(IV) Mary Eleanor Begole, daughter of Josiah William and Harriett Annette (Miles) Begole, was born November 22, 1840. She married William Chauncey Cummings. (See Cummings line.)

REFERENCES—(Cummings) Family Material. New Hampshire Revolutionary Rolls. "History of Swanzey, New Hampshire." (Begole) Rietstap's "Armorial General," Vol. I, p. 151. "Biographical Review of Livingston, Wyoming County, New York," pp. 60 and 360. Ellis' "History of Genesee County, Michigan," pp. 181 and 191. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. V, p. 275.

CASE, Theodore Willard, M. Sc.,

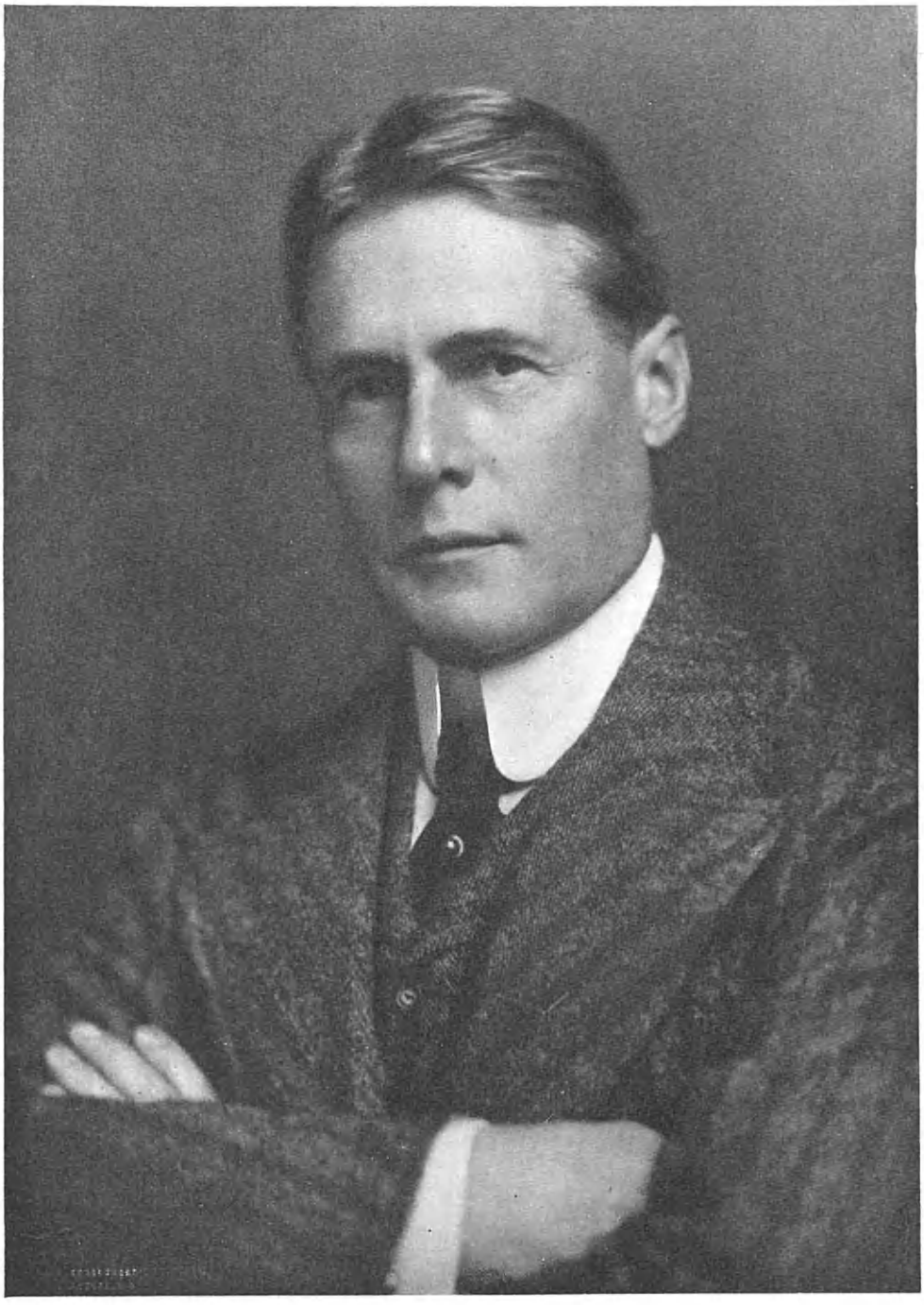
Scientist.

Among the adventurers in the field of science who have courageously and persistently delved into the mysteries of the unknown and, who, after discouragements which would have broken the spirit of weaker men, have emerged with the prize of some wonderful and world-shaking discovery in their grasp, the name of Theodore Willard Case, Master of Science, is blazoned high upon the scroll of fame. Not only has he revealed to the world new wonders by means of the barium cell and the aeolight; his name has been broadcast to the universe by the culmination of his experiments in the synchronizing of the spoken word with the action of the motion picture performer so that it is possible to transmit to an audience, in perfect accord and full conformity, the voices and gestures of the players who

are shown on the screen. This system is known as the "Movietone" and a company has been formed for its exploitation under the name of the Fox-Case Corporation.

Mr. Case was the son of Willard Erastus and Eva (Caldwell) Case, the father a man of international reputation, gained by his researches in electro-chemistry. The results of his studies were presented to the scientific world in papers which he read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1897 and before the New York Electrical Society in the same year. Perhaps his greatest triumph was a paper he read before the Royal Society in 1899 which, it is believed, opened a new field which may some day point the way to a commercial realization of cheap electrical energy direct from coal without the enormous wastage which now obtains. The death of his father, Theodore Pettibone Case, which took place in 1891, forced Mr. Case to discontinue his electrical studies and take upon his shoulders the management of the estate and the care of a number of business interests. With others, he was associated in 1901 with the consolidation of several gas and electric light companies into the American Light and Traction Company, of which he was vice-president during 1901 to 1905. For the purpose of resuming his electrical researches and because his son had inherited his scientific trend of mind he equipped, in his home in Auburn, one of the finest laboratories in the country. This laboratory was used for research work for the United States Government during the war. In 1904 Mr. Case presented a library building to the Seymour Library Association of Auburn, called the Case Memorial, in memory of his father and mother, and in 1917 he gave a large endowment, known as the Case Fund, to the New York Electrical Society for war research work. He was a prominent member of that society and held at one time the office of vice-president. He was also affiliated with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Electrochemical Society, the Royal Society of Arts, London, and the Faraday Society of London. He died at his home in Auburn, October 27, 1918.

The earliest American ancestor of the Case family of whom there is any record was John Case, who came from England about 1639 to Southold, Long Island. He settled at Windsor, Connecticut, about 1650, married Sarah Spencer and died in 1704. His son, Captain John Case, was born in 1662 and died in 1733. He married Mary Olcott and they had one son, Daniel, who was born in 1695 and died in 1733, the same year as that in which his father died. His wife was Penelope Buttolph. Their son, Lieutenant Dudley, was born in 1723, married Dorcas Humphrey, and died in 1792. They, in turn, had a son, Deacon Elisha, who was born in 1755 and died in 1839, after marrying Delight Griswold. Erastus, their son, was born in 1789 and died in 1857. He was a manufacturer and capitalist and was married to Mary Pettibone. Theodore Pettibone, son of Erastus and Mary (Pettibone) Case, was born in 1817 and died in 1891. He was one of the leading financiers of Auburn and was married to Frances Fitch, a great-great-granddaughter of Governor John Fitch, of Connecticut. Their son, as mentioned previously, was Willard Erastus Case, Doctor of Laws, and student of electrical phenomena. He had two children: 1. Theodore Willard, of whom further. 2. Dorothy, married to William Penn Whitehouse, 2d, and the



Willard E Case

mother of one child, Willard Case Whitehouse, born July 22, 1923.

Theodore Willard Case, born December 12, 1888, received his early education at Cloyne House School, Newport, Rhode Island, and spent a year at St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, New York. He later went to St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and it was at this institution that he gave evidence of his ability along the lines of scientific research, for he was elected president of the scientific society of the school. He graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1912, and in 1918 he received the honorary degree of Master of Science from George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia. He entered upon the activities of his scientific career at Auburn, New York, with the establishment of the Case Research Laboratory. In the course of his research work he has produced several new appliances in the photo-electric field as well as a number of inventions in that line. In addition to the "Movietone," Mr. Case's devotion to his life work has resulted in the discovery of several new photo-electric substances, among which are two of outstanding value, the "Thalofide cell" and the Barium-photo-electric cell. The former is being used for invisible light signalling, as it reacts to light that is invisible to the human eye; the Aeolight is the foundation for the system of talking moving pictures that Mr. Case has brought to perfection, and which is now known as "movietone." The first experiments with a view to photographing sound were made by Mr. Case in 1911 at Yale University, in the old psychology laboratory. The first successful talking moving pictures were taken by means of his Aeo light and reproduced by means of his thalofide cell, and the first out-door sound pictures were taken with his apparatus, which were one of President Coolidge and one of Senator LaFollette. The barium cell is the only cell known in photo-electricity which, with slight filter collections, follows the visibility curve of the human eye. It is being used at the Case Laboratory in obtaining permanent records of light, in dye-fading tests and in experiments on television, or seeing by radio or wire.

Mr. Case has published a number of highly interesting articles on his specialty, among them being: "Preliminary Notes on a New Way of Converting Light into Electrical Energy," read before the New York Electrical Society, June 14, 1916; "Notes on the Change of Resistance of Certain Substances in Light," published in the "Physical Review," Vol. 9, April, 1917; "A Cuprous Oxide Photo-Chemical Cell," presented at the meeting of the American Electrochemical Society, May 2, 1917; "Thalofide Cell, a New Photo-Electric Substance," published in "Physical Review," Vol. XV, April, 1920; "A Photo-electric Effect in Audion Bulbs of the Oxide Coated Filament Type," presented at a meeting of the American Electrochemical Society, April 21, 1921; "The Effect of the Photo-electric Material on the Thermo Electric Current in High Vacuum Audion Bulbs," published in the "Journal of the Optical Society of America," Vol. VI, August, 1922; "Infra Red Telegraphy and Telephony," published in the "Journal of the Optical Society of America," Vol. VI, 1922.

Engaged in research work for the United States Navy during the World War, Mr. Case was employed in a civilian capacity at the Naval Experimental Station, New London, Connecticut, where he developed and perfected a system for invisible light signalling and telephony.

Mr. Case's membership in learned societies is inclusive of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the American Physical Society; the American Chemical Society; the Optical Society of America; the Royal Society of Arts, London, England, and he is a member of the Metropolitan and Yale clubs, New York City, and the Owasco Country Club, Auburn, New York.

Theodore W. Case was married, November 26, 1918, at Auburn, New York, to Alice Gertrude Eldred, born July 22, 1899, daughter of George Eldred. Their children are: 1. Theodore Willard, Jr., born February 9, 1920, at Auburn. 2. Barbara Eldred, born November 20, 1921, at Auburn. 3. Jane Francis Fitch, born February 16, 1923. 4. John Pettibone Case, born October 8, 1926.

BATES, Eugene F.,

Automobile Dealer.

The late Eugene F. Bates, of Greenville, South Carolina, was a product of the old school of carriage, wagon and buggy dealers, which disappeared before the onslaught of the automobile. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of a concern at Augusta, Georgia, learned the vehicle game thoroughly, removed to Greenville at twenty-six and entered upon his career as a dealer, with bright prospects which he later translated into success. Presently he entered into a partnership with Colonel John Ferguson, a gentleman of the old school, and one of Greenville's most prominent citizens, with whom he built up quite a business. Colonel Ferguson dropped out ere long, and Mr. Bates became the head of a flourishing new concern. This was shortly after 1900, at which period the automobile began to make its appearance and seriously dispute the sway of horse and carriage. In 1903, seeing that the motor car was the thing of the future, Mr. Bates put his stock on the market at what it would bring, and accepted the agency for Cadillac automobiles, and thus became the first distributor of this make in the State of South Carolina. The business became too large for one man to handle, and the State was soon districted by the Cadillac Company, with Mr. Bates in charge of several counties in the northwestern or Piedmont section, including Greenville and Spartanburg. For thirteen years he continued in the service of the Cadillac Company, at which time he gave up the agency to accept a similar post with the Buick Company, covering the same territory, and he continued to discharge the duties of this position until the time of his death. This brief statement of fact gives an inadequate idea of the splendid service performed by Mr. Bates not only for his company, but for his State and section. It must be remembered that the introduction of the automobile not only brought a readjustment of the financial fabric of the country, but demanded a road-building expansion that a few years before had not been in the thoughts of the people. Consequently, a dealer in automobiles became automatically a devotee of good roads and more of them, a front rank fighter in the army of progressive Americans who saw the old order of transportation swept out of being almost overnight, and a speed vehicle installed which could travel at least five times as fast as the swiftest horse. Now the output of automobiles in the United States has reached a contemporary total of more than 20,000,000 cars, or a car for every six persons, and the bus business alone, figured on a mileage basis, is said to be greater than that of the railroads, while beautiful roads thread every section of the country. An estimate of Mr. Bates'

Eugene F. Bates,

career, therefore, must take into account that he was one of the pioneers but for whose efforts all of this would have been impossible. His activities brought him quite a business success so that he was sought as a director and counsellor of numerous corporations and enterprises; but better than all, he was a man of great heart and genial disposition, so that when he died he was greatly missed by hundreds of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Bates was born September 9, 1861, at Edgefield, South Carolina, a section that has been the cradle of many a statesman and man of affairs. His father, General John Pierson Bates, served valiantly as a lieutenant-colonel of the 2d South Carolina Regiment of Infantry during the Civil War, and died in 1862; prior to the war he had been a brigadier-general of the State Militia. Mr. Bates' mother, Susan Nicholson, was a daughter of Colonel S. W. Nicholson, a prominent planter living at "Elmwood," Edgefield County, South Carolina. As far back as he could trace, his ancestors had been men of achievement in the realms of business, religion and statesmanship. Mr. Bates received his education at Edgefield Academy and the Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte, N. C. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Day & Tannahill, of Augusta, dealers in carriages and wagons, and presently rose to the position of manager. In 1887 he removed to Greenville and formed a partnership with B. M. McGee in the same line. His partnership with Colonel Ferguson, adverted to above, followed; and next he was made the head of the firm of Bates & Tannahill, which position he held at the time automobiles came into use. The firm handled cars for a time, but presently Mr. Bates went into business for himself as the Eugene F. Bates Motor Company, and as such he was made the first distributor of Cadillac cars in the State of South Carolina. In civic affairs he was always ready to help any worthy movement, and his charities were innumerable. He loved his fellow man, and in his own struggles never failed to reach out a helping hand to his fellows. He had two hobbies—his business and country life—both of which he pursued vigorously to that golden mean of success and contentment that makes the world wonderful to live in. He was a director in the American Bank & Trust Company and the Bank of Commerce of Greenville. He held membership in the Cotillion and Poinsett clubs and the Sans Souci Country Club. His religious affiliation was with the First Baptist Church.

Eugene F. Bates married, in 1887, Mary Louise Brazeale, of Greenville daughter of S. A. and Sarah (McGee) Brazeale. The father of Mrs. Bates fought throughout the Civil War as a member of the South Carolina Volunteers, and attained the rank of lieutenant. Mrs. Bates recently established a scholarship at Furman University, Greenville, in memory of her husband, and has given generously to the endowment fund of the Greenville Women's College, of which she is an alumnae; in many ways she has carried on her husband's work in the sphere of charities, and like himself, gives quite unostentatiously.

The death of Mr. Bates occurred at Greenville, February 27, 1924, in the prime of his life, for he was only sixty-three. His work had been done faithfully and well, and it remained for the future to estimate them justly as account is taken of the marvelous developments which have followed in the track of motor transportation.

POTTER, Horace Edson,

Banker and Educator.

The city of Flint, the county of Genesee, and the entire State of Michigan, suf-

fered an almost irreparable loss in the death of Horace Edson Potter, late in the year 1925. For more than a decade he had been a valuable asset to the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank of the city of Flint, and for a period of thirty years he had been one of the most prominent and influential protagonists in local educational circles. In addition he was a public spirited citizen and an active fraternalist, who was always awake to the needs of the community, and who was always bending every effort to give an added impetus to local advance, progress and civic betterment. His death occurred at the comparatively early age of forty-six years, while at the very height of his usefulness, at the very prime of life, and at the apex of his mental and physical abilities. He will long be remembered for his engaging, kindly yet dominant personality, and his ability to make and to hold the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. That he was a decided asset and credit to Flint and Davison, Michigan, is a fact not to be doubted; and that he will be greatly missed is a foregone conclusion.

Horace Edson Potter sprang from old Colonial New England stock, and he was descended from distinguished ancestry. He was of Scotch-English lineage, the family having been planted in America, at St. Albans, Vermont, early in the seventeenth century. Unfortunately, however, the names of the immigrant ancestor and those of the heads of the succeeding two or three generations have not been preserved, due to badly-kept family, town and church records. Therefore, our record of the line of which Horace Edson Potter was an outstanding and representative member, begins with Andrew Potter, who was probably between two to four generations removed from the progenitor of the family in the New World.

(I) Andrew Potter, the first of the line of whom we have clear and authentic mention, was born on October 18, 1757. He was married to Sarah Benton on September 11, 1780, she having been born on March 4, 1764. He died on January 29, 1824; while her death occurred on September 16, 1839. Andrew and Sarah (Benton) Potter were the parents of the following children: 1. Edward. 2. Susanna. 3. Sylvester. 4. Ira, of whom forward. 5. Sally. 6. Anson. 7. Cyrus. 8. Calvin. 9. Orson. 10. Levi. 11. A daughter, who died in infancy. These names are duplicated in succeeding generations and are in existence in the family today in many instances.

(II) Ira Potter, fourth of the eleven children of Andrew and Sarah (Benton) Potter, was born in Vermont on May 16, 1792. While still a young man he left his native State and went to Fort Covington, New York, remaining at this point during the War of 1812, where he was engaged in drawing supplies to the American Army. Later he lived at Watertown and Rochester, New York. He left the latter city with his family in the year 1834, and journeyed to St. Clair County, Michigan, where he conducted Knapp's Mill on the Black River. In 1836 he removed his family to Flint, and shortly after went to Kearsey Creek, where he was engaged in the milling business. In 1836 he purchased from the Government the tract of land now known as Section 1, in the township of Davison, a part of which is still (1926) in the possession of his descendants. In 1837, assisted by his sons and Samuel Johnson, James Wood and Roswell Pettingill, he opened four miles of road through an almost impenetrable forest, from what is today known as the Irish Road (named for Royal Irish who constructed it) to his new homestead on the west shore of Potter's Lake. The road

was finally completed and the party arrived on Mr. Potter's own ground about noonday, and before sundown they had erected a log cabin 14x12 feet, which served as a shelter while clearing the land for more convenient quarters. In January, 1838, the family was established in its new home, becoming the first settlers in the northern part of the township. The section was divided between the father and sons, and work was soon begun on what today is excellent farming land. The family was spared many of the privations incident to pioneer life, as they were fortunate in possessing the means to secure the necessities and many of the luxuries, the greatest difficulty being the remoteness of the markets, which required a three-days' journey with ox teams over long stretches of corduroy roads. The location was adjacent to large tracts of pine and of the hard woods which were favorably suited for his business, which, with the fine water power, had appealed to Mr. Potter and influenced his decision in choosing this particular section. He was a great lover of hunting and fishing, and the abundance of wild game added to the desirability of the place, as did also the great variety of wild fruits which gave the family a menu not to be despised in modern times. Ira Potter died on September 29, 1839, just twenty months after settling in his new home, at the early age of forty-seven years, and while at the very prime of manhood, leaving his family to carry on the work he had so well begun. Ira Potter was married, on July 10, 1815, to Clarissa Train, a daughter of Robert and Maria (Wilson) Train. Clarissa (Train) Potter was born on February 22, 1793, and died on May 31, 1870. Ira and Clarissa (Train) Potter were the parents of the following children: 1. Robert Edson, of whom forward. 2. Ira Wilson, born July 26, 1818, died April 26, 1890; married Abby Tibbals, who was born October 18, 1818, and died September 3, 1907. 3. Sarah Marie, born April 29, 1821, died March 25, 1866; married, on January 2, 1838, to Griffith Lewis Jones. 4. James A., born April 25, 1826, died July 25, 1851. 5. Mary Elizabeth, born January 11, 1830, died July 16, 1894; married, on March 2, 1851, to Nathaniel Cole, who died August 10, 1891. 6. Frances, born December 25, 1833, died April 12, 1915; married, on December 28, 1855, to Mortimer M. Olds, who died January 25, 1904.

(III) Robert Edson Potter, eldest of the six children of Ira and Clarissa (Train) Potter, was born August 18, 1816, and died September 24, 1886. He was thrice married; (first), on January 5, 1840, to Abigail Clark, a daughter of Thomas and Rebekah (Wing) Clark, pioneers in Richfield. She was born on April 22, 1817, and died August 19, 1845. Robert Edson Potter was married (second), on November 29, 1846, to Eliza J. Hoyle, born September 6, 1824, died July 28, 1857, a daughter of William and Catharine Hoyle. Robert Edson Potter was married (third), on October 11, 1857, to Hannah Mann, a daughter of George and Keziah Mann. She was born in England on August 6, 1839, and was still living in 1926, aged eighty-seven years. Robert Edson Potter was the father of the following children: (By first wife), 1. Ira Thomas, born October 15, 1840, died April 27, 1886; married, on May 5, 1863, to Helen Mowry Sutton, and they had two daughters and one son. 2. Theodore Gilbert, born November 9, 1842, died February 25, 1847. 3. Horace Train, born July 17, 1844, died February 14, 1867. (Child by second wife), 4. William Edson, of whom forward. (By third wife), 5. James Oscar, born June 12, 1860, died December 31, 1905; married, on October 20, 1881, to Carrie E. Savage, and they had

two daughters and one son. 6. George Wesley, born December 9, 1862; married, September 23, 1885, to Belle Moore, and they have one son. 7. Harrison, born March 20, 1866; married, August 25, 1885, to Janie Gleason, and they have two sons and one daughter. 8. Robert Nelson, born December 17, 1871, died June 16, 1897; married, on May 25, 1893, to Minnie Uptegraff, and they had one daughter. 9. Mary Elizabeth, born June 6, 1877.

(IV) William Edson Potter, fourth of the nine children of Robert Edson Potter, and the only child by the latter's second marriage to Eliza J. Hoyle, was born on January 24, 1855, near Potter's Lake, Michigan. For many years he was a successful farmer, but is now retired, living at Davison, Michigan. He and his wife are both ardent Baptists, and active in local church work. He was married, on December 11, 1875, to Justina Throop, in Genesee Township, Genesee County, Michigan. William Edson and Justina (Throop) Potter are the parents of the following five children: 1. Alice J., born March 22, 1877; married, on May 20, 1915, to Lewis Watkins. 2. Horace Edson, to whom this genealogical and biographical review is dedicated, and of whom forward. 3. Zoa, born June 2, 1885, married, on August 23, 1911, to Henry Blight, and to them have been born three daughters and one son. 4. Ernest W., born March 1, 1889; married, on November 23, 1910, to May Davison, and they have three sons. 5. Omar G., born October 9, 1893; married, on August 19, 1914, to Grace McAra, and to them have been born one son and one daughter.

(V) Horace Edson Potter, eldest son and second of the five children of William Edson and Justina (Throop) Potter, was born in Davison, Genesee County, Michigan, on July 17, 1879, and was destined to become one of the most prominent and influential men of that section of the country, and an honor and a credit to his distinguished ancestry. His boyhood and young manhood were spent on the farm of his ancestors, where he was born, two and one-half miles east of Davison. He received his early education in the local public schools of Genesee County and Davison, and attended and was graduated from the Davison High School. Later, he attended Ferris Institute, the Ypsilanti Normal School, and was graduated from the Kalamazoo Normal School. Subsequently, he also studied law. In the year 1897, although not yet eighteen years of age, he embarked upon his career by engaging in educational work, teaching in the rural schools of Genesee County, and becoming principal of the schools at Grand Blanc, Michigan, where he originated the Consolidated School System. For a period of ten years Mr. Potter was actively engaged in pedagogical work, and so successful was he that in 1907 he was elected school commissioner of Genesee County, conducting this office in a most able and efficient manner until 1914. Of him it has been said: "Mr. Potter was one of the best informed men connected with the school activities of the City of Flint, and much of the superior educational facilities now possessed by that city may be rightly credited to his foresight." In 1914 Mr. Potter resigned as county school commissioner in order to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank of Flint, where his keen mind and wide knowledge of monetary affairs were put to good use. That the banking institution appreciated his value to the organization is proved by the fact that he was made cashier shortly after his initial identification with the bank, holding this position until his death. In addition to his banking and educational activities, Mr.

Potter was also interested in the building and selling of houses and in real estate brokerage in association with his brother, Ernest W. Potter. Since 1907 he had been treasurer of the Baker Business University, and had been one of the most active protagonists in the upbuilding and success of that institution. In 1918 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the city of Flint, holding this office for almost nine years, up to the time of his death, and during the last seven years serving ably as treasurer and as chairman of the Teachers' Committee.

Politically, Mr. Potter was a staunch Republican, and a firm believer in and an ardent advocate of the principles of Republicanism. He was one of the most influential political leaders of Genesee County, and for many years the wing of the party which he controlled was a factor in various local elections and always had to be reckoned with. His innate modesty, however, forced him to keep in the background himself, although many men owe their political advancement and prestige today to him. During the late World War he was constantly and consistently active in carrying through all of the many drives for funds to a successful completion. His interest in the welfare of local organizations was intense, and he served with ability and fidelity as a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association and as treasurer of the Flint branch of the Boy Scouts of America. As a member of the Flint Board of Education, he devoted much of his time to a study of the modern educational systems of metropolitan areas. He also became an expert in school finances and had had a big hand in working out the financial problems that faced the Flint Board of Education. Fraternally, he was correspondingly active, being a member of Flint Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Flint Lodge, No. 222, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious affiliation was given to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a regular attendant and a most liberal supporter. He also held membership in the Genesee County Republican Club, of which he was a foremost member; the Chamber of Commerce of Flint; and the Flint Kiwanis Club, in which he was deeply interested, and which he had served as treasurer for several years. His favorite sport was baseball, and he found recreation and relaxation in fishing and hunting. No finer example of upright, noble man in educational work could possibly be found, for Mr. Potter was a man who never drank or smoked, and was always a figure which parents could point out to their children as an ideal.

Horace Edson Potter was married in Davison, Genesee County, Michigan, on December 24, 1908, to Ilga Beryle Hewitt, a daughter of Milo and Margaret (Black) Hewitt, the latter of whom is still living (1926), the father having died in the year 1921. Horace Edson and Ilga Beryle (Hewitt) Potter were the parents of three sons: 1. Warren, born January 3, 1910, died in infancy. 2. Eldon Milo, born in Flint, Michigan, on March 12, 1918. 3. Alton William, born in Flint, on May 30, 1921. Mr. Potter is survived by his widow and their two sons, his parents, and two brothers and two sisters, all previously mentioned.

During the summer of 1925 Mr. Potter was in ill health, and spent a number of weeks in the Battle Creek Sanitarium, where he recuperated sufficiently to be able to return to his home and to be out again. He attended the last regular meeting of the Flint Board of Education, held early in November, when he was given a

rousing welcome by the members of the board. He only remained a few minutes, during which he went over the finances of the local educational system. It is believed that this effort in attending that meeting weakened him and contributed toward hastening his final illness, which resulted in his death. He died suddenly at his home, No. 802 East Street, Flint, Michigan, on Sunday afternoon, November 29, 1925, aged forty-six years. In honor of his work for education in the city and county, special memorial services were held in every school in the city of Flint, and hundreds of flags all over the city were placed at half-mast. All the banking institutions were closed during the funeral services, and the attendance at the last rites was one of the largest ever seen in the city of Flint. Representatives from each of the city's twenty-five public schools, from fraternal and civic organizations, from welfare societies and the Boy Scouts, and from many banks and business places attended the funeral, which was held on the Wednesday following at the Potter home, the Rev. Dr. John Dysart, rector of St. Paul's, officiating. Interment was in the family plot in the cemetery at Davison, Genesee County. In his death the city of Flint, the county of Genesee, and the State of Michigan sustained one of the heaviest losses they were ever called upon to bear, and friends in all walks of life still voice their sorrow and regret over the passing of one of the best citizens of that section of the country. The following editorial, which appeared in a Flint newspaper after the death of Horace Edson Potter, shows in what high esteem the man and his works were held, and forms a most fitting peroration to this review of his life and labors:

The untimely death of Horace E. Potter, local banker and educator, while he was at the zenith of his career, is a great loss to this community. He was a native of Michigan, raised in the environment of energy, progressiveness and responsibility in Flint and Genesee County. He died at a comparatively young age, but his life was one of workfulness, service and success, both for himself and his fellow citizens. Flint has lost a useful and high-spirited citizen, and a devoted public servant. . . . He was a diligent and successful business man, of unquestionable probity, and his widely ranged dealings brought him a very large acquaintance. He served in public affairs, and served well in the various positions as teacher, county school commissioner and finally as a member of the Flint Board of Education. He made himself an influential part of city, county and State program of education. From his youth, Horace Potter was an energetic worker, and very early he developed mental qualities that made his emergence into the front ranks of those who do things, inevitable. He was a fine type of citizen. His life has been fruitful of good deeds. He was always ready to give expert and saving counsel to others in the world of business and finance who needed advice to steer them right. He was public spirited and possessed a sense of civic duty. He served his city and county in ways that were useful whenever the opportunity offered. He was not a one-sided man. His devotion to education, his banking activities, his part in civic work, his religious and fraternal activities and other interests made his life a pretty full book. Nothing was further from his nature than to attempt a spectacular role. Mr. Potter was an unaffected, plain man, who drew those within the circle of his influence to him because his manner and bearing carried the evidences of those inner qualities of kindliness and rectitude which made him an excellent citizen. The passing of such a man while still in the prime of life and usefulness is a very distinct loss to the city as well as a personal loss to many.

Thus was born, and thus lived, labored and died Horace Edson Potter, an honor and a credit to his pioneer ancestors, an educator and a banker extraordinary, a public-spirited citizen, and an upright man and a real American—than which no greater tribute can be paid to the memory of any man.

Robert B. Craighead

CRAIGHEAD, Robert David,

Hotel Proprietor.

The death of Robert David Craighead, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 19, 1922, ended a career of marked success and great usefulness, but did not terminate the service nor destroy the influences which were set in motion by the manifold activities of his life. His influence is still potent for good in the community, and will continue to live and grow long after his name has become but a memory.

Robert David Craighead was born in London, England, March 26, 1873, where his parents were residing while his father, Dr. Robert Craighead, did post-graduate work in the great hospitals of the metropolis. The father was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, of Colonial ancestry, and the mother, Alma (Ray) Craighead, was also a member of an old Colonial family, a descendant of James M. Ray, one of the founders of Indianapolis, who ranked with Stephen Girard as one of the seven great bankers of his day. James M. Ray was born in the old parsonage in Caldwell, New Jersey, in which Grover Cleveland later began his existence, and during the Civil War rendered notable financial service to Indiana by his wise custodianship of the public school funds.

Until he was twelve years old, Robert D. Craighead attended the public schools of Dunreith, Indiana, but his father's appointment as house physician in the famous sanatorium of Dr. Sylvester Strong, his brother-in-law, at Saratoga Springs, New York, made it necessary that the family should change its place of residence, and the son completed his education in the public schools of Saratoga Springs. From his eighth year he had been an enthusiastic collector of stamps. The change of residence offered new opportunity for stamp collecting, and the young philatelist employed a force of fifteen schoolmates to sell his stamps. The proceeds he devoted to the purchase of desired stamps for his collection. Upon his graduation from the Saratoga High School he prepared for an active career by taking a course in business college in Albany, after which he became associated with Dr. Strong's Sanatorium. His native business ability soon made itself felt and led to his appointment as manager of the institution, an important post he held until 1898. Twenty-five years old at the time, he determined to engage in the hotel business for himself. He and his father opened a hotel on Ocean Avenue, in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Nine months' experience proved that the building selected was too small and resulted in a move to a larger building on Pennsylvania Avenue. The new hostelry was known as the Lehman-Craig Hall, on the present site of the St. Clare Hotel. Again the business outgrew its quarters. The Altamont Hotel across the street, much larger, was engaged and the hotel operated for a year under the name of Altamont-Craig Hall. In 1904, the title by which the inn has become famous was adopted—Craig Hall. Continued growth necessitated another move to larger quarters by the year 1910. The historic old Garden Hotel, on the corner of Pacific and Illinois avenues, long idle through bad management, was purchased and made the delightful new home of the Craig Hall Hotel. This old building had been erected by John Wyeth, a Philadelphia drug manufacturer who had found Atlantic City accommodations inadequate, in the brief space of seventy-two days. It was distinguished for its roof garden, its up-to-date equipment, and its tally-ho coach which met all trains, and became the center of a large and exclusive patronage during the life-time of its builder.

Poor management caused failure after failure until the hotel was closed for three years. Mr. Craighead then bought the place and launched the policy by which it succeeded: giving excellent accommodations, courteous service, and good food at reasonable rates. The hotel has long been the Mecca of the discriminating from all over the United States. Since the death of Mr. Craighead, his widow, Mrs. Naomi Craighead, and his brother, James Ray Craighead, have continued the business. James Ray Craighead is an electrical engineer, associated with the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, New York. He is a graduate of Williams College and of Cornell University.

His business activities did not preclude Mr. Craighead's participation in civic affairs and his continuance of his boyhood passion for stamp collecting. He also loved to travel. He visited practically all parts of the civilized world, everywhere collecting stamps. It was much more exciting to purchase an Italian stamp for use abroad in Peking, China, than to buy from prosaic sheets, or dealers' stocks. Mr. Craighead was a general collector, caring less for minor than for the more representative major varieties, and at the time of his death, his collection numbered over 33,000 different stamps, about sixty-five countries being complete in their major varieties. This collection represented the joyous occupation of the leisure of a lifetime, and a beautiful thought of Mrs. Craighead's has transformed the activities of his hours of recreation into a noble service. After the death of the collector, the entire collection was sold. With the proceeds, the "Robert Craighead Eye Clinic" of the Atlantic City Hospital was founded. Two graceful tributes paid him by friends appeared in the pamphlet announcing the sale of his stamps. The first is regarded as a peculiarly truthful characterization:

> Lover of life and all things good
> Christian, citizen, gentleman,
> Stamp collector, seeker of facts,
> Traveler, guide and leader of men,
> Friend of the poor, friend of the rich,
> Best of all men I have known.
>
> —A. S. C.

Two lines from the second are also apt:

> O happy one, for whom even pleasure lends
> Another avenue for blessing unknown friends.

He was identified with most of the movements for civic betterment in Atlantic City. He was president of the Atlantic City Hotel Men's Association, of the Publicity Bureau, and a member of the board of directors of the Atlantic City National Bank. He was a Kiwanian and a member of the Atlantic City Yacht Club. He was very active in the affairs of the First Presbyterian Church of Atlantic City, and a trustee for many years, thus following in the footsteps of his father, who had been an elder of this church.

Robert David Craighead married, September 25, 1907, Naomi Caldwell, a descendant of old Colonial stock, who was born near Hammonton, New Jersey, whither her parents had moved from New Haven because of her father's ill health. It was in the "study" of the home of one of Mrs. Craighead's ancestors, the Rev. Samuel Russell of Branford, Connecticut, that Yale College was founded. Mrs. Craighead attended the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from the Girls' High School and receiving a scholarship for a four-year course at the Philadelphia School of Design for Women. She then engaged in teaching, for four years serving as director and special teacher of drawing in Woodbury, New Jersey. Then she came to Atlantic City where she married Mr. Craighead. She is active in political and social affairs and exerts a strong

influence for progress in her community. She belongs to the Fortnightly Club, the Current Events Club, the Woman's Foundation, and is a charter member and one of the board of directors of the Woman's Club of Atlantic City. For three years she was president of the board of directors of the Travelers' Aid Society, and she was an ardent supporter of the Woman's Suffrage movement. A Republican, she has been representative for her county in the State Woman's Republican Club and for two years she was president of the Atlantic City League of Women Voters. Her time since the death of her husband has been largely given to assisting in the management of Craig Hall, and travel, as well as to civic, philanthropic, and political affairs. She is held in high esteem in the city and by a large circle of personal friends.

WILLIAMS, John Whitridge, A. B., M. D., Sc. D., LL. D.,

Physician, Medical Teacher.

Associated with the medical school of the Johns Hopkins University from its beginning, Dr. John Whitridge Williams has taken part in the expanding work of that institution and helped to spread its fame abroad. Dr. Williams is the head of an important department of the Medical School, Fellow of many scientific societies and a medical author of prominence. Both branches of Dr. Williams' family have produced men who have occupied honored positions in their community and State, three generations of medical men having preceded him in the maternal line.

(The Williams Line.)

James Williams, the first of the name in this branch, died in 1735; he patented lands near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1726. He married Ann Johnson.

William, son of James and Ann (Johnson) Williams, was born about 1722 and died in 1778; he was of "Cedar Farm," Culpepper County, Virginia, and a member of the Committee of Safety in the American Revolution. He married Lucy Clayton.

Philip, son of William and Lucy (Clayton) Williams, was born in 1770 and died in 1846; he was of Woodstock, Virginia, and held the office of clerk of Shenandoah County for fifty-six years. He married Sarah Croudson.

Philip, son of Philip and Sarah (Croudson) Williams, was born in 1802 and died in 1868; he was Commonwealth's attorney at Winchester, Virginia. He married, for his first wife, Ann Maury Hite.

Dr. Philip Croudson, son of Philip and Ann Maury (Hite) Williams, was born August 15, 1828, and died November 21, 1897. After spending three years of study in Europe, just after graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, the remainder of his life was devoted to the practice of medicine in Baltimore, Maryland, where he attained considerable eminence. He married Mary Cushing Whitridge, who was born in 1833 and died in 1888. Their children: 1. John Whitridge, of whom further. 2. Mary Cushing, born in 1869, married William Travis Howard, Jr. 3. William Whitridge, born in 1875, married Louise S. Denny. 4. Dudley, born in 1877, married Florence L. Jenkins. Five others died in childhood.

Dr. John Whitridge Williams was born January 26, 1866, in Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended the public schools. Preparing for his profession he was graduated at Johns Hopkins University in 1886 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and from the Medical School of the University of Maryland with the degree Doctor of Medicine, 1888. He then spent three years in European study at the Uni-

versities of Berlin, Vienna, Leipzig, Prague, Paris and Heidelberg, and received the degree of Doctor of Science from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1912, and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pittsburgh in 1915.

In 1889 Dr. Williams began the practice of medicine in Baltimore, and with the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in that year he became connected with its activities. He has been obstetrician-in-chief and professor of obstetrics of Johns Hopkins University since 1899, having organized that department in 1895. He was dean of the Medical School from 1910 to 1923; and he is the author of a text book of obstetrics that is now in its fifth edition, and of many professional monographs that have appeared in periodicals. He served three terms of six years each as a member of the Board of Charities of Baltimore; and he is a member of the Maryland Club, in that city.

Dr. Williams is a Fellow of the Gynecological and Obstetrical Society of Glasgow, Scotland, and was honorary president in 1912; Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, Scotland; corresponding member of the Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, of Paris, France; and of similar societies in Munich and Leipzig; and he has been president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Gynecological Society, and the American Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality.

Dr. John Whitridge Williams married, January 14, 1892, Margaretta Stewart Brown, who was born August 1, 1866, in Baltimore, daughter of General Stewart Brown, attorney-at-law. Their children, all born in Baltimore: 1. Margaretta Whitridge, born December 21, 1892; married, June 26, 1918, Frederick Brayton Wood. 2. Mary Cushing Whitridge, born February 21, 1896; married, April 29, 1922, Evelyth Wilson Bridgman. 3. Annie Whitridge, born January 8, 1902; married, November 4, 1922, Emory Hamilton Niles.

(The Whitridge Line.)

Thomas (Whittredge) Whitridge, who was born in 1599 and died in 1668, came from England in the "Elizabeth" in 1635, with his wife Elizabeth and son Thomas, to Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Whitridge, was born in 1625; he was an original settler at Beverly, Massachusetts, and a lieutenant in the French and Indian War. He married, for his first wife, Florence.

William, son of Thomas and Florence Whitridge, was born in 1659; he married Mary.

Thomas, son of William and Mary Whitridge, was born in 1710 and died in 1795; he was a mill owner. He married Florence Haskell.

Dr. William, son of Thomas and Florence (Haskell) Whitridge, was born in 1748 and died in 1831, a country doctor in Tiverton, Rhode Island, and an eminent scholar. He married Mary Cushing, daughter of John (5) Cushing, a colonel in the American Revolution, and Deborah (Barker) Cushing, sister of General Joshua Barker, of the Continental Army.

Dr. John, son of Dr. William and Mary (Cushing) Whitridge, was born in 1793 and died in 1878, a leading physician in Baltimore, Maryland. He married, in 1830, Catherine Cocks. Their daughter, Mary Cushing Whitridge, married Dr. Philip Croudson Williams, and they were the parents of Dr. John Whitridge Williams.

PASSANO, Edward Boteler,

Publisher.

To the interest of publicity at the highest standard of that profession, Edward

Boteler Passano has directed his attention from the beginning of a successful career, in the course of which he has proceeded by gradations of recognized merit and efficiency to the presidency of the well-known publishing firm The Williams & Wilkins Company at Baltimore, Maryland. From the earliest days of the settlement of Maryland by the English, Mr. Passano's ancestors have represented the advance of every era of the history of the State. His great-grandfather, Joseph, the son of Leonardo di Passano, a judge of the Ecclesiastical Court of Rome, came to America from Genoa, Italy, about 1825, and settled in Baltimore, where he became prominently identified in the banking field of the city. Mr. Passano's lineage from the first-comer of the maternal line in this branch is as follows:

Alexander Magruder, whose death is recorded in 1677, was an officer in the army of Charles II of England, and was sent as a prisoner of war to Maryland in 1651. He ransomed himself and received a land grant to five hundred acres in Calvert County, Maryland; he married (first) Margaret, daughter of William Braithewaite, member of the first General Assembly, and Acting Governor of Maryland; he married, (second) Sarah; he married (third) Elizabeth Hawkins.

Samuel, son of Alexander Magruder, was born in 1661 and died in 1711; he was of the estate "Good Luck," Prince George County, Maryland, was a justice, a burgess, and held other offices. He married Sarah Beall, who died in 1734, a daughter of Ninian Beall, who was commander-in-chief of the Maryland forces.

Samuel, son of Samuel and Sarah (Beall) Magruder, called Samuel, Sr., was born in 1687 and died in 1779; he married Eleanor, a daughter of Robert Wade.

Captain Samuel, son of Samuel, Sr., and Eleanor (Wade) Magruder, was born in 1708 and died in 1790; he married Jane, daughter of John Haswell.

Haswell, son of Captain Samuel and Jane (Haswell) Magruder, was born in 1736 and died in 1811; he married Charity Beall, who was born in 1740, a daughter of James Beall, Jr.

Edward, son of Haswell and Charity (Beall) Magruder, was born in 1766 and died in 1842; he married Teresa Barron, who was born in 1793 and died in 1885.

Thomas Jefferson, son of Edward and Teresa (Barron) Magruder, was born in 1823 and died in 1891; he married Sarah Ann Peyton Boteler, who was born in 1825 and died in 1916.

Alice Fletcher, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Ann Peyton (Boteler) Magruder was born in 1845 and died in 1924; she married Louis Durbin Passano, merchant and manufacturer, who was born May 10, 1843, and died May 8, 1908. Their children: 1. Professor Leonard Magruder, born in 1866; married Elizabeth Bissell. 2. Parthenia, born in 1868; married Francis A. Hancock, of Baltimore. 3. Louis Durbin, born in 1870; married Mary von Kopff. 4. Edward Boteler, of whom further. 5. Alice Fletcher, born in 1874, died in 1897.

Edward Boteler Passano, was born August 11, 1872, in Baltimore, Maryland, where he attended the public schools. He matriculated at Lehigh University in the class of 1894, and during his college life he became a member of the Delta Phi Fraternity at the university. Upon completing his education, he was employed with the Davis-Farrar Company, of Erie, Pennsylvania, manufacturers of marine boilers and engines, and later sold their products in the Baltimore territory. However, within a short time he took over the Baltimore sales agency of F. X. Hooper

& Company, manufacturers of special printing machines. In 1899 he became associated with the Williams & Wilkins Company, general printers of Baltimore, as sales manager. He continued in that capacity until the Baltimore fire in 1904, when the plant was destroyed. The business was reorganized and Mr. Passano became a stockholder in the new company and is now the president of both The Williams & Wilkins Company, and also the Waverly Press, Inc., and is primarily engaged, today, in the publishing of scientific and medical books and periodicals. Firmly believing in the rights of his workers, Mr. Passano operates an open shop, and originated the plans of organization for what is now the Guild of the Printing Industry of Baltimore, with which non-union workers may affiliate themselves to discuss their problems and arrange for their special insurance and compensation. In maintaining a high degree of efficiency among his employees, he has instituted a profit-sharing plan under which he yearly distributes substantial amounts to his workers. Mr. Passano is a member of the advisory board of the School of Printing at Baltimore, and is a member of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Baltimore Typothetae, as well as a member of the Engineering Committee of the United Typothetae of America. He was one of the founders and organizers of the Baltimore County Public Health Association of which he has been president, and is now serving on the board of directors, and is also a member of the board of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and was for a number of years a member of the board of directors of the Engineers' Club. He is likewise affiliated with the University Club, the Baltimore Country Club and the Merchants' Club, and also the American Clan Gregor. His recreations are gardening and golf. A communicant of the Protestant Episcopal faith, he has been a registrar and a member of the vestry of Trinity Church of that denomination in Towsontown, a suburb of Baltimore.

During the World War Mr. Passano served without compensation as a special agent of the United States Shipping Board. He was in charge of organizing the shipping facilities of the port of Baltimore, and in addition he organized the Baltimore County branch of the American Red Cross, and served as its chairman.

Mr. Passano married, October 25, 1900, at Towson, Maryland, Eleanore Phillips Isaac, who was born December 25, 1872, a daughter of William Moore Isaac, attorney-at-law, and descendant of Joseph Isacke, of Calvert County, progenitor of the family in Maryland. Their children: 1. William Moore, born June 12, 1902, at Harrisonville, Maryland, was graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1923. 2. Edward Magruder, born December 23, 1904. 3. Howard Isaac, born in 1906, died in 1907.

SMITH, William B.,

Realtor.

One of the prominent business men of Caldwell, New Jersey, and owner of the first big building erected in that town, was the late William B. Smith, who combined real estate transactions on a large scale with the operation of a fleet of taxicabs.

Mr. Smith was born at Liberty Corner, New Jersey, December 25, 1863, the son of Joshua and Laura Lida Smith, the former a native of Long Island, New York, who, after several cruises as a sailor in the United States Navy, settled down

Mrs Jimmie Smith William B Smith

ashore and developed an extensive tailoring business.

The early education of Mr. Smith was obtained in the public schools of Liberty Corner, following which he started out for himself. Although he never had a college education, Mr. Smith was a very well read man and the possessor of a fund of useful and valuable information. He never worked for another man but ever handled his own businesses, with well-merited success. For many years he operated a hotel in Philadelphia and later had a similar establishment in New York City. He located in Caldwell in 1902 and engaged in the Confectionery business, later operating a billiard room and bowling alley. He erected, as mentioned, the first big building in Caldwell, and in it had his real estate offices. Mr. Smith retired from active business in 1925. He was prominently in the public eye for more than twenty years, being the prime mover in a spectacular battle for part of the estate of the late Charles Fair, of California. Mr. Fair, who was the brother of the late Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Mrs. Graham Fair Vanderbilt, the former Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was killed in an automobile accident near Paris, France, in 1902. His wife was the sister of Mr. Smith, and the claim of the latter for a portion of the Fair estate was contested on the ground that she died a few moments before her husband, thus leaving her family without a claim. The case was finally settled out of court.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Smith never sought for office. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and his favorite recreation was motoring. He was, in fact, fond of any type of outdoor sport or amusement.

William B. Smith was twice married, his first wife being Margaret Dolan, of Plainfield, New Jersey. After her death he was married (second) to Mrs. Minnie (Trevethick) Wriggins, formerly of Irvington, New Jersey, April, 1927. By his first union Mr. Smith had three children, as follows: 1. Caroline, married to Frank Gordon; they have three children and reside in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. 2. Hannah, married to Charles Graham; two children, Dorothy and William B. 3. Marie, married to Jack Dempsey, of Verona, New Jersey; they are the parents of two children.

On August 13, 1927, Mr. Smith passed away in a hospital at East Orange, New Jersey. He was deeply and sincerely mourned by his circle of friends in Caldwell, and in the other sections where he had resided, all of whom knew him as a genial companion and a true and loyal comrade.

PRICE, George Washington,

Furniture Manufacturer.

To the sympathetic student of American progress nothing is more interesting or significant than the expansion of a small industrial effort to a large plant, occupying a place of national importance, and lifting the community of which it is a part to local prosperity and country-wide prominence. The men who thus build are community benefactors in the largest sense of the word. To the group belonged the late George Washington Price, almost all his life associated with the making of furniture. He took over the shop started by his father in 1845, and with his brother made G. and W. E. Price, of Morgantown, West Virginia, a synonym for a large and substantial factory, honest distributors, and durability and quality workmanship. George Washington Price was a prime mover in this remarkable accomplishment.

George Washington Price was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, March 20, 1853, son of Edward and Hannah Prudence (Docker) Price. The father, born in England, preacher and lumberman, came to this country in 1845 with his wife, who was born on the border of Wales. The father began to manufacture chairs by hand in a small shop, turning most of the parts out with a foot lathe which he brought from England with him. The product was good and substantial, and many chairs which fifty years ago stood in Morgantown parlors now do duty in the kitchen, still durable. Some years later came his association with his sons in the larger enterprise known as E. Price & Sons, manufacturers of mantels and furniture. The father died at the age of eighty-nine.

The son, George Washington Price, was educated in the schools of Morgantown, his progress hampered by deafness, which afflicted him with increasing magnitude throughout his life after he reached the age of nine. He then attended Monongahela Academy. He and his brother worked hard in the factory, painting and doing a variety of manual labor, and turning their earnings over to the father to help pay for the plant. In 1890 they bought out their father, paid off all debts, and established an undertaking department in connection with their enterprise, which was, however, soon abandoned. Another venture which throve for a time was the manufacture of mantels, sold direct to the builders, and in great demand in the Pittsburgh district and the Monongahela Valley. These Morgantown mantels went into many of the best houses of Western Pennsylvania in the late nineties. When the growing trend of consolidation and wholesale manufacture brought to an end the era of small private enterprises, E. Price & Sons ceased their making of mantels and concentrated on furniture and the retail sale. They began on a small scale, with 1,000 square feet of floor space, and expanded, as the town grew, until they utilized 15,000. Factory and sales rooms were on old Front Street, now University Avenue, the site of the fine large store and warerooms of G. & W. E. Price today. Long experience, intimate knowledge of all details of retail furniture trade, and a "Square Deal" motto have combined to bring about the popularity of this company. The store is conceded to be the largest and most up-to-date place of its kind in West Virginia. The firm acts as distributing agents by leading manufacturers throughout the country, such as Karpen's guaranteed upholstered furniture; Retting's guaranteed furniture; Ostermoor's guaranteed mattresses; Ideal Springs; Barcolo's guaranteed brass beds; Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets; etc., an attractive and varied collection which enables the housewife of Morgantown to furnish mansion, apartment, or cottage artistically and economically. Simple but attractive and inexpensive furniture may be purchased there in great variety, as can expensive period furniture. Thus Mr. Price and his establishment have been able to occupy an important place, not only in the business development of the city, but in the cultural and aesthetic progress as well.

In May, 1921, Mr. Price retired from business, as did his brother, and the furniture store went to Carroll D. Price, son of George Washington Price. The father then occupied himself until his death with his private interests, which were large. He had large holdings in the Harmony Copper mines in Idaho, and valuable real estate in Morgantown, including the Price Building, on High Street. Mr. Price was a member of the First Baptist Church and a devout Christian, fond of reading his

Bible regularly, and generous in his support of all church finances and activities. During the World War he contributed generously to war loans. He was Republican in politics but not active. He loved his home and his garden, where he found his favorite form of recreation.

April 16, 1890, George Washington Price married Ida E. Davis, daughter of John Coleman and Caroline Frances (Swisher) Davis. The father, a farmer and coal dealer of Morgantown, was the son of James Davis, and grandson of Rev. Jehu and Eunice (Pointer) Davis, both of whom came from Delaware. James Davis, a cabinet maker and farmer, married Nancy Reed, and they lived near Morgantown. Mr. and Mrs. Price were the parents of three children: 1. Georgia Eloise, born September 13, 1892, died October 21 or 22, 1902, at the age of ten. 2. Carroll Davis, born in Morgantown, April 15, 1896, educated in high school and Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, Academy, now owner, in partnership with his brother, of the Price Furniture Company; married, March 11, 1916, Ruth E. Howell, of Morgantown, and they have a son, Robert Carroll. 3. Donald Edward, born April 12, 1901, a student at the Art Students' League, New York City, and partner in the Price Furniture Company.

A long and fruitful life was that of Mr. Price, who died at the age of seventy-four, August 11, 1927. Rev. Oren H. Baker, of the Baptist church, was in charge of funeral ceremonies, and interment was in the East Oak Grove Cemetery. A generous and unostentatious man, he was very charitable and possessed many friends and well wishers. In his passing Morgantown and the State of West Virginia lost a valued citizen. His thorough business qualities, his well-known executive ability, his strict probity, and his courteous and genial nature met with the merited return of warm personal regard and success. He left a record of which his family and friends might justly be proud.

LIBBY, Lawrence R.,

Contracting Engineer.

One of the leading heating engineers of New England, a highly successful business man, a keen lover of sports, and of the drama, the sudden death of Lawrence R. Libby, of Hartford, Connecticut, on June 12, 1927, came as a severe shock to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom he appeared the picture of robust health. He was stricken by heart disease while attending a performance at the Capitol Theatre, in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Born in Maine, December 30, 1865, the son of Granville and Amanda (Richards) Libby, of Portland, Maine, he was descended from John Libby, one of the pioneer settlers of New England; and the grandson of Johnson Libby, of Portland. He was educated in the public and private schools of Portland, and after a brief business experience in that city removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where, at the age of twenty-two, he was placed in charge of the heating department of Olds & Whipple, on State Street. In 1898 he organized the firm of Libby & Blinn, heating contractors and engineers, which at once began business on State Street, later removing to its present quarters at 135 Sheldon Street. He was a member of the Heating and Ventilating Society of America.

Mr. Libby was a Free and Accepted Mason, in which he held the thirty-second degree, with lodge, council and chapter membership in Maine, although he was a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar, the three Hartford

Scottish Rite bodies, Connecticut Consistory, of Norwich, and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Hartford. He was not deeply interested in politics, although, a Republican, he served as councilman from the Eighth Ward in 1908. A great lover of out-of-door life, and an ardent hunter, he was several times president of the Connecticut Field Trial Club, and served in the same capacity in the East Haddam Fish and Game Club; was treasurer of the Hartford Gun Club; member of the Glastenbury Fish and Game Club, the Canoe Club, the Tuesday Night Bowling Club, and the City Club. Fond of hunting and fishing, he was naturally a lover of dogs, and bred some very fine ones. His interest in the drama was so great, especially in Shakespearean productions, and in motion pictures based on plays of serious import, that he would journey frequently to New Haven, Meriden, or Springfield to attend a performance. He was a man of broad if unostentatious charity, and no deserving appeal for aid remained unanswered.

Lawrence R. Libby married, in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 21, 1900, Carolyn Cohen, daughter of Nicholas M. and Minna (Elkan) Cohen, of New Britain, Connecticut. Their children are: 1. Grace M., who married Philip H. Stevens, of Hartford. They have one child, Jarvis Marsh. 2. Richards M., president of Libby & Blinn. 3. Granville E., who was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1927. 4. Virginia C.

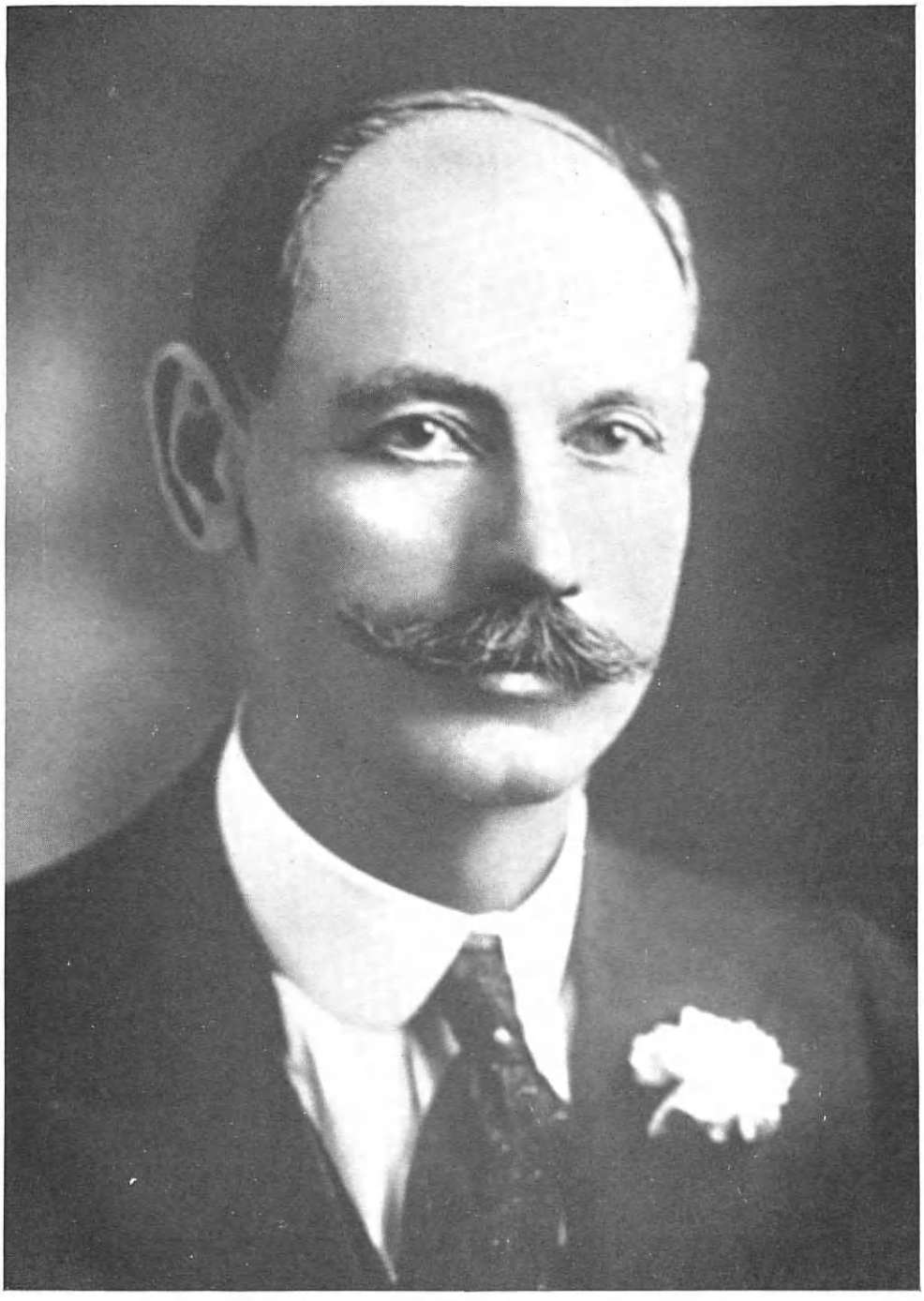
Mr. Libby will be remembered for the warm and enduring friendships that he made, his overflowing and cheery vitality, his thorough integrity as a business man, and his fidelity to all responsibilities as a citizen and as a man.

COBB, George Woodworth,

Constructive Citizen.

To George Woodworth Cobb, public-spirited citizen and astute business man of Pomona, California, for twenty-seven years, his proudest accomplishment was the successful launching and management, for four years, of the Los Angeles County Fair, of which he was secretary. His whole soul went into the fair program because it represented to him the opportunity to get before the world the rich resources of his city and section. These he knew well, for his business experience was wide and varied. To him in youth had come also the distinction of membership on a big league professional baseball team, as one of the best known pitchers.

George Woodworth Cobb was born in Independence, Iowa, September 25, 1865, son of Edwin and Philanda (Butterfield) Cobb, both natives of New York State. The father removed to Independence, Iowa, where he became a ranch owner and stock breeder on a large scale, whose cognomen of the "cattle king of Iowa" indicates the magnitude of his operations. The son grew up on the farm, receiving the rudiments of his education in the country schools. His aptitude toward mathematics displayed itself at an early age, as did his athletic prowess. He was recognized as a gifted pitcher before he finished high school, and was a member of the 'varsity nine at Mount Pleasant College, Mount Pleasant. He began his professional baseball career as a member of the Nebraska State League on the Kearney (Nebraska) team. In 1899 he came to California, locating at Riverside, and soon after joined the Oakland team of the Pacific Coast League, making an excellent record. He next pitched for the San Francisco Club for the following season, and then became a



Geo. H. Cobb

member of the famous Baltimore Orioles. The recurrence of difficulty with a weakened arm and the desire to establish himself in some substantial business finally caused Mr. Cobb to withdraw from professional baseball, and he returned to Riverside, California. He was for two years bookkeeper for the Riverside Gas Company. He then settled in Pomona, where his first venture was the ownership and operation of a meat market. He then served with several well known Pomona firms, including the Pomona Valley Ice Company, the San Antonio Meat Company, the Citrus Belt Milling Company, and the Indian Hill Citrus Association. A still later association was with the Pacific Land and Cattle Company, a George A. Lathrop enterprise. This wide experience suggested him to the founders of the Los Angeles County Fair when they were in search of a secretary. He was chosen for the office, the first to fill an important position on which the future of the organization rested, and for the first two years he was, in reality, manager as well. He proved an admirable choice, and was doubtless the vital factor in the firm and successful launching of the fair. Progressive, he was careful that expenditures were restricted to the limits set by income, and he saw to it that each year's accounting showed a surplus to the local fair. His books were declared to be models of thoroughness, completeness, and efficiency. His college training, his accounting experience, and his insight into the various industries on which the prosperity of his section depended were all contributory factors to his, and the fair's, success. As its representative, he joined the Western Fairs Association, to which he was soon elected president. Widely acquainted with others in his line of work, he was frequently sought for advice and suggestions.

His love of good horses also played a part in the fair program, resulting in improved racing and horse show entries. He was for a time owner of "Prince Mason," a trotting horse he usually entered each year on the Western Fairs Circuit. He was also a great lover of out-of-doors and enjoyed his cabin at Forest Home. His interest in his fraternal affiliations was unwavering, and he was a leader in Masonic and Rotary circles.

In Riverside, California, May 27, 1890, George Woodworth Cobb married Maude C. Burt, daughter of a prominent local merchant, Frank Burt, and his wife, Emma L. (Sheridan) Burt. The father, who had been county clerk of Placer County, at Auburn, in Northern California, was a pioneer settler in Riverside in 1876. He built there the first brick building, in which he operated the first bank of the town. He was also a pioneer merchant of Riverside, where he and his wife died. Mrs. Cobb survives her husband and resides on South Garey Street, Pomona.

Death came to Mr. Cobb at the age of sixty-one, August 19, 1926. He was a man of heroic qualities, possessing physical courage and athletic skill, keen intelligence, and high ideals of public service. These won for him many admirers and general public confidence, while his unselfishness, his sincerity, his gentleness, and his pleasant comradeship endeared him to a large circle of friends. His home life was happy, his public relationships constructive.

FOWLER, Russell S., M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

For thirty years Dr. Russell S. Fowler has been practicing surgery in Brooklyn, New York, being recognized as one of the foremost leaders of his profession, and an

acknowledged authority on departments of that science, to which he has made valued contributions in the form of numerous volumes and treatises. He is prominently associated with leading surgical and medical associations of the country. He is the son of a distinguished surgeon, the late Dr. George Ryerson Fowler, internationally famous for his professional skill and contributions to the science of surgery on two continents.

Dr. Russell S. Fowler's family originated in England, and from that root have come the American branches which are descended from three brothers Fowler, who were among the pioneer settlers of Connecticut. Two of these brothers removed to Long Island, one settling on the northern shore and one on the southern. From the former of these Dr. Russell S. Fowler's grandfather, Thomas W. Fowler, who died in 1897, at the age of seventy-two years, was descended. He was a native of Long Island, as was his wife, Sarah Jane (Carman) Fowler, who descended from the Fowler brother who settled on the southern shore of the island. Dr. Russell Fowler's great-grandfather, Duncan B. Fowler, also born on Long Island, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Dr. George Ryerson Fowler passed his younger years in Jamaica, Long Island, where his parents had taken their residence. He attended the elementary schools and prepared for college with a view to entering the medical profession. He entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1871 with the degree of M. D. His first practice of his profession was in Brooklyn's Eighteenth Ward, and he later removed to the Twenty-first Ward, where he carried on the general practice of medicine and surgery for fifteen years. He subsequently gave his entire thought and time to surgery, and eventually became one of the best known practitioners in his field in America. He was appointed, in 1872, to the staff of the Central Dispensary of Brooklyn, resigning that position at the end of two years owing to the increased demands from his practice. In 1878, upon the organization of the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, he became its first visiting surgeon. With the completion of the dispensary's medical staff, he was chosen chief, and when he resigned from the staff, in 1887, he was made consulting surgeon. From its foundation, in 1889, and for a period of twelve years thereafter, he was a visiting surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and served there as surgeon-in-chief of the department of fractures and dislocations. He afterward was appointed to have entire charge of that hospital's department of general surgery. Beginning with its establishment in 1887, he was surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal (Seney) Hospital of Brooklyn; senior surgeon to the German Hospital of Brooklyn; surgeon-in-chief of the Brooklyn Hospital; consulting surgeon to the Relief Hospital of the Eastern District and to the Norwegian Hospital, and professor of surgery in the New York Polyclinic. The last-named position he filled for five and one-half years, and upon his resignation, he was elected professor emeritus to that hospital. He was also consulting surgeon to St. John's, St. Mary the Immaculate of Jamaica, Long Island, and the Bushwick hospitals; Fellow and treasurer of the American Surgical Association; vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine; member of the Medical Association of the State of New York, member of the New York Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, Brooklyn Pathological Society and the Medical Society of the County of Kings,

of which latter body he was one time president and president of the board of trustees when he died; member of de la Societe Internationale de Chirurgie; an honorary member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and he was also a member of these organizations: The New York State Rifle Association, the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Verein Deutscher Aerzte von Brooklyn, and Deutsche Hospital-Gesellschaft von Brooklyn. Dr. Fowler was a member of the joint conference committee of the Medical Society of the State of New York and the New York State Medical Association, and he had a prominent part in the negotiations between the two bodies which eventually resulted in their consolidation; and Dr. Fowler lived to see this union become an accomplished fact. He was secretary of the Centennial Celebration committee of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and it was during that celebration that he was fatally stricken. In 1890, when a State law was passed separating the education and licensing powers of the State, the State Medical Society nominated Dr. Fowler as a member of the medical board; therefore, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York appointed him to that position, and likewise made him examiner in surgery, which position he held until the time of his death.

For a number of years Dr. Fowler was associate editor of the "Annals of the Anatomical and Surgical Society," which afterward was known as the "Annals of Surgery," the only journal in the English language that is devoted exclusively to surgery. He was the author of numerous articles, which were presented before professional associations and afterward published. He was the author of "Treatise on Appendicitis" (1894, Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; which was translated into German and published by S. Kargar, Berlin, 1896). This work is held by the profession as one of the most valued upon the subject treated. At the time of Dr. Fowler's death he had completed, with the exception of the index, two large volumes of a treatise on "General Surgery," on which he had labored for twelve years. It was one of his fondest desires to live to see that work issue from his publishers.

Dr. Fowler, in 1880, was elected president of the Brooklyn Anatomical and Surgical Society, of which he was one of the organizers in 1878. He was president in 1896 of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and he declined reëlection that others might with hope aspire to the honor. In 1891 he was elected a Fellow of the American Surgical Association, of which he was treasurer at the time of his decease, having been chosen to that office in 1898. He was a member of the New York Surgical Society, to which he was elected in 1892; the Medical Society of the State of New York, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, of which he was president in 1891; the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association of the State of New York, as well as the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York.

Dr. Fowler was elected, in 1897, a delegate to the International Medical Congress, convened at Moscow, Russia, and also a delegate to the congress that was held in Paris in 1900. At the time of the Moscow conference he paid a visit to Athens, Greece, where, upon the recommendation of the adjutant-general of the State of New York, he inspected the medical departments of the Greek and Turkish armies and consulted the authorities of those countries. His observations were published in the "Medical News" of Au-

gust 21, 1897. During his extensive travels in this country and abroad Dr. Fowler combined pleasure with a faithful search for new and valuable facts to be added to his knowledge of surgery and medicine. These he made use of in his work upon his return home, not only for his patients, as his brother practitioners and the public in general were made the recipients of the benefits of his researches.

While in Europe in 1884, Dr. Fowler attended a meeting for the distribution of ambulance certificates at a coast resort in Lancashire, England. It was there that he firmly resolved that, upon his return to the United States, he would organize classes for instruction in first aid to the injured. True to his resolution, he, upon reaching home, was successful in establishing classes in the movement on a sound footing in the National Guard of the State of New York, with which body he was prominently identified in a professionally official capacity. Classes were formed at the National Guard camp at Peekskill, and this was supplemented by an order from General James McLeer that the instruction should be continued in the armories as a part of the soldier's duties during the winter. In the following year the surgeon-general of the State issued orders that similar instruction should be given to all the National Guard organizations in New York, and in the succeeding year the adjutant-general of the United States issued an order extending the training to all military posts in the country. In 1890 Dr. Fowler was elected president of the Red Cross Society of Brooklyn. The society sponsored short practical lectures on the care of the injured to the members of the police force.

Dr. Fowler, in 1877, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 14th Regiment, National Guard of New York, with the grade of captain; surgeon with the grade of major, June 2, 1886; promoted to the position of surgeon, 2d Brigade, General James McLeer commanding, October 5, 1886, with rank from June 2, 1886; surgeon, with grade of lieutenant-colonel, 2d Brigade, April 2, 1898; surgeon, National Guard, with grade of colonel, January 1, 1903; brevet brigadier-general February 16, 1903, and surgeon-general of the State of New York on the staff of Major-General Roe.

Dr. Fowler served throughout the Spanish-American War in Cuba, he having been commissioned by President McKinley June 4, 1898, as chief surgeon of division, United States Volunteers, with the grade of major, and assigned to duty as medical inspector, consulting surgeon and chief of the operating staff of the 7th Army Corps, General Fitzhugh Lee commanding. He was given an honorable discharge February 1, 1899, since his services were not longer required. On March 9, 1899, at the Montauk Club, General James McLeer and staff tendered him a dinner in recognition of his brilliant and faithful service to the United States Army in the time of war and to the National Guard of New York in times of peace.

Dr. Fowler was a member of Tuscan Lodge, No. 704, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Kismet Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs were the Montauk, the Nassau Country and the Long Island Automobile.

Dr. Fowler had his residence at 302 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, adjoining his house, and fronting on DeKalb Avenue, one of the most efficiently appointed surgical offices in America. He had his country place in Glen Cove, Long Island.

Dr. Fowler married, in 1873, Louise Rachel Wells, youngest daughter of the late James Wells, who was one of the founders of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

She died at her Washington Avenue residence December 20, 1922. Four children were born to this union, of whom three are living: 1. Russell S. Fowler, M. D., of whom further. 2. Florence G. Fowler, graduated from the Packer Collegiate Institute in 1898. 3. Royal H. Fowler, M. D.

On February 9, 1906, three days following Dr. Fowler's death at Albany, New York, the State Board of Medical Examiners, of which he had been a member for nearly fifteen years, having been appointed March 11, 1891, held a special session that his fellow and bereaved members might give expression to the profound sorrow which had been visited upon them. Dr. Fowler enjoyed the personal friendship of every member of the board, and each of them felt that he had been grievously and personally afflicted by his going. He was so amiable in disposition, so cheerful in manner, and, withal, so earnest in his work, that the relations he sustained were more than official. They were those of affection. He was an indefatigable worker, a man of sterling integrity of purpose, whose "shibboleth was: Fidelity to duty and loyalty to the interests confided to his care." The malady which caused Dr. Fowler's death was the specialty which had made him famous the world over. It is said that he had removed more appendixes than any other surgeon in the world.

Dr. Russell S. Fowler was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 1, 1874, son of Dr. George Ryerson and Louise R. (Wells) Fowler. Following his elementary and preparatory training he entered Brooklyn Polyclinic Institute, whence he was graduated in the class of 1891. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in the class of 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has been in the practice of surgery since his graduation. He was adjunct surgeon of Brooklyn Hospital, 1896-1906; assistant surgeon of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital (the Seney), 1898-1906; assistant surgeon of the German Hospital of Brooklyn, 1899-1906. He was a member of the New York State Committee of the Council of National Defense, 1917-18; chairman of the Auxiliary Medical Defense Committee of Kings County, 1917-18; member of the Medical Advisory Board; president of the Medical Society of Kings, 1915. He was chairman of the Centenary Celebration Committee of the Kings County Medical Society, 1922. He is a member of the Joint Committee on Graduation Education of the Medical Society of the County of Kings and the Long Island College Hospital Medical College. He is the chief surgeon of the Wyckoff Heights Hospital of Brooklyn; surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal (Seney) Hospital of Brooklyn; consulting surgeon to the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, to the Huntington Hospital and Victory Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Fowler has contributed numerous papers and volumes of high professional value, being the author of "Operating Room and Patient"; "Minor Surgery"; "Surgery of the Spleen, Small Intestine and Omentum," besides numerous treatises on general surgery and gall bladder surgery. In association with his father, he developed the elevated head and trunk position for the treatment of peritonitis, known the world over as the Fowler position and which has been instrumental in saving many thousands of lives. He is a Republican in his politics. He is a Fellow and one of the founders of the American College of Surgeons; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Fellow of the American Geographical Society; Fellow of the National Geographic Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Medical Society of the

County of Kings, the Brooklyn Surgical Society, the Brooklyn Medical and Pathological societies, the Williamsburg Medical Society, the Associated Physicians of Long Island, the Society for the Advancement of Clinical Study, the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, the Professional Guild of Kings County, the Clinical Society of the Wyckoff Heights Hospital, the New York Zoological Society, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Brooklyn Museum and the American Museum of Natural History. His recreations are mountaineering, travel and hunting. He is a member of the Montauk Club, the Nassau Country Club, the Alpine Club of Canada, the Campfire Club of America, and the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, of which he is a charter member and councillor.

Dr. Fowler married, December 26, 1894, at New York City, Eleanor S. White, and they have one son, George Ryerson Fowler, born December 16, 1906.

Dr. Fowler maintains a country place at Banff, Alberta, Canada. His town house is at No. 302 Washington Avenue and his office at No. 301 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn.

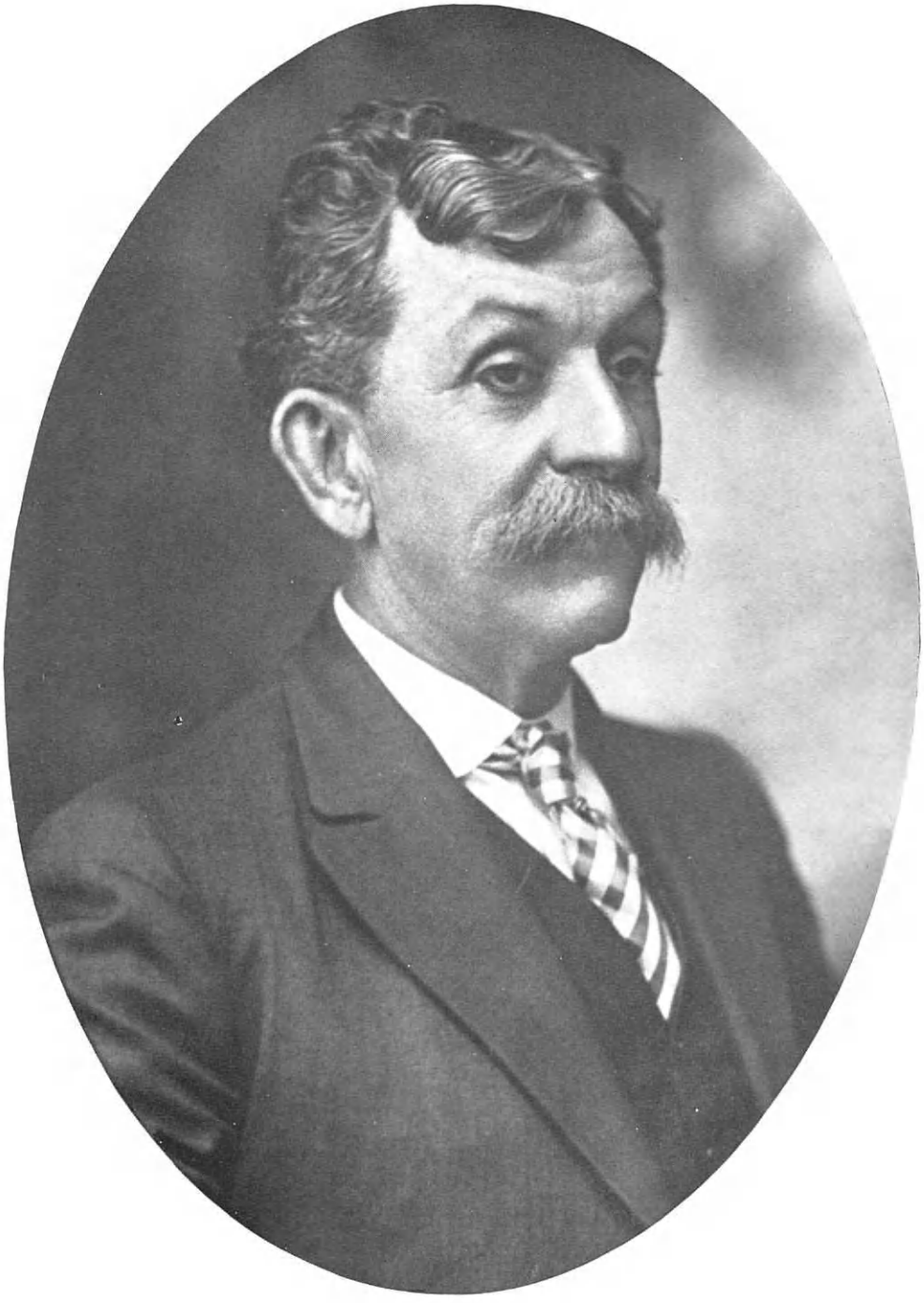
PERLEY, Frank Eugene,

Orange Grower.

The smiling valley of Pomona, California, rich with its green and yellow orange groves in the setting sun, is visible testimony to the ability and scientific skill of the late Frank Eugene Perley, acknowledged to be one of the leading experts in the citrus field. His knowledge of realty values was deflected in intensified orange cultivation throughout the community, with the consequent increased prosperity of the section. The same fervor and devotion, optimism and a willingness to back up his faith with hard work, which so greatly enhanced his own and community's well-being, were paramount in all the relations of Mr. Perley's life. His strong, yet genial, nature won for him a leading place in the hearts of many friends and gained for him a great measure of esteem and respect from all who met him.

Mr. Perley was born at Enfield, New Hampshire, August 4, 1853, the son of Moses Payson and Lucy (Gile) Perley, both natives of New Hampshire, where the former was a prominent agriculturist and a breeder of fine horses. The family moved to Lebanon, when Frank Eugene Perley was a boy, and there he grew up, entering his father's business shortly after reaching man's estate. Soon after this he decided to take a trip to California and he located at Petaluma, Sonoma County, where he remained for two years. At the end of that period he returned to New Hampshire in order to assist in the operation of the large farm owned by his father. He continued this work for eleven years, and in 1887 again made the trip to California, this time being accompanied by his wife and about twenty-five people from Lebanon who were seeking a better climate and more advantageous financial prospects. Mr. Perley became an expert orange grower and consultant, owning during his active years extensive groves of his own. He devoted himself particularly to the cultivation and study of citrus groves, and was highly successful in that line. Before retiring from business he sold all his property and purchased the beautiful home on McKinley Avenue, Pomona, where he resided until his death, that sad event occurring November 16, 1923.

Filled with an intense public spirit and ever eager to do all in his power for his



Frank E. Perley.

community, Mr. Perley did not aspire to public office. He was an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for half a century and a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His warm friendliness extended itself to all he met, without limiting himself to any fraternal order. He was always very industrious, but never too busy to lend a helping hand and say a kindly word. Noble without being austere, he lived a life of such force and effectiveness as to be an inspiration to all who met him. His ready smile and friendly interest endeared him to all his friends who loved to be with him and enjoy his kindly, whole-souled good fellowship.

On Christmas Day, 1879, Mr. Perley was married in Lebanon, to Carrie Lucinda Billings, who passed away in Pomona, California, April 16, 1913. On June 19, 1915, he married (second) Mattie Laura Jodon, daughter of George and Sophia (Glover) Jodon, a descendant of a family which came from old English and Colonial stock. Several of the ancestors of Mrs. Perley participated in the Revolutionary War, this being the basis of her eligibility to the patriotic society, the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Perley survives her husband and resides in Pomona.

The words of the noted poet, Charles F. Lummis, most sympathetically portray Mr. Perley and the value to his friends and to the community of his life and work. The poem is as follows:

"Top o' the Hill."

One rests here who still was young,
Still aflame with songs unsung;
In his three score years and ten
Lived the lives of many men;
Lived to learn and learned to live—
Love, achieve, keep faith, forgive.
Worked and loved—and loved it best
After work, to work for rest.
Never turned away unfed
That long hunger in his head.
Dreamed, and helped his dreams come true—
There's so much for dreams to do!
Sorrow knew in every guise—
Found it came to make him wise.
Learned from failure, all and each,
What success could never teach.
Held the old and faced the new,
Questing only for the true,
Serving the future with the past.
Turned a quiet smile at last—
As who should challenge the flickering heart:
"We had our share—did we do our part?"

COLBURN, Serenus Milo,

Architect.

To the upbuilding and beautifying of many leading cities in the Northwest, the craftsmanship and discriminating taste of Serenus Milo Colburn, architect, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, made important contributions. For a long time member of the popular and busy firm of Kees & Colburn, he was during his later years senior member of that known as Colburn & Forsell. His versatility found expression in designs for many outstanding "Loop" buildings, both business and club houses, and many private residences. He was also interested in the wider phases of architecture, the development of high standards and organized effort. His place as a citizen, both public-spirited and constructive, loomed large in the progress of Minneapolis.

Serenus Milo Colburn was born at Ansonia, Connecticut, October 12, 1871, son of Richard Roosevelt and Lettie (Terry) Colburn. When he was a boy of fifteen, Mr. Colburn came with his parents to Minneapolis and finished his education there in the public schools. He then entered the office of James C. Plant, an architect, and in ten years of association became a capable architect. When his former employer left Minneapolis, Mr. Colburn became assistant to the well-known Frederick Kees, in much demand as an architect of large public buildings. The association continued for twenty-five years, during most of which period Mr.

Colburn was partner to Mr. Kees, the firm of Kees & Colburn being dissolved in 1923. It played an important rôle in the designing and construction of the downtown buildings of the city, and could point to many "Loop" buildings as originating in the drawing-room of Kees & Colburn. Mr. Colburn designed the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Orpheum Theatre buildings in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Detroit, Michigan, and the Lowry Medical Building in St. Paul. His also are the designs for the new Minneapolis Work House buildings, to be constructed when money is available. Mr. Colburn designed the office and church structure for the Wesley Church, which will, when completed, be one of the finest and most imposing edifices in the Northwest. The Elks' Club Building is also the product of his skill, and he was a member of the committee which selected the site for the first building of the Automobile Club, and made the design for the structure. Many beautiful Minneapolis homes stand also as a tribute to his architectural ability. In 1923 Mr. Colburn formed his new connection, and the firm of Colburn & Forsell was the centre of his large activities the rest of his life.

His participation in other activities was energetic and valuable. In his young manhood he helped organize the Architectural Club, which he then served as president, and he was a member of the Minneapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His political views were those of the Republican party, although he was never a seeker for prominence in politics. He belonged to the old Commercial Club, which became the Athletic Club, and, as a life member, to the Elks' Club, while he was a charter member of the Automobile Club. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational Church.

On May 18, 1900, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Serenus Milo Colburn married Harriet Elizabeth Whitcomb, born in New Haven, Connecticut, daughter of Joseph Samuel and Harriet (Cooke) Whitcomb, both of whom were born in Ottawa, Canada. Two children were born of the union: 1. Frederick Milo Colburn, November 6, 1902, died October 31, 1909. 2. Elizabeth Colburn, born January 27, 1912, and died April 13, 1919.

While still a comparatively young man and with many years of professional advancement and public usefulness ahead of him, Mr. Colburn died at his home in Minneapolis, January 13, 1927. His was a quiet and gentle personality, with the soul of the artist who loves all beauty, particularly that which takes form and substance in buildings which have to do with man's daily activities. His chief distinction lay in his excellent taste and his discriminating judgment in harmonizing the appearance of a structure with its purpose. No small part of the present dignity and beauty of Minneapolis is due to the noble conceptions of this designer of fine civic structures.

HOOPER, William Foster,

Cotton and Cloth Merchant.

A well-defined note of civic pride is stressed in those portions of the history of Fall River, Massachusetts, wherein reference is made to the devoted and loyal part that members of the Hooper family have shared in the general progress of the community, which is emphatically inclusive of the city's patriotic, industrial and professional life. With such sturdy initiative and so courageous an exemplar as Dr. Foster Hooper, leading townsman and physician of the past century proved himself to be, William Foster Hooper, the son, directed his own life's purposes and

plans into those channels whose confidences aided not a little in the broadening of the financial and industrial course of municipal affairs, and by his own incentive, also, strengthened the bonds of Fall River's associated manufacturing and charitable interests. He was an indispensable member of that increasing group which in his generation combined in the support and advancement of institutions that are essentially Fall River, and his dependability as a working associate in the civics and the industries of the Border City was at all times established by his presence, his counsel, and his gifts.

The family name is represented among the early arrivals from England upon the present "North Shore" of Massachusetts, William Hooper, of whom William Foster Hooper was a lineal descendant, coming from London in the ship "James" in 1635, and making his home in the Reading settlement. Mr. Hooper was the eldest son of Doctor Foster Hooper and Nancy L. (Wood) Hooper. Doctor Hooper was not only an outstanding figure in the town and the early history of Fall River, but he was conspicuous in the prominent professional personnel of Bristol County during a large part of the nineteenth century, his place as medical practitioner being conceded as foremost with those who were making worthy foundations for the generations of their guild that should follow. Doctor Hooper, who was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, and came to Fall River in 1826, possessed abilities for leadership that received recognition and reward. His patriotic enthusiasm and his administrative ability and influence before and during the period of the Civil War form a most valuable and enduring portion of that chapter of Fall River's story.

William Foster Hooper, prominent cotton merchant, senior partner of the firm of Hooper & Buffington, established in the cotton and cotton cloth business many years, was born in Fall River, December 21, 1845, and died at his residence on French Street, October 27, 1919. His preliminary education was received in the public schools of Fall River, after which he attended the high school through his junior year. His preparation for college was made at the Boston Latin School, where he graduated with the class of 1864, and in the fall of that year he matriculated at Harvard University. It had been Mr. Hooper's intention to study medicine and follow in his father's footsteps as a medical practitioner, but before his graduation from college he abandoned the idea of entering a professional school, and the opportunity presenting itself he entered upon a business career, and associated himself with a dry goods commercial house in Boston. Two years afterwards, he joined his interests with those of the banking office of C. E. Fuller & Company, so continuing until December 1, 1868, when he became associated with the New York office of Jay Cooke & Company, taking charge of the United States Government bond department of that concern.

Mr. Hooper remained with Jay Cooke & Company until September, 1873, when there took place the failure of that firm, which brought about the disaster known as the "Panic of 1873," the charge of the firm's entire office force at the time of the crash being in the hands of Mr. Hooper. The great strain incurred by the panic caused a general impairment of his health, and thereafter for some years he sought recuperation and rest in New England. He turned his attention toward the activities of cotton-buying in Boston, in 1874; but two years later, in 1876, he was induced to return to Fall River, to engage in the cotton and cloth business, the cotton-manufacturing industry there having

assumed a phenomenal aspect. From that time Fall River became the headquarters of his business enterprise, where as cotton and cloth merchants, his firm was held in high repute. No one was more desirous of the city's welfare in all civic and social matters, and when called upon to share in an official capacity in the progressive plans of a number of institutions, he responded in a manner that fundamentally benefited such institutions. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Fall River Savings Bank for many years, and he was one of the principal organizers as well as president and treasurer of the Associated Charities. His club affiliations were those that have had associated with them men who have prominently shared in the history of Fall River. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Harvard Club of Fall River, and chairman of the former Fall River Athletic Club, which he helped to organize. In 1894, he was foremost of that group that formed the Quequechan Club, the leading social organization of the city, and he was elected its first president, an office he held up to the time of his death. He likewise was an active member of the Fall River Manufacturers' Association, and of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hooper who was of the Unitarian faith, was prominently identified with the Fall River Unitarian Society, of which for fourteen years he was chairman of the standing committee. The year before his death he was elected moderator, the highest position in the organization of this church.

William F. Hooper married, October 25, 1871, Isabella Henry Morse, daughter of Jacob Parker and Mary (Henry) Morse, of Bath, Maine, who survives her husband, and to whom was born one son, Parker Morse Hooper, well known architect of New York City, and editor of the "Architectural Forum." A brother, Foster M. Hooper, and a sister, Mrs. William D. Forbes, both of Boston, survived him only a few years.

It has been well said of Mr. Hooper that he was a "gentleman of the old school," and that where duty was concerned, he was stern, almost austere. Yet he possessed a kindly heart, and his many charities, although he was an official in charitable societies, were known to but few, and those were the recipients thereof. In his passing, Fall River lost a citizen of the highest standard of loyalty and character, both from heritage, and in his own right, as one who unselfishly and devotedly interested himself in the prosperity and progress of his native city.

LAVANBURG, Fred Louis,

Manufacturer and Philanthropist.

Founder of a home for immigrant working girls, which building is to be dedicated to the memory of his mother and named in her honor; projector of a series of buildings where families of his religion and those of other creeds will be able to obtain clean, modern and up-to-date apartments at prices which will not be a hardship to them, and ever to the fore in all plans for the uplifting and betterment of poor and unfortunate members of the Hebrew race, Fred Louis Lavanburg is deserving of that meed of respect, esteem and admiration which is everywhere accorded him.

Fred Louis Lavanburg was born in New York City, October 21, 1863, the son of Louis and Hannah (Seller) Lavanburg, the former a prominent banker of Manhattan, who retired from active business in 1907 at the age of seventy-two years. He was a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to this country in 1853 and rapidly established himself as a distinctive force in the financial circles of

Fred R Lavanburg

New York. One of the philanthropies of Fred Louis Lavanburg is the Hannah Lavanburg Home for Girls, which he, together with his sister, Mrs. Oscar Straus has founded in memory of their mother. The building is on East Twelfth Street, New York City, between First and Second avenues, and occupies a plot of ground eighty feet by one hundred feet. A more detailed description of this building will be given later in this biography.

The early education of Mr. Lavanburg was obtained at the Columbia Grammar School, after which he took a course at the Columbia School of Mines. This was followed by a special course in chemistry at the Stevens School of Technology, in Hoboken, New Jersey. Mr. Lavanburg is admittedly an authority in the dry color business, and he is a practical manufacturer of these products, having the largest concern of its kind in the United States; with branches in Chicago and agencies in every large city in the country. He established this business some forty years ago in Brooklyn, where his plant now occupies some thirty city blocks and employs over 200 men and women. The firm also exports a great quantity of paris green, being large manufacturers of this particular product. Prior to the establishment of this business and immediately after the completion of his studies, Mr. Lavanburg was employed for a short time as a salesman by L. Straus & Company, manufacturers of crockery.

Mr. Lavanburg has never sought political preferment. He is a Republican in National politics, but in State matters he is independent, giving his support to whichever party will, in his opinion, best serve the interests of the common people. He is a bachelor and a member of the Chemical Club of New York City and of the Harmony, Bankers, Criterion and Country clubs. During the World War he purchased liberally of Liberty Bonds, and gave substantial donations to the Red Cross Society and other similar organizations. He also operated a canteen for soldiers and sailors at No. 319 East Seventeenth Street, where he sold food to service men at cost.

The Hannah Lavanburg Home for Girls on East Twelfth Street, which is the building Mr. Lavanburg and his sister are erecting in memory of their mother, is primarily intended for the accommodation of the Hebrew immigrants who come to this country and have no settled place to reside. It will occupy a space eighty by one hundred feet, and in height will be seven stories, basement and roof. In the basement there will be a gymnasium, a swimming pool fifty by one hundred feet, lockers, shower baths, a lecture room and two elevators, which will go all the way up to the highest floor. The entrance will be the same as that of a regular hotel, with an office and a telephone operator to announce callers to the occupants of the rooms. Each girl will have her individual letter box, and on this floor there will be a branch of the Bank of Savings, of Madison Avenue and Twenty-second Street, where each girl will be able to open a savings account if she so desires. One of the floors will contain an auditorium capable of seating three hundred people. The stage will hold an ark containing the Laws of Moses, two candlesticks and a platform for the rabbi. These will all be detachable from the stage and can be removed when the auditorium is used for other than religious purposes. The stage will be as in a regular theater, and will be equipped with dressing rooms, footlights and curtains. On the balcony at the rear of the auditorium will be a box for a motion picture machine and operator. Another feature of the building will be "beau" rooms for the girls, where they

will be able to receive their callers in privacy, as if in their own homes. There will be reading rooms, club rooms and a library, the latter seating fifty people. There is to be a roof garden for convalescent girls, with four or five beds; quarters for nurses, and an apothecary's shop. There will be four floors of living quarters, each room having a combined bureau and writing desk, a bed, closet, wash stand and medicine chest.

The Fred L. Lavanburg Foundation, which is the philanthropy to which Mr. Lavanburg is devoting much of his time and attention at present, has for its object the helping of the poorer members of the Hebrew race to acquire decent quarters in the congested parts of the city. Although intended to be mainly for the assistance of Jews, it will be non-sectarian and will take in the members of any race or creed whose circumstances meet with the requirements of the Foundation. The first of these buildings is to be erected on the block comprising Nos. 124 to 142 Goerck Street, on the East Side of New York City. It will be six stories in height, and will be constructed of white brick, also having all modern improvements, such as open plumbing, brass piping, a roof garden, a courtyard for use as a children's playground, and a gymnasium in the basement. The building will consist of three, four and five-room apartments, and anyone earning up to $35 per week will be eligible as a tenant—preference being given to those earning only $25 per week. The apartments will rent at the rate of $7.50 per week for three rooms, $8.50 per week for four rooms and $10.50 per week for five rooms. It was at first intended to have a synagogue in the basement, but that idea has been abandoned, and the several large rooms which were to have been devoted to that purpose will be used for some other project of benefit to the tenants. It is not the intention of Mr. Lavanburg or his associates to make any profit on the $700,000 which will be invested in the property. He is giving this sum to the Foundation and if, after one year, it is shown that it costs less to run the apartments than the amount of the income from the property the rents will be reduced. Mr. Lavanburg does not expect nor does he want to make any profit on his philanthropy, and the prices at present quoted for the apartments are only made, as he says "in order to play safe."

One novel idea is to give prizes each week to the family having the cleanest apartment. Above the four entrances which will be constructed in the building will be the inscription in English and in Hebrew: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

Since the above was written and approved for publication, Fred Louis Lavanburg has passed away, his death occurring November 5, 1927.

SCOVILL, Philo,

Builder, Pioneer.

Preëminent among the names of Cleveland's early citizens is that of Philo Scovill. The broad avenues, beautiful residences, business buildings, of massive stone work and substantial construction, public edifices of architectural charm stand as both witnesses and monuments to those pioneers who came to the little village of Cleveland in the early years of the nineteenth century. In no small measure is the city indebted to the work of Mr. Scovill for both its beautiful aspect and its enterprises of utilitarian value. The first American ancestor was Arthur Scovill, born about 1638; died in Middletown, Connecticut, February 7, 1706. The line descends through Stephen Scovill,

born in 1680, through Stephen (2) Scovill, born in 1706; through Timothy Scovill, born in 1737. Timothy (2) Scovill, born in 1762, was a Revolutionary soldier and the father of Philo Scovill of this subject.

Philo Scovill was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, November 30, 1791. During his boyhood the family removed to Cornwall, Connecticut, Chenango and Seneca counties, New York State, and then to the city of Buffalo. In 1816, at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Scovill came to Cleveland. His father, Timothy Scovill, had been a millwright by trade and from him the son had learned the use of tools and had attained considerable skill in mechanical matters. However, his first venture in Cleveland was in a mercantile line, for he established himself as a partner in a grocery and drug business, which was located near the site of what is now the American House. This first activity did not prove financially successful and he was forced to abandon it. His early use of tools now could be turned to account and together with Thomas C. Young, he successfully operated a sawmill for some years. This was situated in a stream which empties into the Cuyahoga River, near Brooklyn, now part of Cleveland. The adoption of this line of endeavor and its consequent success was the beginning of Mr. Scovill's remarkably successful career.

The city was growing and advancing rapidly and great opportunity was open for the enterprise of an ambitious young man. He transferred his energies to the construction of stores and dwellings. This business grew by leaps and bounds and he was soon engaged in it on a very expansive scale. In 1825 he built the old Franklin House, still famous as the largest tavern which the city had ever seen. For many years Philo Scovill conducted this under his personal management, replacing the old frame structure by a substantial brick one in 1844. In 1833 he secured a grant to operate the "Cleveland Water Company." The capital stock of this company was $25,000 and its purpose was to supply the village of Cleveland with water, but this project was delayed until imperative need caused action in this matter. Other constructions made by Philo Scovill included the erection of a lighthouse on Bois Blanc Island, in the Straits of Mackinac, and another light house at the mouth of Maumee Bay. Connected with this work of construction he became a very early and constant investor in real estate in the city. With business foresight he sensed the direction of municipal growth and bought where expansion seemed most likely. One of his most noteworthy purchases was made from the Connecticut Company in 1834, consisting of a tract of 110 acres which extended from what is now the corner of East Ninth Street and Woodland Avenue to East Twenty-eighth Street. This later became part of the great city and here much of Philo Scovill's time was occupied in marking it off into city lots and opening up new streets, aiding materially in the expansion of Cleveland territory.

Mr. Scovill was one of the first directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company; a founder of the First National Bank, of which he was elected president after the death of the former president, George Worthington. At various times he served in public office; as township trustee, member of the city council, and member of the Legislature, he gave the best of himself to his city and State.

Philo Scovill married, February 16, 1819, Jemima Bixby of Cleveland. Mrs. Scovill shared with her husband not only in the upbuilding of the home but in his many works in the city of Cleveland. She was founder of the Old Women's Home

of Cleveland and member of Trinity Church, the latter being built very considerably through her efforts. She died April 4, 1888. Mr. Scovill died June 5, 1875. The following quotation from a biographer will perhaps best express the estimate of his associates.

> Mr. Scovill's integrity, resolution and energy, gave him the fullest confidence of all with whom he was connected. His life was one of well-directed usefulness, and may well be taken as an example by the young men of today. His business cares were never allowed to sour his genial social qualities, and he enjoyed not only the respect, but the love of his associates.

Edward Alexander (q. v.), Oliver Comstock, and Caroline Amelia, his children, survived him.

SCOVILL, Colonel Edward Alexander,

Noteworthy Citizen, Soldier.

Recognized as a noteworthy citizen of the early days of Cleveland, Ohio, Colonel Edward Alexander Scovill was prominent in the organization of the military forces of the State of Ohio. His natural vigor of character and his alert and keen mind made him a leader in those early days of the city and State.

Edward Alexander Scovill was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 22, 1819, son of Philo Scovill (q. v.) and Jemima (Bixby) Scovill. He received his education in the city of Cleveland which, with a few short intervals, was his home all of his life. His interest in the community matters was early manifested and he became a member of the Phoenix Fire Engine Company, which held high place in the life of these times before the introduction of the modern fire department. One of the first to enlist in the Cleveland Grays, he soon became prominent in that celebrated military organization. In 1839 he was chosen as one of sixteen members of the Grays, who were detailed to constitute an artillery squad. This company was present at the long-remembered celebration at Fort Meigs in 1840. Mr. Scovill also belonged to a group of noted Cleveland men who formed the famous social institution known as the Ark.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, he offered his services to Governor Denison, requesting that he be used in any capacity that might be of aid to his country and for which he was best suited. He was assigned to a position on the staff in charge of ordnance matters. The collecting of such material and the distribution of it to the Ohio regiments, which were in process of formation was work involving much responsibility. His duties required his presence throughout the State, and also in West Virginia and Kentucky. In December, 1861, he recruited Company B of the Hoffman Battalion, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on January 3, 1862, was commissioned captain. The duty of this battalion was to guard the large depot of prisoners of war, kept on Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay. To this original company others were added and there was formed the 128th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which, on August 25, 1863, Captain Scovill was commissioned major, and on August 6, 1864, made lieutenant-colonel. While not in command on Johnson's Island, he had a large share in the responsible work of keeping strict charge of the Confederate captives, and during the notable conspiracy of September, 1864, for the release of the prisoners, Colonel Scovill bore himself with credit and efficiency. His period of command on Johnson's Island was frequently broken by calls to other military duties. In the spring of 1863 he was sent with two companies of the 128th Regiment to West Virginia, where he served under General Mulligan, of Lexington

(Missouri) fame. Captain Scovill was in command at this time of the companies of his own regiment, a company of regular infantry, three other companies of regular infantry, a company of mounted troops, and a battery of artillery. He also, at another time, commanded an expedition to Vicksburg in charge of a large body of prisoners which were sent for exchange. Colonel Scovill was mustered out of service on the 20th of April, 1865, and for some years after this time engaged in business. This, however, he did not continue for many years, but resigned to devote himself to the care of his large property holdings. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Society of the Army of the Cumberland and other organizations.

Colonel Edward A. Scovill married Catherine Sholl, step-daughter of George Hyland of Dansville, New York. The children of Colonel Edward A. and Catherine (Sholl) Scovill were Edward Tracy (q. v.), and William Sholl Scovill.

Colonel Scovill died on April 20, 1890. His had been a position of respect among the citizens of Cleveland and one of honor among the wider military circles in which he had so faithfully served. His numerous friends bore testimony to the fact that he was ever willing to serve in the name of friendship and his loss brought grief to many.

SCOVILL, Edward Tracy,

Civil Engineer.

Numbered among those farsighted and courageous ones who have opened up new paths for the ways of civilization stands Edward Tracy Scovill. Lonely lands in far-off places, where "the foot of man had never been" were opened for man's service because he and those who accompanied him faced danger and solitude. The distant "West" of the days of his young manhood, now alive and pulsing with industrial and commercial activity, owes to these pioneer scientists, explorers and engineers its very vitality. To this stirring life of the past Edward Scovill brought honest, intent determination and industry, and from it he brought the same integrity, greater courage, clear vision, and the persistence of purpose that characterized his every endeavor and gave to him the notable success which was his in very large measure.

Edward Tracy Scovill was born August 12, 1846, in Cleveland, Ohio, the son of Colonel Edward Alexander Scovill (q. v.), and Catherine (Sholl) Scovill. His grandfather was Philo Scovill, a pioneer settler in Cleveland, and his great-grandfather, Timothy Scovill, a soldier of the Revolution. His early education was obtained in the local schools of Cleveland, and he was graduated from the high school of that place, and later entered Yale University, being a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity (Sigma Chapter). With this excellent scientific preparation and with the blood of his pioneer ancestors urging that he follow in their footsteps and seek adventure, he took up his work as engineer. His first place was assistant city engineer of Denver, Colorado, and in that new and fast-growing Western town he found considerable scope for his ability and for his engineering knowledge. His next position was with the Union Pacific Railway, where he was employed as rodman at Julesburg and in the field. He next became assistant engineer in charge of a party on construction work. In this Western territory such work savored of exploration, for new lands must be surveyed and opened, bringing various and new problems to the young engineer. The year 1868 and part of 1869 was thus employed, and study at Sheffield Scien-

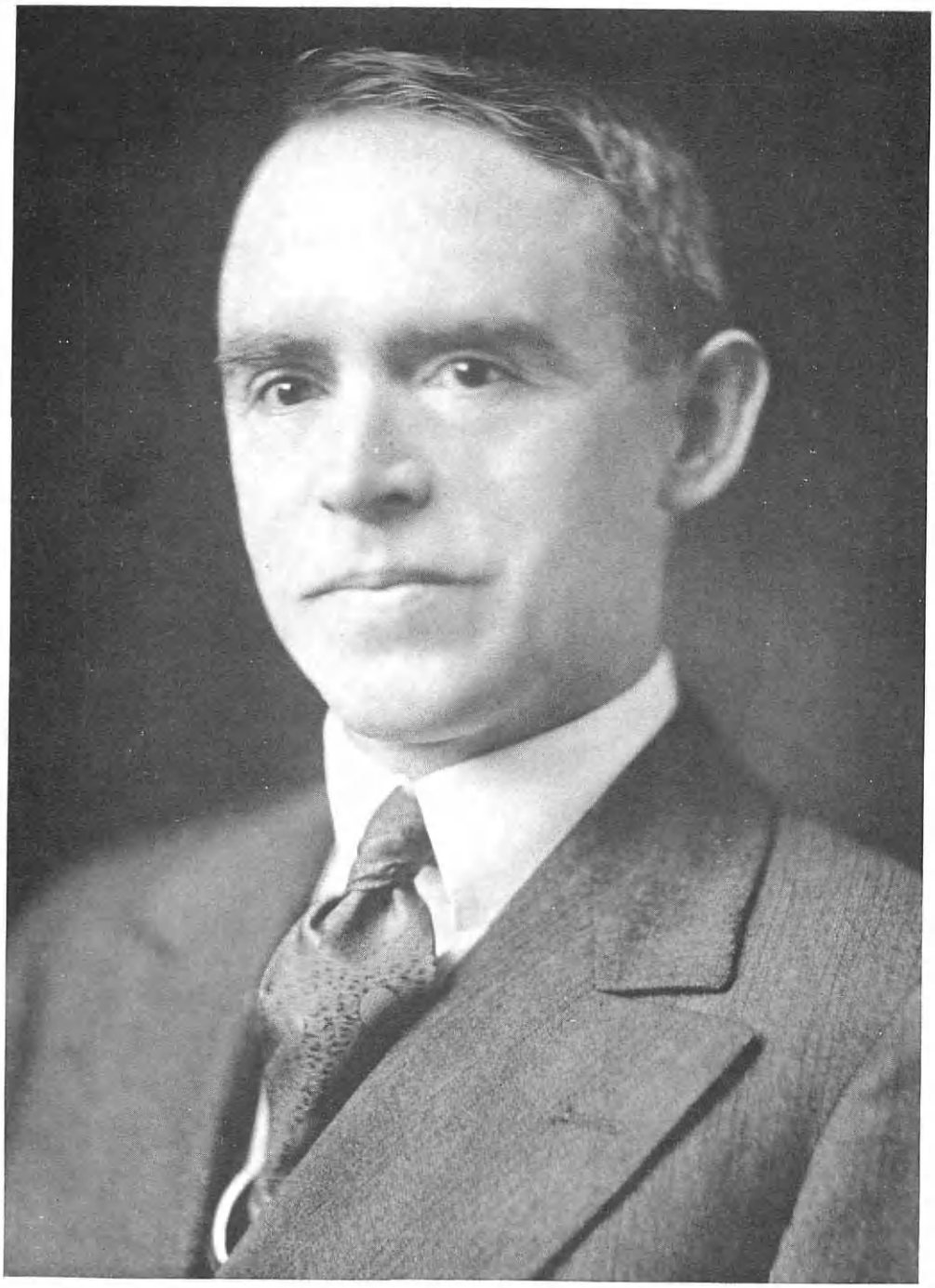
tific School occupied the remainder of 1869 and part of 1870. Mr. Scovill then became engineer in charge of the construction of the Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad. In 1871-72 he was engineer in charge of location party for the Northern Pacific Railroad of the States of Washington and Idaho. His work now took him to far distant South America, and in 1873 he superintended the location and construction of a railroad for the Peruvian Government, South America, a notable engineering project which, for that time, ranked among the highest that had ever been achieved. In 1909 Mr. Scovill wrote a most entertaining little book entitled "In the Department of Ancachs," which contains his recollections of that period of his work. The railroad thus completed by Mr. Scovill and his associates ran from Chimbote to Huaraz and Recuay, Province of Ancachs, Peru, South America. This notable feat in the Andes Mountains proved the skill and bravery of the young engineer, during the years 1873 to 1875, which he spent in South America. New territory in the United States remained to be opened for traffic, and, returning to his own country, he was employed on location and construction of the Northern Pacific Railway from the mouth of the Snake River to Montana, 1877-82. His next employment was location and construction on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, exploring, surveying and building a route down the Columbia River following the southern bank. He completed this work in 1884, and for the next two years was employed by the Ladlow, Mills & Company in work for the Canadian Pacific Railway of British Columbia in the construction of the Western end of that marvelous highway, over which so many have gone and still go, to that new and swift-growing territory of the Far North and the Far West.

In 1886 Mr. Scovill returned to his home city of Cleveland and there, in connection with Alexander Brown formed the Brown Hoisting Company, of which he was afterwards a stockholder and treasurer. Together they built up and carried forward the work of this organization now nationally known and grown to very large proportions. The large factory conducted by the company is now one of Cleveland's leading industries. Edward Tracy Scovill remained in active connection with the business until 1902, when he retired.

Mr. Scovill was director of the Ohio Chemical and Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; director in the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Loyal Legion. His clubs were: Union, Country and Rowfant, Cleveland. He was a Republican in party affiliations.

Edward Tracy Scovill married, in Cleveland, Ohio, June, 1896, Florence Sholes, a daughter of Thomas G. and Harriet Estee Sholes. To Mr. and Mrs. Scovill two sons were born: 1. Edward. 2. Justin Sholes, who died in 1919.

The death of Edward Tracy Scovill occurred June 11, 1926, at the American Hospital, Paris, France. His body was brought home to Cleveland for burial. Leaving this life at the age of seventy-nine years, Mr. Scovill left behind him a record of achievement that few can equal. Crowded as were his early years with work and ofttimes with danger, his later years, too, were filled with many interests. His friends were many, and he was known as a man of high honor. His keen understanding of human nature, his kindly tolerance and his lively sense of humor made him a good companion and a fine friend.



John McSweeney

McSWEENEY, John,

Lawyer.

It is only a little more than a score of years ago that a young Irishman, John McSweeney, landed in New York City after a tempestuous voyage across the broad Atlantic from the land of his birth. Gifted with an indomitable courage and a large measure of native ability, added to an inherited forensic skill and the power of clothing his thoughts in striking words, Mr. McSweeney selected the legal profession as offering the best outlet for his talents. The wisdom of his choice is shown by the fact that in the very few years which have elapsed since he arrived in this country, Mr. McSweeney has attained great eminence in the legal profession and is today recognized as one of the foremost lawyers specializing in criminal practice at the New York bar.

Mr. McSweeney was born at Ballybunion, January 6, 1887, within easy reaching distance of the shores of the lakes of Killarney, so famed in song and story. He was the son of Michael and Mary (Forhan) McSweeney, the former a prosperous farmer engaged in the raising of blooded stock and the production of good crops. The elder McSweeney, who died in 1914 at the age of seventy years, was a man of great brilliance and was noted in his community for his moral and physical strength. He had a magnificent and attractive personality and was known as the local Adonis. On his father's side John McSweeney is related to the Mulvihill family, whose name is inscribed on the pages of Ireland's history, and on the maternal side to the Bresnahans, one of whose descendants is Roger Bresnahan, nationally famous as the manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, the famous baseball team of the National League. He is also a kinsman of the late Terence McSweeney, former Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland, Irish Patriot who died in Brixton Prison, London, England, while on a hunger strike. He is a nephew of the late Reverend John J. Forhan, parish priest of Sneem, County Kerry, Ireland, and a brother of the late Reverend Father Colman McSweeney of the Franciscan Order, nationally known as a distinguished orator and missionary. Father McSweeney died in August, 1914.

The early education of John McSweeney was effected at a Franciscan school, known as St. Bernadines, Buckingham, England. He matriculated for Oxford University but never entered there; instead, a few weeks after his matriculation, he decided to venture his fortunes in America. He arrived in New York City in the month of April, 1905, and very soon thereafter entered St. John's College, Brooklyn, where he took a special course. At the same time he was applying himself to earnest study at the Brooklyn Law School, with such success that in 1907 he graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Pending his admission to practice at the bar he took a position as a civil employee in the postal department where he gained many friends and admirers. He was admitted to practice at the bar of New York State in 1919, since which time he has risen steadily in his chosen profession and today is admittedly one of the foremost figures in the legal world specializing in criminal jurisprudence. Mr. McSweeney has been engaged as senior counsel in some famous criminal cases, one of the most noteworthy being the one of the "People against Frank Travia." In this case Mr. McSweeney had associated with him Alfred E. Smith, Jr., the son of Governor Smith of New York State. The defense of the associated counsel was suc-

cessful and Travia was acquitted. His high grade of legal talent has been acknowledged by his associates in the law courts and he recently was offered the nomination for judge of the County Court on the Democratic ticket which honor, however, he declined.

Mr. McSweeney is a strong Democrat and an earnest worker for his party. He is president of the Regular Alfred E. Smith Democratic Club and is an active worker in the Seventh Assembly District Democratic Club and in the similar organization in the Ninth Assembly District. He was president of the Park Slope Public Forum and still retains his affiliation with that body. He is very active in all civic affairs, particularly in relation to those which concern the locality in which he resides. His favorite recreation is walking, while he also indulges in all forms of outdoor sports. He was at one time middle-distance champion runner of the metropolitan district of New York and is a life member of the Pastime Athletic Club of New York. He has attained the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus and is a member of the Brooklyn Bar Association. During the Great War and following the entrance of America into the struggle, Mr. McSweeney performed some special work for the United States Government and was especially active in the purchase of Liberty Bonds, and in work for the Red Cross organization.

On meeting Katherine Morrissey in May, 1926, Mr. McSweeney lost no time in declaring his affection for her, with the result that they were married on August 19, of the same year. She is the daughter of Patrick J. Morrissey, a well-known retired merchant of New York City.

Mr. McSweeney has a commanding personality and is noted for his distinguished appearance at the bar as well as for his ready command of language. He is still a young man and his associates all predict for him a most brilliant future. The possessor of a beautiful home at No. 35 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. McSweeney have gathered around them a coterie of friends who spend many happy hours there admiring the extensive view which is to be obtained of the Narrows, with a vista of Staten Island in the distance. Mr. McSweeney has a very fine suite of offices at No. 373 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, where he handles his vast law practice.

HOFFMAN, William Gustave,

Merchant.

A substantial and prosperous American business man, William Gustave Hoffman was well known in Cleveland, Ohio, where for thirty years he operated a stall in Central Market. Honest service and the maintenance of a high standard of food values contributed to the success he enjoyed, and to the honorable career which he himself built.

William Gustave Hoffman was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 26, 1862, son of Frederick and Christina (Nussman) Hoffman. His father, born in Germany, was an early resident of Cleveland. There the son grew up and attended the old Mayflower Public School, working at odd jobs during his school years, and learning the butcher's trade. He opened his first shop on Woodland Avenue, near what was then Charles Street, and prospered there for some years. Selling out advantageously, he then secured a stall in Central Market, where he remained for thirty years. This prospered greatly because of the honesty and integrity of its proprietor and his friendly interest in those he served. In his later years he attended his business

only on Saturdays, for his nephew, George Hoffman, had gradually assumed charge, and now operates the business. Death came to Mr. Hoffman in his sixty-fourth year, February 9, 1926, at his home, No. 1254 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Cleveland.

He was a member of the local lodge of the Knights of the Maccabees, and was popular in every phase of community life, although he took no active part in political organizations. He was a communicant of the Boulevard Presbyterian Church. He carved out his own career, using the weapons of a strong and invincible character, unwearying hard work, and consistently honest dealings. His personality and his habits won for him hosts of loyal friends, and his reciprocal faithfulness to them kept them devoted to him throughout life. To these and to the community he so faithfully served, his death was a distinct loss.

William Gustave Hoffman married, April 16, 1885, Matilda Scheuer, daughter of the late Henry and Barbara (Suess) Scheuer. Her mother was born in France and married, in Cleveland, Henry Scheuer, who was born in Germany, and who is happily remembered by the older residents of the city as the owner of a successful millinery store on Ontario Street, now operated by his grandson. This is one of the old and well-established commercial enterprises of that locality. To Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hoffman were born three children: 1. Alma, deceased at the age of twenty-three. 2. William F., married to Ada Ellsasser, by whom he has a son, William. 3. Norma, married Neal Corey, and mother of a daughter, Jean.

FULTON, Hon William Duane,

Ohio Statesman.

It was obvious to his friends and coworkers and all who had the privilege of sharing in the civic and political activities in which Hon. William Duane Fulton was for years one of the leaders in Ohio, that he was a practical sponsor of popular causes, and that while in office he was influential and successful in bringing about the completion of public utilities. He stood in the forefront of movements that resulted in the widest range of good for the citizenship of Ohio, and as Secretary of State he honored the position with his intelligent recognition of and interest in every statewide need. All his life was spent in Ohio; the educational, the legal, the highest political functions of the progress of the State were interests that he invariably associated with the duties and office of all his public work, and in numberless ways his life proved a benefaction to his generation.

Hon. William Duane Fulton, the son of William and Rachel Fulton, was born May 27, 1860, in Homer, Ohio, and he attended the public schools of Homer and those at Utica. Later he was a student at Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan, and matriculating at Denison University, he graduated there in 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Fulton taught school and was superintendent of schools at Centerburg, Ohio, for two years; and later removing to Newark, Ohio, he studied law in the office of J. B. Jones, and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He practiced law with the greatest success at Newark, with his brother, Thomas B. Fulton, under the firm name Fulton & Fulton, so continuing many years until his brother was appointed to his judgeship, and at the same time he conducted the Newark agency for R. G. Dun. In 1888 Mr. Fulton was elected city solicitor for Newark, and with his reëlection in 1890 he continued in the duties of that office four years. He was a very efficient school examiner for the city schools three years, and he represented the City Council from

the Second Ward. It was through his introduction in the City Council of the bill recommending the closing of the old canal that the completion of that work was brought about.

Mr. Fulton was a Democrat in politics, and in 1910 he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives from Licking County, and served in that office two terms. During the Eightieth General Assembly he wrote and introduced a bill for the redistricting of the State as to Congressional representation, and the districts remain in force today that were thus defined as a result of that measure. Mr. Fulton served as a member of important committees while he was a member of the House, and he was chairman of the committee on Federal relations, and of the committee on enrollment and public printing. He was elected secretary of State in 1916, and he served in that office for one term. Since leaving public office he had been made president of an organization for Democratic men and women; and he had also spent much of his time in looking after his extensive real estate investments.

Mr. Fulton's fraternal affiliations were with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Woodmen of the World; and he was a member of the Columbus (Ohio) Athletic Club and the Olentangy Club; and he had been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church at Newark since his boyhood, and on moving to Columbus united with the Broad Street Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Fulton married, September 16, 1884, Josephine M. Wintermute, daughter of Dr. Alfred and Martha (Vandemark) Wintermute, and they were the parents of: 1. Florence, who died at the age of twenty-two. 2. Bertha. 3. William, Jr., who married Rachel Hanna, and they have Cynthia and William Duane, 3d. 4. Martha. 5. Frances, who died at sixteen years of age. 6. Margaret. 7. A child that died in infancy.

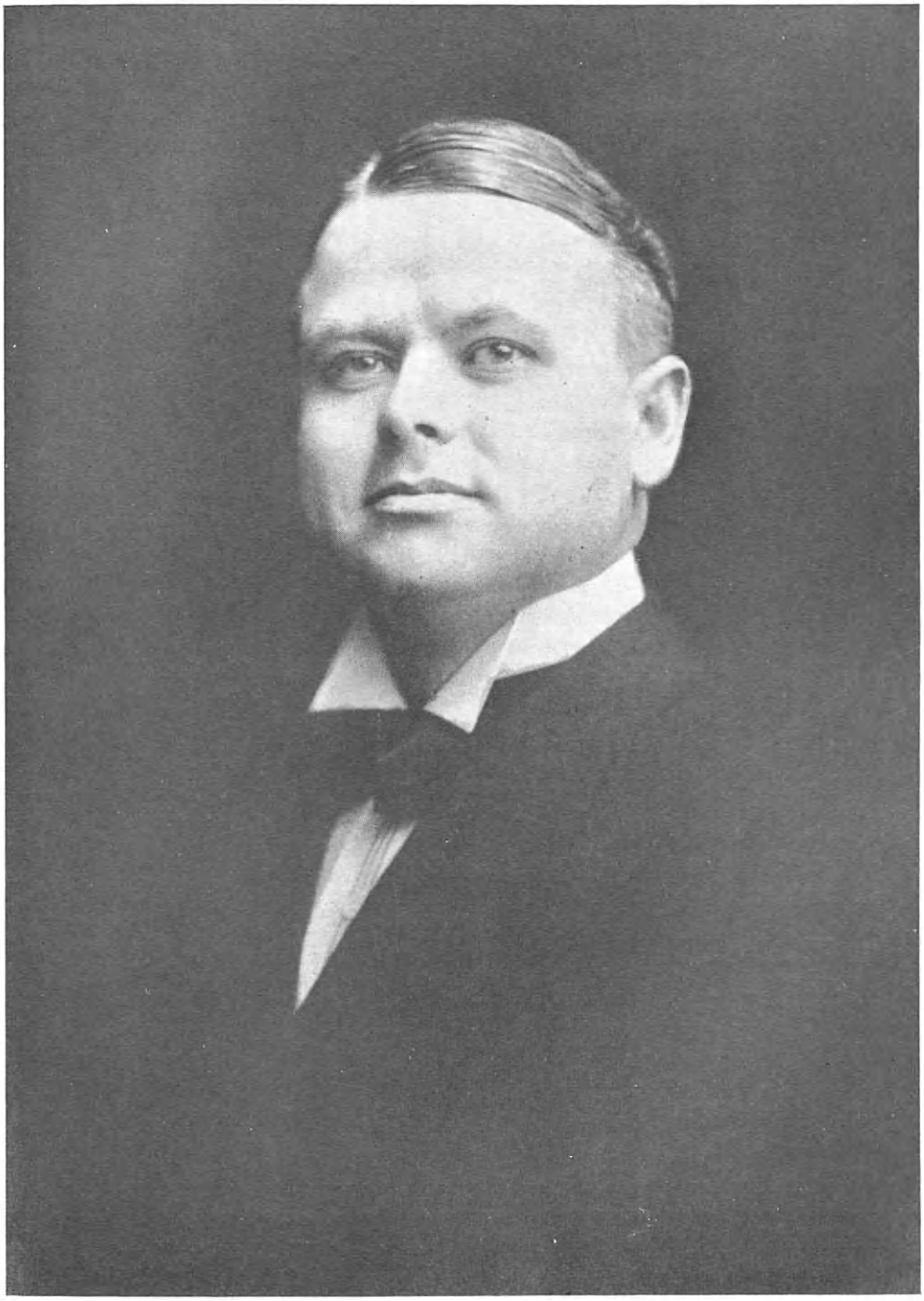
Hon. William Duane Fulton, who died March 2, 1925, at Mount Clemens, Michigan, throughout his life took an active interest in the community work of Newark, and he served on many committees that gave a substantial impetus to the civic and educational life of the city; for example, he was a leading member of the committee that brought about the establishment of the Public Library. He largely earned his funds that paid his way through college, and he had the privilege of giving each of his children a college training. His public life showed that record of which any man might well be proud; and all who knew him intimately remember him as a man of excellent type of character.

TEMPLIN, Herbert Lengel,

Business Man.

As the originator and builder of a business important to the comfort and well-being of the general public, the late Herbert Lengel Templin merits inclusion among constructive and successful American business men. For many years he was well known as the head of the Templin Pretzel Company in Detroit, Michigan. His honesty and integrity, his admirable business methods, and his habit of giving generous value to his patrons, were factors in his success, as were his personality and sturdy character.

Herbert Lengel Templin was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1872, son of Henry and Adelaide (Lengel) Templin. The father, of a family long resident in Reading, was wounded in the Civil War and became a valued assistant on the force of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The mother also be-



A. L. Templin

longed to an old Reading family. In that city the son received a grammar school education. He started to work at the age of fifteen with a tobacco firm in Reading. Thence he went to Detroit, where he was superintendent of the packing department of the American Cigar Company for seventeen years, beginning in 1903. During the next eight years, Mr. Templin was an employee of the Superior Cigar Company, for which he was also superintendent of the packing department in the Detroit plant. It was in 1919 that Mr. Templin established the first handmade pretzel bakery in Detroit, choosing the location at the corner of Bethune and Oakland Avenue, where he remained for a year. His next address was at No. 3708 Michigan Avenue. In December, 1926, the business was moved to No. 8735 Gratiot Avenue. Under the name of the Templin Pretzel Company, his enterprise prospered, operating as a bakery which turned out pretzels according to the old-style recipe, but with modern and efficient methods. The inspiration and center of it all was Mr. Templin, head of the company until his death, which occurred on December 26, 1926.

A popular member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Mr. Templin is interred in Acacia Park Cemetery, the new burial ground of the Masons on the Southfield Road. He was a member of the U and I Club, a noon luncheon club made up of Detroit business men. A communicant of the Baptist Church, he was a trustee of his denomination for fifteen years and secretary of the board of trustees at the time of his death. His church was the Warren Avenue Baptist Church.

At Reading, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1892, Herbert Lengel Templin married Sarah Elizabeth Rankin, born in Reading, February 24, 1873, and now residing at the family residence, No. 1311 West Grand Boulevard. Her father, John Henry Rankin, was general superintendent of the car shops at Reading for the Reading Railroad and was later promoted to the office of general storekeeper. Her mother was Mary E. Boas, daughter of Peter and Catherine Boas, also of Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Templin were the parents of the following children: 1. Clarence Rankin, born at Reading, now conducting his father's business. 2. Raymond Lester Templin, born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, now manager of the Ungerleider Company, brokers, in Detroit. 3. Harold Templin, owner of a garage in Detroit. 4. Herbert Lengel Templin, Jr., living in Detroit.

A lover of home and his family, Mr. Templin was the constant companion of his wife, and the center of a large group of friends brought together by his genial nature and his open-handed hospitality. He enjoyed the respect likewise of his business associates, who regarded him as one of the substantial and progressive business men of Detroit.

LEONARD, Otis Allen

Insurance Man, Capitalist.

When a man of keen financial sense and constructive ability, active in the affairs of the community in which he resides, uses the powers and the gifts that are his, in furthering the physical, mental and moral life of that community, we acclaim him a leader and an outstanding citizen. To Otis Allen Leonard we must needs accord that place. Building upon a foundation of integrity and sound business sense, he succeeded well in his undertakings, and when the just return of those efforts came to him he made re-investment for his fellow men, bringing to his service the same wisdom and clear headedness that makes his contribution a val-

uable asset to the life of Albion, Michigan, today, and a firm groundwork for future use.

Otis Allen Leonard was born in Linden, Genesee County, Michigan, June 17, 1868. He had a heritage of sterling American virtues, for he came of native lineage, long established. The first of the family in this country was one Solomon Leonard, who settled in Duxbury or Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1637. Otis A. Allen was the son of Allen Leonard, a prosperous farmer, born in Penfield, New York, and Lovina (Hiatt) Leonard, who was born in 1831, died in Albion, 1914, aged eighty-three years. Allen Leonard died when his son was twelve years old, and his mother with fine courage set about caring for and rearing her family of three children. In 1883, when Otis A. Allen was fifteen, they moved to Albion, Calhoun County, Michigan. His education was begun in the Linden Township schools, and continued in the preparatory department of Albion College, 1883-87. He was graduated from Albion College in 1891 with the degree A. B. He became a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity while at college, and was known for his skill as a tennis player. His interest in college activity continued throughout his entire life.

Spending a short time after graduation in association with his sister's husband, Fred Slocum, at Caro, in the publishing of the "Tuscola County Advertiser," he returned to Albion in 1893 and entered the insurance business, and also became secretary of the Homestead Loan and Building Association, which position he always held. The insurance line thus so early chosen by Mr. Leonard grew into the largest of its kind in Calhoun County, and representative of many of the best-known insurance companies of the world, among them the Home Insurance Company and The Liverpool and Globe. Mr. Leonard stood high in the estimation of the insurance leaders of the country, taking place with those from the big cities. None ranked above him in the estimation of the numerous clients whose affairs he had served with unswerving integrity and skilled judgment. He was called often to the position of trustee in the settling of estates, and was always found worthy of the confidence.

His first connection with the Homestead Loan and Building Association not only was continued in his duties as secretary, but through it, during the years, grew into a deep and earnest wish to aid in making Albion a "city of homes." Evidences of this side of his active life can be noted in the edifices that everywhere are to be seen in the city. Mr. Leonard was most active in the drive for the new hotel, the "Parker Inn," being strongly convinced of its need.

The citizenry of Albion, recognizing the character and ability of the man, turned to him in matters of decision, and his counsel was sought and his decision accepted in concerns of government and community welfare. He gave not only advice, but assistance to every good cause for the benefit of Albion. Mr. Leonard was most prominent in the drive for funds for the endowment of Albion College, that institution of the Methodists of Michigan, that has for so many years stood for educational uplift. Active though he was in all improvement and advance of Albion College, he refused the position of director. The type of man to whom men turned instinctively for counsel, indefatigable in doing for others, Otis Allen Leonard did not seek a forefront position. He served as city supervisor for many years, but when he was asked to run for mayor of the city he refused the offer.

Connected with many business enterprises, his capital playing large part, his connection was always an active one. He was most prominent in the National Spring and Wire Company, dissolved, where he was later secretary and treasurer. His financial knowledge and the public trust in him were both shown during the World War, when he became the leader in all movements for the advancement of the cause, and was chosen to take charge of all finances.

Busy as was this crowded life, Mr. Leonard found time for church interest and service. A member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in the faith of which he had been reared, he contributed regularly and liberally to it and the causes it sponsored.

He was a Republican in political affiliation, a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of various insurance organizations. His favorite recreation was golf, and he was one of three organizers of the Duck Lane Golf Club, retaining membership therein.

Otis Allen Leonard married, in Albion, Michigan, October 26, 1893, Elizabeth Isabella Fiske. Mrs. Leonard was born in Ann Arbor, Michigan, daughter of Rev. Lewis Ransom Fiske, D. D., LL. D., president of Albion College from 1877-97, a sketch of whom follows this, and Elizabeth R. (Spence) Fiske. She is a member of the E. L. T. Club, the Review Club, the Golf Club, of the Alumni Club, and of Alpha Chi Omega Fraternity.

Mr. Leonard died very suddenly, August 15, 1925, of a heart attack, his death occurring at Duck Lake. His usual good health had been impaired as the result of an Interurban Railroad accident, which had occurred the previous year near Allegan, Michigan. This misfortune, coupled with his unflagging industry and disinterested expenditure of his energies, lowered his strength, and death came suddenly. Stricken on the golf course, the news came to Albion without warning, and great was the grief of his numerous friends. His friend and pastor in speaking of him said: "There was nothing spectacular in the business career nor in the private life of Mr. Leonard, but his every move stood for integrity, honor, and best of all, service for his fellow men."

He will long be remembered in the city for which he did so much, and in the wider business circles to which his work carried him.

FISKE, Dr. Lewis Ransom,

College President, Minister.

"We are better because he lived; we shall be purer because of his memory." "Deep is our gratitude that such a life could be lent to us through so many years of useful endeavor." So said those who had been close to Dr. Lewis Ransom Fiske, beloved president of Albion College. Can more exalted tribute be given to this man, who, called to higher fields of endeavor many years ago, still lives in the hearts and influences the character of many? The deeply useful years of his life as minister and educator were spent in close human contacts, and, as one by one the men and women who came under his guidance left college for wider spaces in world activity, they carried with them the inspiration of the calm, sane, wise and careful leader. What manifold world forces of today, forces of beneficence and might, set in motion by these same students can be traced back to the influence that emanated from this leader of men, president of Albion Methodist College of Michigan.

Of a line of Colonial ancestors, the first of whom emigrated from England in

1673, and settled in Wenham, Massachusetts, Lewis Ransom Fiske was born in Penfield, Monroe County, New York, December 24, 1825. He was the son of James and Eleanor (Ransom) Fiske. The family moved to Coldwater, Michigan, when the boy was ten years old. He received such preliminary education as the local schools afforded, but finished with a desire for further and advanced study. In 1842 he became a convert to the Methodist church, and in 1845, in pursuit of the higher education he so ardently craved, he entered Wesleyan Seminary, later Albion College. Here he studied for one year. In 1846 he matriculated at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1873 his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, previously having honored him with the Master of Arts degree; Albion College gave him the Doctor of Divinity degree in 1873. Dr. Fiske's early ambition was to study law, and to make this his work; to this end he devoted himself, but the future did not so decide.

Wesleyan Seminary called him to the position of professor of Natural Sciences in 1850 and he accepted the offer, at first only as a temporary measure. Once started as an educator, the work called him, and he continued. He remained in his position in Wesleyan Seminary from 1850 to 1853, resigning in the latter year to accept a similar professorship of Natural Sciences at the Normal School of Ypsilanti, holding this chair until 1856. The next seven years were spent as professor of chemistry at the State Agricultural College at Lansing, in which branch of knowledge he had been a deep student, pursuing various courses at Harvard University. During these years his initial desire to become a lawyer passed into the background, and to do the work and wield the influence of an educator became the uppermost aspiration of Lewis Ransom Fiske.

Enkindled with the worthy ideal of teaching and leading in 1863, Dr. Fiske resigned from the State Agricultural College and became pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Jackson, Michigan, and a period of service for his church began, continuing in pastorates at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Detroit, 1866-69; in the church at Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1869-72. He was made presiding elder of the Ann Arbor district in 1872, which position he filled for one year, to be recalled in 1873 as minister of the Central Church in Detroit. In 1877 he became pastor of Tabernacle Church and in the same year he was elected President of Albion College which position he held for over twenty years, resigning in 1898.

Perhaps no more forceful estimate can be given of Dr. Lewis Ransom Fiske's service to Albion College than this quotation from the minutes of the special meeting of the board of trustees, held in May, 1897, at which time his resignation was regretfully accepted to take place in January, 1898. To quote from these minutes:

> During President Fiske's administration the attendance at the college has been multiplied by three, and in the College of Liberal Arts the increase has been six fold, indeed, the feature of the development of the college in recent years has been the marked increase of enrollment in the college departments proper. The president's relations with the faculty have been pleasant and mutually helpful.
>
> The present efficient faculty has been built up under the direction of President Fiske, every member of it being selected upon his nomination. And acting in coöperation with him several of the senior professors have been able to create for their departments an enviable reputation throughout the state. Increased equipments and facilities and the adoption of the most approved mod-

ern methods of instruction have placed Albion College in the forefront of educational institutions of the state.

From 1898 to 1901, Dr. Fiske held the honored position of professor emeritus of philosophy at the college.

Never lacking in good works for the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Fiske was six times elected to its quadrennial general conferences, held in Brooklyn, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Omaha, and Cleveland, and was a member of the ecumenical conference in Washington in 1891. He spent fifty-five years of devoted membership to his church, and forty-two in its ministry. He served on its board of education for sixteen years and acted as editor of the "Michigan Christian Advocate" for five years, from 1875 to 1880; was president of the College Presidents' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1899, and was president of the Detroit Annual Conference. As a preacher he was superior, logical and helpful in his discourse, seeking to inspire through the high calling to which he himself was called. In his literary efforts to which his later years were mainly devoted, there is likewise shown the clear thinking of the trained educator. Dr. Fiske is known for his books "Echoes from College Platforms," "Among the Professions," and "Man Building," and for his contributions to various standard publications. His baccalaureate addresses were also collected in a volume, "To-day and To-morrow," which received well merited acclaim.

In 1899 he was president of the State Teachers' Association of Michigan. He was president of the Michigan Publishing Company of Detroit, and was a director of the Albion State Bank.

Dr. Lewis R. Fiske married (first), in 1852, Elizabeth Ross Spence, a native of Scotland, who died February 25, 1879. Their children were: Lewis, Harry, Herbert Clarence Adelbert, and Elizabeth Isabella, wife of Otis Allen Leonard, a sketch of whom precedes this. Dr. Fiske married (second), in 1880, Mrs. Helen M. Davis, who died in 1896.

Following an attack of illness, he went to the home of his son Herbert, in Denver, Colorado, and there, on February 14, 1901, Dr. Lewis Ransom Fiske was called to rest, a faithful servant, summoned to the Master whom he had followed, and for whom he had been a faithful witness, showing His way to numerous men and women.

Tributes of affection and honor were numerous. From resolutions tendered by his colleagues of the faculty of Albion College comes the following:

> The educational work of Michigan will long bear the impress of his thought and influence manifested in countless ways. His services to the church, which so signally honored him, and especially to Albion College, to the furtherance of whose interests he gave his time and thought for so many years, have erected to him a memorial in the lives and characters of all with whom he came in contact. His influence was always for their uplifting to planes of highest usefulness and for the development in them of qualities of mind and soul that cannot fail to contribute toward the advancement of civic righteousness and moral worth. These things are not temporal for their influence must be eternal.

And from the testimonial sent by the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Detroit and vicinity, these words:

> He was graceful and dignified in appearance, a gentleman in the best sense, amiable, genial and courteous among his brethren and much beloved by the large body of students who gathered about him for twenty years.
>
> He was a man of wide reading, an editor and an author of ability, and a man of great force on the platform. In his departure we truly feel that a man of representative strength has been taken

from us, and we desire to express our high and sincere appreciation of his long, devout and fruitful lifework among us.

So did the contemporaries of Dr. Fiske do him homage, and so in increasing measure do the sons and daughters of Albion who still love and carry forward his idealism.

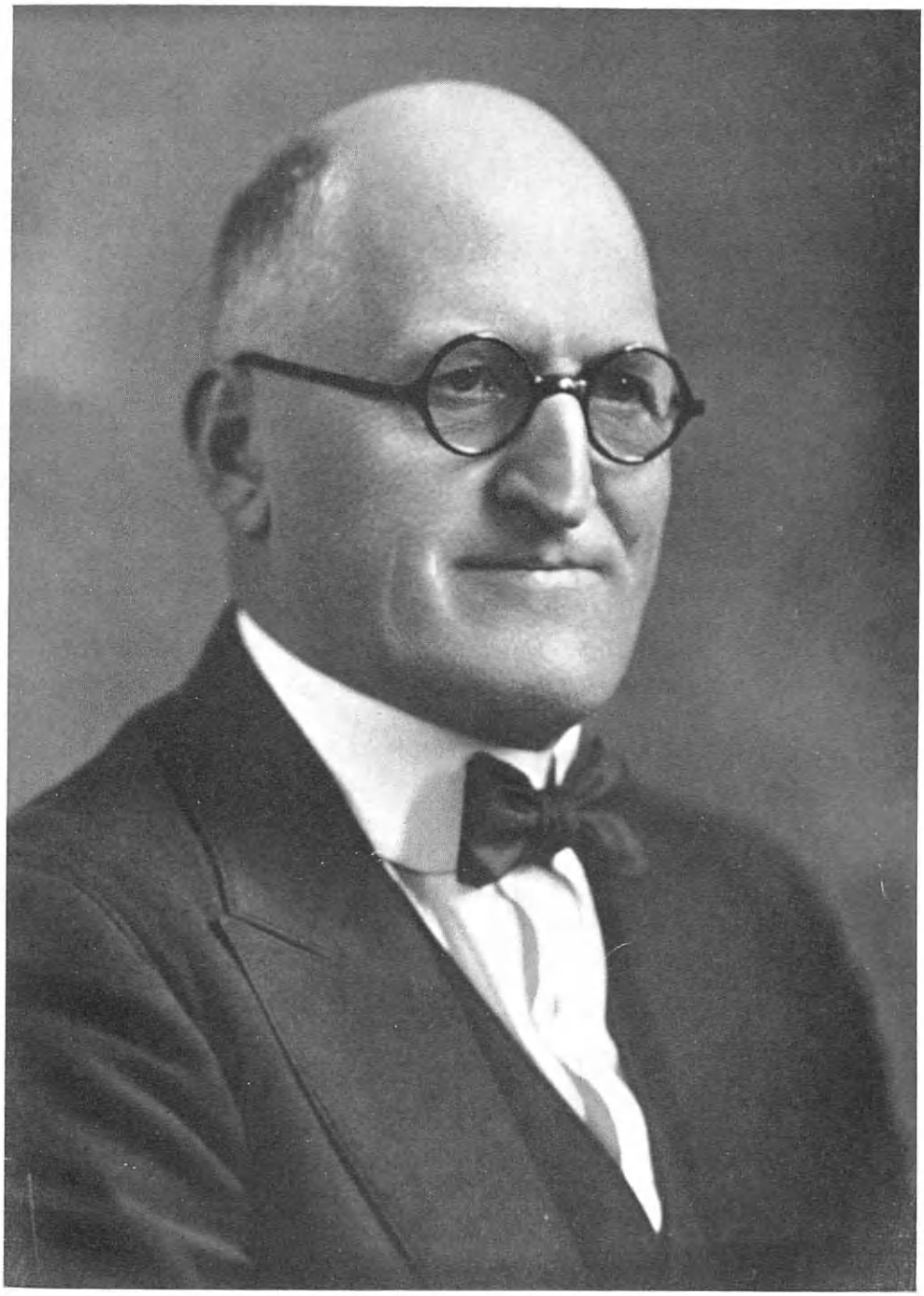
NIXON, William Gay, D. D.,

Clergyman.

An outstanding leader in Methodism and a man whose name will long survive as an example for future generations was the Rev. William Gay Nixon, Doctor of Divinity, who, up to within a few minutes of his death was engaged in the work to which he gave all that was best in him. For over thirty-four years he served churches in Detroit, Michigan, and to each he gave unstintingly of his time, his energy and his ability.

Dr. Nixon was born in Sciota Township, near Laingsburg, Michigan, September 8, 1865. He was the son of John and Anne E. (Austin) Nixon, the former a prominent farmer of that section who came from England as a boy and who, after a few years in the Eastern States, came to Michigan and gradually amassed a comfortable competence. It was in the East that he met and wedded the mother of the Rev. Dr. Nixon, descendant of a prominent pioneer family of Michigan. Dr. Nixon's early education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Ovid, Michigan, near which township his father had a farm. After his graduation from his studies he worked on his father's farm, later taking a position as teacher in the same school in which he had received his early education. When fifteen years of age he felt the urge to become a minister, in which his sister, Rosa A. Nixon, encouraged him. In the latter months of 1892 he was received on trial into the Detroit Annual Conference and at the Conference in 1894 was taken into full membership. Following his admission into the church, his pastorates were as follows: Owosso, five years; Chesaning, five years; Grand River Avenue Church, Detroit, seven years; Mary Palmer Church, Detroit, one year; First Church, Pontiac, six years; First Church, Saginaw, two years; East Grand Boulevard Church, five years; and Ninde Church, Detroit, three years and six months. He was serving in the latter church when he was stricken with the heart attack which so suddenly and unexpectedly ended his useful and happy life.

Dr. Nixon was noted for his wonderful successes in revival work. When he went to his last pastorate, Ninde Church, Detroit, he found the church in an unfinished and unattractive condition, with an indebtedness of $85,000. The situation was critical but Dr. Nixon took charge of the matter and in a very short time the property upon which the church was situated was sold, a more desirable site was purchased facing Nardin Park, and the indebtedness of the church was paid off, with a surplus of $100,000 in the treasury. It was often said of Dr. Nixon that he was possessed of a personality that would have made him a leader in any field of endeavor and an intellect so keen that he seemed to penetrate to the very bottom of every question. He was a wonderful debater, calm, logical and accurate, never moved by selfish motives, but with a zeal for truth and right. He was affiliated with the Detroit Methodist Ministers' Association, the Pastors' Union, the Council of Churches, the Deaconess Board, of which for six years he officiated as chairman, and the Conference Board of Stewards, of which he was treasurer. For twenty years he was president of the



W. G. Nixon

Simpson Park Camp Meeting Association which, by his efforts, and energy, grew from a small organization with a very limited membership to one with a constituency drawn from several adjoining States and from Canada. He was also president for about five years prior to his demise of the great Eaton Rapids Camp Meeting. His scholastic attainments were recognized by his appointment as trustee of the Chicago Evangelistic Institute and of the Asbury College at Wilmore, Kentucky, of John Fletcher College at University Park, Iowa, and of Taylor University, Upland, Indiana. He was also vice-president of the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness. In recognition of his intellectual attainments, and his outstanding characteristics as a minister and religious leader both Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky, and Taylor University, Upland, Indiana, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On May 23, 1888, Dr. Nixon was married to Jeannette Elizabeth Sherman, with whom he had been acquainted since his early boyhood. Dr. and Mrs. Nixon were the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. Floyd, now a member of the editorial staff of the Detroit Free Press. 2. Lloyd H., a minister of one of the leading Methodist churches in Lowell, Michigan. 3. Glenadine, married to the Rev. Edwin Stricker, of Tucson, Arizona. 4. Florence, married to Benjamin D. Church, of Detroit, Michigan. 5. William Joyce. 6. Bernardine. 7. Ruth.

Dr. Nixon passed away on the evening of December 15, 1926, at his home, No. 4839 Dailey Avenue, Detroit. For three days prior to his death he had been very busily engaged in his regular church work, and prior to that during the summer of 1926 he spent his vacation on a heavy pastorate which took him out on a camp meeting itinerary from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic Seaboard. Following a prayer meeting at his church he proceeded to his home where he was seized with a heart attack and died within a few minutes. His funeral was attended by many of the religious leaders of Detroit and the vicinity. Bishop Nicholson preached the funeral sermon and paid generous tribute to Dr. Nixon's work in the church. Over one hundred members of the Conference and many ministers of other denominations were present to pay a last tribute to the man they all recognized as a splendid example of real christianity.

The Romeo Simpson Camp Meeting was practically built up by Dr. Nixon and the meetings at first were held in a tent, but through Dr. Nixon's efforts a tabernacle was built, which has been called the W. G. Nixon Memorial Tabernacle in his honor. On August 6, 1927, they unveiled a bronze tablet at the Camp Meeting in honor of Dr. Nixon.

MILLER, Walter Everett,

Insurance Executive.

In insurance circles throughout the country, and particularly in Chicago and New York City, the late Walter Everett Miller was recognized as an authority on all matters relating to fire insurance, for to that subject he had devoted many years of his life. His death was the occasion for many expressions of sincere sorrow and deep regret, his associates realizing that in his passing they lost not only a man of truly remarkable brilliance but also a loyal friend and true companion.

Mr. Miller was born at Chicago Heights, October 21, 1878, the son of Abner J. and Carrie Ellen (Read) Miller, the former a substantial farmer of Chicago Heights. Mr. Miller was the second of five children,

and he obtained his early education at the local public and high schools. He then attended Englewood High School for a time, later entering the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago. He entered the latter institution in 1896 and graduated in 1901 with the degree of Electrical Engineer. Immediately on his graduation he entered the insurance business, taking a position with the Insurance Survey Bureau, at Chicago. He was with this bureau for a year, after which he was inspector with the British Mercantile Insurance Company for another year. In 1903 he was appointed a special agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, which post he held until 1908, in which year he went with the Continental Fire Insurance Company, leaving this concern the following year to accept an offer from the Great American Insurance Company. This was in 1909 and he remained with the company for ten years, during the last three years holding the post of assistant manager. He became associated with Marsh & McLennon in 1919, and in 1921 was appointed western manager of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York. At the same time he was also western manager of the Delaware Fire Insurance Company, and of the Delaware Underwriting Department of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York. He also held the office of vice-president of the Western Uniform Printing Company, and became one of the members of the insurance firm of the Fred S. James Company in 1925 with which concern he held the office of treasurer. His college fraternity was Phi Kappa Sigma; he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Kenwood Evangelical Church, and in politics a Republican. His clubs were the Commonwealth, the Union League, the Flossmore Country Club and the Chickaming Country Club. His favorite recreations were golf, tennis, handball, in fact, any and all outdoor sports.

Mr. Miller did much work with the Fire Insurance Patrol, and was instrumental in securing much new and up-to-date equipment for that organization. He was on the committee to appoint high school students to scholarships in fire protection engineering at the Armour Institute of Technology. One of the organizations of which he was a member was the "Round Table," a gathering composed of district managers of the various Chicago insurance companies or agencies, which permitted no discussion of matters in any way relating to insurance at their meetings.

On January 22, 1916, Mr. Miller married, at Mattoon, Illinois, Marion Lehman, daughter of Lewis L. and Ella M. (Granger) Lehman. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of two children: 1. Lewis Read; born at Chicago, June 30, 1917. 2. Robert Abner, born at Chicago, March 11, 1921.

Mr. Miller died in Chicago, October 15, 1927, deeply mourned by a host of friends and business acquaintances. His death marked the passing of a man of sterling business honesty and a brilliant mind, a loyal friend and at all times a good companion and a true sportsman in every sense of the word.

GOSCHENHOFER, John,

Manufacturer.

As a business builder of Detroit, Michigan, one of the most progressive industrial centers of the United States, John Goschenhofer, manufacturer, came into national prominence. He was one of six moulders who established, in 1895, the Enterprise Foundry, and he, an expert in his line, directed its advancement as

John Goschenhofer

superintendent and treasurer until his death. Cautious by nature, and widely experienced, he tempered progressiveness with safe conservatism, made no false moves in business, and met with continuous and merited success for himself and the company he represented. He was a large-hearted citizen.

John Goschenhofer was born in Detroit, July 5, 1860, son of John Goschenhofer, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States in young manhood. Settling in Detroit, he engaged in the carpet-weaving industry. He married, in Detroit, Elizabeth Sutter, who came to that city with her parents from Switzerland. The son, subject of this record, attended the Duffield School and completed the course of studies in the grammar grades. Thereafter, like Abraham Lincoln, he pursued his studies in his own home by his constant reading and study, making of himself a well-educated man, posted on all important modern affairs.

At the age of fifteen, Mr. Goschenhofer started working as an apprentice in the Lawrence Picture Molding Company factory in Detroit. After three years, during which he mastered that branch of industry, he learned the moulder's trade, beginning as an employee of the Detroit Stove Works. Pursuing this line of endeavor, he worked in nearly all the stove factories in Detroit, becoming more and more expert until he became known as one of the best moulders and foundrymen of the city. In April, 1895, he joined five others of his trade in establishing the Enterprise Foundry Company, of which he was an incorporator. The concern made a specialty of light gray iron castings for delicate machinery and was the only Detroit plant able to turn out work of such fine quality. The company increased its capacity in 1920 and now employs from 150 to 160 men all the time, housed in a spacious factory including a new brick addition. The plant manufactures all the castings for the Burroughs Adding Machine Company and has a department handling aluminum work. The plant is located at No. 6463 Warren Avenue, East, Detroit, its site from the beginning. The steady growth of the business and its continuous prosperity have doubtless been due in large measure to Mr. Goschenhofer, for many years superintendent and treasurer. He largely directed the activities of the plant, a responsible post for which his long experience eminently qualified him. Mr. Goschenhofer was a member of the Foundrymen's Association and the Manufacturers' Association, although he was not the type of man to join every sort of organization. His club was the Mendelssohn.

In politics a Republican, Mr. Goschenhofer supported his party and performed the duties of a responsible citizen but sought no active and prominent part in public affairs. He and his family were members of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the activities of which he always took a keen interest. He was an excellent officer of the Men's Club of the church and so good a friend of Dr. Herbert Reherd, formerly pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church in Detroit, that he endowed a room at Westminster College in Salt Lake City, Utah, when Dr. Reherd became president of that institution.

On May 15, 1889, in Detroit, John Goschenhofer married Vyrena V. Neville, born near Guelph, Ontario, Canada, daughter of John Neville, shoe manufacturer of Detroit. The family is of English and Irish descent, the paternal grandfather having moved to Guelph, Ontario, Canada, from England. His son, John Neville, met and married, in Canada,

Elizabeth Burrows, daughter of William Burrows, who came there from England likewise, and the couple moved to Detroit, where Mrs. Goschenhofer was born. Mr. and Mrs. Goschenhofer had children: 1. Vyrena Elizabeth, born in Detroit, now the wife of Sidney J. Bockstanz, of Bockstanz Brothers, in the janitors' supply business at No. 131 West Woodbridge Street, Detroit. 2. Vera May Goschenhofer, born in Detroit, wife of Robert L. Batchelor, business executive in Detroit, credit man at People's Outfitting Company. 3. Phyllis Marion, born in Detroit, now the wife of Royal James Colter, business executive connected with the Stearns Laboratories in Detroit. 4. Anne Evelyn, born in Detroit, wife of Albert L. Jones, on the staff of the Consumers Power Company, in Jackson, Michigan.

On May 9, 1927, at his home in Detroit, Mr. Goschenhofer died two weeks after he and his wife returned from a five months' stay in California, whither they had gone in an effort to restore his health. He was a home-loving man of great kindliness and warm affections. To his friends, as to all his responsibilities, he was loyal and true, dependable in large matters and in small. Merited business success came to him as a result of his thorough mastery of his line of industry, and the respect, not only of Detroit business circles, but of factory executives throughout the country who realized his value to American industry.

PARKER, Lewis Wardlaw,

Lawyer, Manufacturer.

The changing times in the cotton mill industry of the South are well illustrated in the uplift work accomplished by the late Lewis Wardlaw Parker, lawyer and manufacturer of Greenville, South Carolina. As late as twenty-five years ago many mills were paying starvation wages to employees whom they worked long hours and whom they penned together like so many cattle, in shacks which passed for living quarters. Women and children worked alongside the men, and their sallow complexions told the story of tuberculosis, undernourishment and general spiritual debility. By the mill commissary system the employee's weekly wage was largely absorbed by the employer, so that the worker was running on a treadmill, too weak to continue the game forever and unable to stop. This vicious cycle redounded to the financial credit of Eastern capitalists and their local managers, who were mostly native Southerners; but it created the class in the South colloquially known as "poor white trash," and in various ways reacted unfavorably upon the Southern section. In an age of reform it was inevitable that this unchristian system should be outlawed, and one of the first men to face the situation with voluntary humanitarian measures was Lewis W. Parker, and it is to a considerable extent to his honor that cotton factory workers on the whole are well fed and happy, with roses in their cheeks where the dread pallor used to be, and hope in their hearts instead of despair. To begin with, Mr. Parker never looked down upon the man in overalls, but considered him as good from any standpoint as the gentleman in broadcloth. He mingled freely with his employees and never sought sanctuary behind any of the ambiguities of furniture or language when his men wanted to talk grievances with him face to face. The result was mutual confidence and a minimum of disagreement and loss to the body politic through strikes. Thus, when Mr. Parker died he was mourned sincerely by the thousands of employees of his mills, who prayed that

his successor might possess virtues of compassion in the same measure.

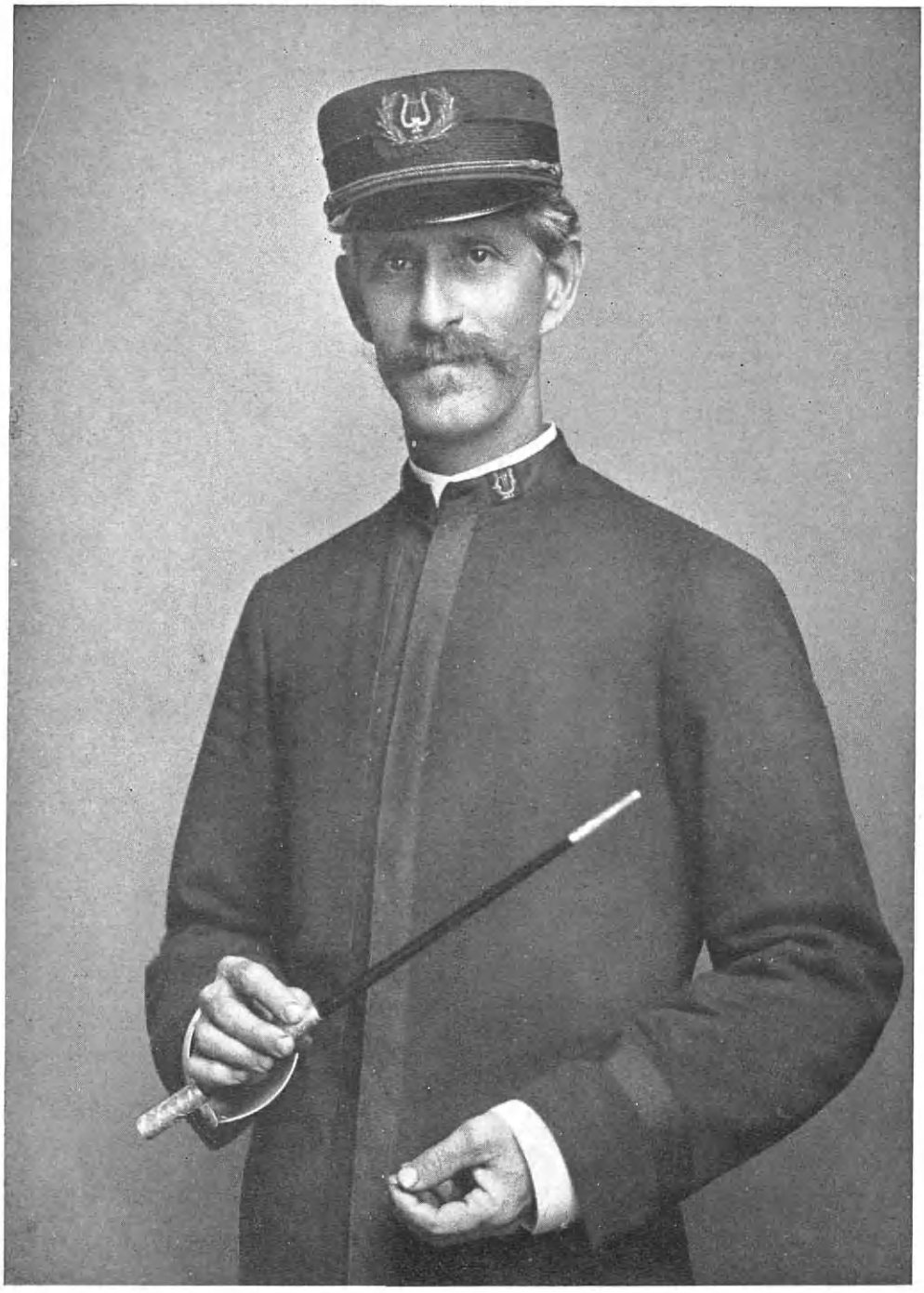
Mr. Parker was born July 11, 1865, at Abbeville, South Carolina, of noble lineage. His father, William Henry Parker, a native of Abbeville, was a lawyer, banker and soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; his mother, born in the same town, was a daughter of David Lewis Wardlaw, a judge of the State Supreme Court. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Parker, a native of Charleston, and a lawyer, married Ellen Legare Frost, and removed to Abbeville about 1825. His great-grandfather, Thomas Parker, United States District Attorney at Charleston, married Mary Drayton, daughter of William Henry Drayton, who died at the age of thirty-seven in Philadelphia while attending the Continental Congress in 1779. His great-great-grandfather, Thomas, came to Charleston from Jamaica about 1730.

As one of a large family, and born during Reconstruction days, when the South was prostrate, Mr. Parker experienced difficulty in obtaining an education. Until he was fifteen he attended the public schools of Abbeville, and then entered a mercantile establishment as clerk, and remained there two years, at the end of which time he enrolled in the Academic Department of the University of South Carolina at Columbia, from which institution he graduated in 1885 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Determining to enter the law, he began the study of this subject in the Law Department of the University of South Carolina, and two years later graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. While in the law school and for two years thereafter, he taught school and was able to finance himself partly and get together a small library so that he would have a background for the practice of his profession. Seeing an opportunity in the charming, old-fashioned town of Greenville, he settled there in 1888, and was successful almost from the beginning. At different times he was in legal partnership with J. A. McCullough and H. J. Haynsworth, prominent attorneys of Greenville; but after a time he developed a clientele of his own in corporation law, and began to represent some of the leading corporations of the State. As the chance presented itself he began investing in certain concerns; one of the cotton mills in which he had thus acquired an interest and which he represented as counsel getting into financial difficulties, he was requested by Northern stockholders to take charge and straighten out the tangle. This was in 1897, and so well did he acquit himself in this duty that he was asked to relinquish his law practice and give himself over entirely to the management of the mills. For a few years he looked after the interests of particular clients, but eventually he did as requested and became a leader in the great cotton mill industry. The first mill he took in charge was the Victor Manufacturing Company, of Greer. He next became one of the organizers of the Monaghan Mills at Greenville. Later, the so-called "Whaley group" of cotton mills were reorganized, and Mr. Parker was prevailed upon to undertake the management of them. Advancement and honors now came to him with a rush, in recognition of his wide capabilities. He was made president and treasurer of the Olympia Cotton Mills, the Richland Cotton Mills, the Granby Cotton Mills, and the Capital City Mills, all of Columbia, and the Appalache Mills of Arlington, a combination representing a capital of $5,000,000 and 340,000 spindles. Later these mills were merged in the Parker Cotton Mills Company, of which Mr. Parker was elected president and

treasurer. The new concern now controlled more than a million spindles, was backed by millions of dollars and manufactured all kinds of cotton goods. He stood in the forefront of South Carolina lawyers when he retired from the law, and controlled more spindles than any individual in the business. His energies were now turned incidentally to banking, and he organized what is now the Piedmont Savings and Trust Company of Greenville and the Greer National Bank at Greer.

Desiring to put more of the fruits of the earth in the paths of his workers, as early as 1898 he hired two directors of the Young Men's Christian Association to take charge of welfare work among the workers. The mill workers were on the whole deeply religious, and Mr. Parker figured that they would not resent the appearance among them of persons who were trying to bring them spiritual salvation. He was so deeply concerned for the advancement of the younger workers that he assisted many to go to college. He improved the housing conditions so that each employee might have better quarters and a front yard and a bit of garden to plant in seed. He went personally on trips of inspection through the small cities of employees, numbering several thousands in a single community, making notes and giving directions to the superintendents that they must make changes here and inaugurate reforms there, to the end that the toilers might have their material needs improved. Mr. Parker was one of the first cotton mill executives to make parks and playgrounds where none had been before in mill properties; and to introduce that God-send to the tired worker—the community center with its gymnasium, swimming pool, shower bath, library, reading and rest rooms and other club features. Through his direction, baseball teams were organized, tennis courts built and various other things done to make the worker feel that he, along with his employer, was entitled to some of the preferment which ministers in their sermons often reserve for bestowal in Paradise. In addition to these things he established schools for the education of the children of his workers, and hired doctors with official status in the mill organization, to look after their physical shortcomings as well. The result was that instead of conducting communities wherein disease, death and blasted hopes stalked about, he treated them to a bit of Elysium, which the philosophers hold to be necessary to the contentment of the average man of today. In appreciation of his works in this respect, the municipal authorities named after him the Parker School District, which embraces all the mill district schools near Greenville. The expense of these schools is shared by the county and the mills, which coöperate to give the child not only a public school education but as well special training in home economics, domestic science, housekeeping, carpentry, gardening, sanitation, etc. His gifts to civic and charitable movements flowed from the same generous heart. He owned a fine library, and his hobby was the collection of South Carolina history. In religious affairs he was a vestryman in the Christ Episcopal Church, and a member of many clubs, trade organizations, and legal societies.

Lewis W. Parker married, June 6, 1893, Margaret Smith, daughter of A. Austin and Betty (Harrison) Smith, of Richmond, Virginia, and their children numbered four: 1. Lucia Wardlaw, married Hamlin Beattie, member of the well-known Beattie family of Greenville. 2. Austin Smith, married Geraldine Buchanan. 3. Margaret, married Richard Norvell. 4. Lewis Wardlaw Parker, II.



J. W. Whiteley

The death of Mr. Parker occurred at Greenville, April 11, 1916, at the early age of fifty years. Had he been spared, there was no limit to his accomplishments, and thus were his sorrowing friends and relatives left to ponder the inexplicable ways of Providence.

WHITELEY, John William,

Famous Bandmaster and Composer.

In this country, as elsewhere in the world, especial honor is paid to the musician who adds more than any other artist to the beauty and joy of living. When the musician is of the calibre of John William Whiteley, a master of his craft, a composer and teacher of merit, a band leader, and a military hero, he is, indeed, placed high in the national esteem. For twenty-nine consecutive years John William Whiteley served in the United States Army, most of the time as bandmaster, enlisting five times. After each discharge with the record of "character excellent; very competent musician," he reënlisted. He arranged music for bands and orchestras, led his own, the Whiteley Concert Band, in municipal concerts which proved very popular in Detroit, where his home was, and taught music, both in a conservatory and in private lessons. His is a unique and fascinating story, that of a musical genius who gave the best that was in him to the service of his adopted country.

John William Whiteley was born July 19, 1857, in Warwickshire, England, son of Walter William and Sarah (Tennant) Whiteley. His father, first a printer in London, England, became sergeant and drill-master of the First Warwick Militia, of Warwickshire, England. He was presented with an ebony-handled cane bearing a silver-plated inscription, in 1868, by the men under his command, and the cane remains a treasured family possession. He married, in 1856, and came to this country, subsequently becoming a member of the United States Army. Both his sons, the subject of this record and his brother, Captain Rowland Whiteley, like their father, inclined to military life. Captain Whiteley, of the Philippine Scouts, United States Army, died June 23, 1902, of cholera contracted during the war in the Philippines. He was in command of the 18th Company, Native Scouts, and proved of great value in winning the battles and effecting the pacification of insurgents at Tiaon, Tayabas Province, Island of Luzon.

The musician, John William Whiteley, came to America at the age of sixteen and entered the 19th Regiment, United States Army, as drummer boy, after he completed a grammar school education in England. At the age of eleven in his own country he had enlisted in the English militia as a musician and served for three years before purchasing his discharge. It was on October 12, 1871, that he reached New Orleans, Louisiana, and a fortnight later, at Baton Rouge, October 26, 1871, he enlisted. His lieutenant was Alfred Fredberg, adjutant of the 19th Regiment. Only his musical ability won him admission, for he was young and undersized, having attained only four feet and eleven inches in height. He was with the military band at New Orleans during the riots in the early part of January, 1872. He was then stationed at Jackson Barracks from October 26, 1872, until the terrible scourge of yellow fever occurred, when the regiment was sent to Mississippi City, Mississippi, and quarantined until November, 1873. The following year, in June, 1874, with the regiment, Mr. Whiteley went to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, where he was discharged by Lieutenant George H. Cook, adjutant

of the 19th Infantry. He reënlisted the same day, and on January 15, 1878, received his first warrant as principal musician, signed by Colonel C. H. Smith and Adjutant George H. Cook. July, 1878, found him furloughed for four months with permission to visit England, whence he returned in October. In February, 1879, he left Fort Lyon for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was discharged, October 25, 1881, "character excellent." He was reënlisted the next day by First Lieutenant Charles A. Vernon, acting adjutant, and his warrant as principal musician made continuous. In the same month he went to Fort Brown, Texas, where he was stationed until December, 1882, when the regiment moved to Fort Clark, Texas. It was there that he was mustered out October 25, 1886, and reënlisted the next day, with a continuous warrant signed by Lieutenant Charles B. Hall, adjutant. He was given a furlough for six months, beginning in April, 1887, in order that he might attend the Boston Conservatory of Music and the New England Conservatory of Music, also of Boston. There he devoted his time to study and received instruction in harmony from Professor Julius Eichberg, director of the Boston Conservatory, and in military band arrangement from Professor Joseph B. Claus. So proficient did he become in the latter branch that his first productions were received with much favor throughout the country. Returning to the regiment in October, 1887, he went with it to San Antonio, Texas. In 1888 he attended the camps of instruction of the Texas State Militia at Austin; in 1889, those at Galveston; and in 1891, those of the Michigan State troops at Whitemore Lake.

In October, 1891, came another discharge, followed by reënlistment the next day, his fifth enlistment and fourth reenlistment. By the time he was thirty-four years old, therefore, he had been serving continuously in the army for twenty years. He had a number of times been band leader. Some of his arrangements for bands were: "Boulanger's March," "Captain George F. Towles' March," "Gavotte, Haenselmanenchen," "Piccolo Polka," "Esprit Francaise," "Waldteufel," "Gallop," "Whip and Spur," "Ruddigore," and a march from the opera "Evangeline." Among those arranged for the orchestra were: "Sobre Los Olas; Te Volvi a Versoon," published by Bobzin & Company; and "La Marie Waltz," which was a prize winner in the New York "Herald" contest. Everybody in the regiment, rank and file, liked and respected the principal musician. He became famous in the press of the country. Some fighting among the Apaches and other Indians in the West occurred early in his military career, which was otherwise uneventful until the outbreak of the Philippine War. Mr. Whiteley's regiment was ordered to the Island of Cebu, where it arrived September 18, 1899. One of Mr. Whiteley's own articles in the Detroit "Tribune," November 25, 1900, thus describes his experiences:

> The regiment was engaged in two prominent battles there. On September 21 it took part in the capture of the fort on the mountains back of the city. The Filipinos thought they were impregnable, as they had the entire tops of the mountains covered with fortifications, mounted with all kinds of small cannon. The troops succeeded in capturing the forts with the loss of only one man. The band remained behind to guard the barracks and entertain the Filipinos in town with music.
>
> We left Saba, August 24, 1900, for Manila, where I was to take a transport for home. I had been sick nearly all the time I was in the Islands, and it was necessary that I should get away from the malaria.
>
> When I arrived at home I was surprised to find that a token of esteem had preceded me and was lying on my table, waiting for me. It was a

beautiful ebony baton, handsomely silver mounted and engraved. Here is the inscription:

"Presented by the members of the 19th Infantry Regiment Band to John W. Whiteley, chief musician, on his return from the U. S. A. Army."

The baton is enclosed in a beautiful plush-lined morocco case and was made to order by C. C. Conn, of Elkhart, Indiana.

This marked his retirement from military life. Mr. Whiteley then returned to his home in Detroit, where his later years were spent. Many are the interesting stories connected with his twenty-nine years of service. His regiment was in Cuba, and Porto Rico, as well as the Philippines, in time of war, participating in the Spanish-American War. He was stationed at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, where he was appointed band master, and at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania. There he took a nucleus of nine musicians fit for service in his band and within thirty days had a real band, which received its training while crossing the Pacific. His museum of curios gathered during his travels includes strange instruments of war as well as musical instruments and has been kept intact in the Detroit home. When Mr. Whiteley was made principal musician of the 19th Infantry Band, the Detroit "Free Press" thus commented in an editorial of July 11, 1893:

In the appointment of Principal Musician John W. Whiteley to be leader of the band of the Nineteenth Infantry, a most deserved recognition has been given to one whose talents as a musician, composer and instructor are of a high order of merit. He has been a member of this band for more than twenty years, is a man of sterling integrity and principle, qualities which enabled him to succeed to the position.

His band became the best in Michigan and one of the finest in the United States. After leaving the regular army, he took the leadership of the 1st Infantry, Michigan National Guard Band, until his retirement to form the Whiteley Concert Band. This was popular in Detroit during 1913 and 1914. He was connected for a time with the Detroit Conservatory of Music and later with the Ganapol School of Musical Art at Detroit until increasing ill health necessitated his practical retirement, except for some private teaching. At the time of his death, however, December 17, 1926, he was director of the Grotto Drum and Bugle Corps.

In many organizations Mr. Whiteley took a leading part. He was a member of the Spanish War Veterans, Duffield Camp; Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar; Asher Lodge; Shadukiam Grotto; and the Detroit Federation of Musicians. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Cathedral (Episcopal).

On September 23, 1878, while on a furlough, John William Whiteley visited England and at the Parish Church of Edgbaston in Warwickshire married his friend from the days of childhood, Annie Smith, daughter of William Smith, implement manufacturer of Leeds, Yorkshire, England. The young groom was twenty-one, and his wife attained that age on October 12, 1878, as they crossed the Atlantic to their home in America. Mrs. Whiteley's mother was Rebecca (Williams) Smith, of Manchester, in Lancashire, England. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Whiteley had children: 1. Walter William, born May 1, 1879, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, died there May 3, 1879. 2. Albert Lloyd, born March 12, 1885, at Fort Clark, Texas, died there June 11, 1885. 3. Amy Amelia, born July 25, 1886, at Fort Clark, and died at San Antonio, January 1, 1889. 4. Winifred Ada Whiteley, born August 19, 1890, at Fort Wayne, Detroit, now wife of Joshua George Robbins, residing in Detroit, and mother of Joshua George Robbins, Jr. 5. Florence De Vallon Whiteley, born January 24, 1894, at Fort Wayne, now a violin teacher

in Detroit. The family has for twenty-five years resided in the home built by Mr. Whiteley at No. 5529 Third Avenue.

Musician and soldier, devoted husband and father, loyal citizen, Mr. Whiteley stands as a unique American and a distinct contributor to the progress of his country.

KAY, David Cavan,

Jeweler.

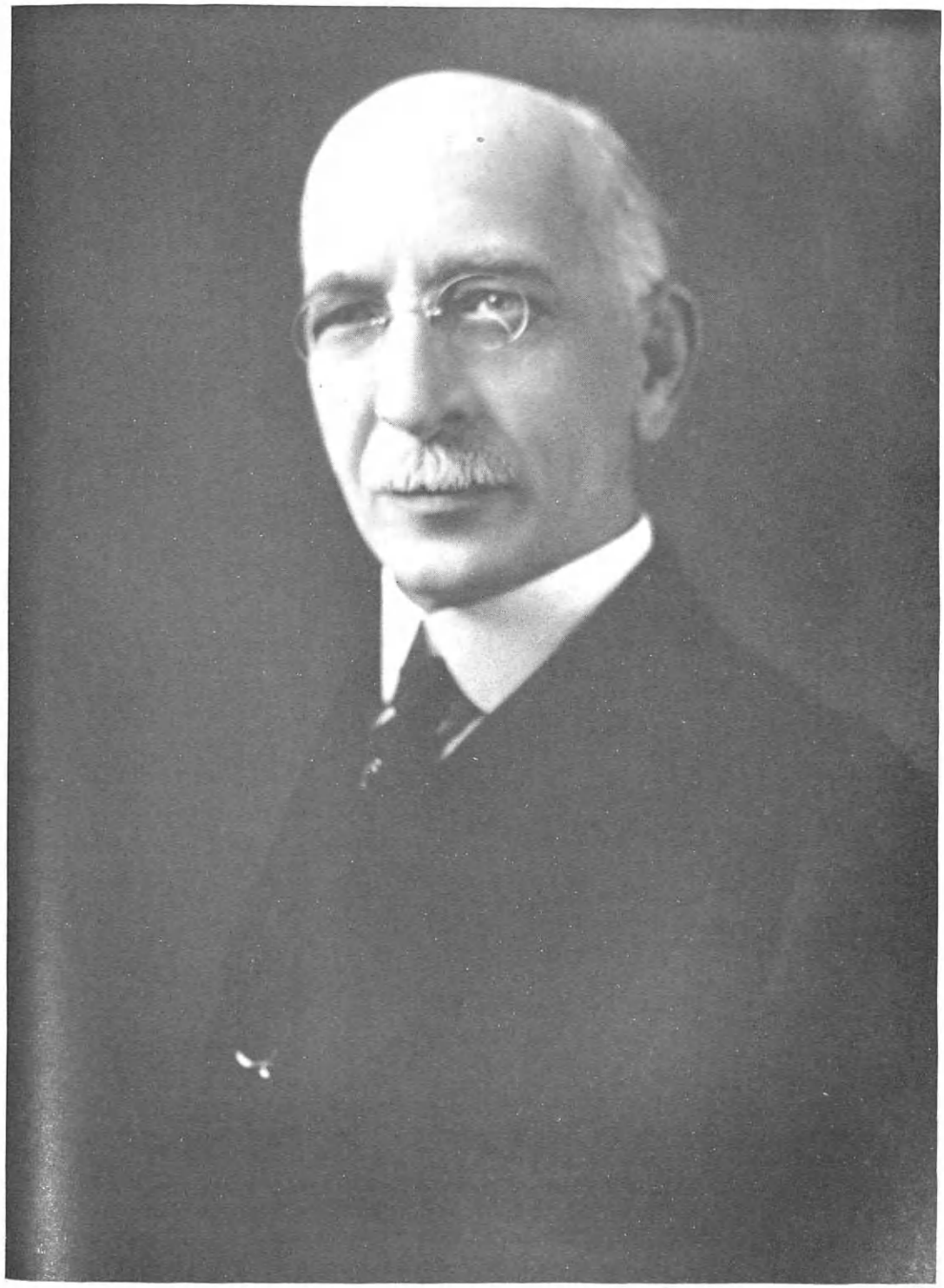
An important contributor to the upbuilding of business in a community of such significance to the national welfare as Detroit, Michigan, was the late David Cavan Kay. He was for many years associated with the prominent jewelry firm of Wright, Kay & Company, and later became secretary and treasurer of the Freeman Delamater Hardware Company. His share in civic progress was large, his patriotic devotion at the time of the World War conspicuous in service connected with the various drives and with the Ordnance Department of the United States Government.

David Cavan Kay was born at Galt, Ontario, Canada, August 31, 1859, son of John and Margaret (Cavan) Kay. The former, born in Stranraer, Scotland, and came in early manhood to Galt, Canada, where he was a pioneer business man. The mother, likewise a native of Scotland, was there married to John Kay and came to Galt with him.

After completing his education at the Collegiate Institute in Galt, David Cavan Kay went to work for his father, John Kay, jeweler in Galt, and there served his apprenticeship. At twenty-seven, he moved to Detroit, at first employed by the Strengson Jewelry Company. A few years later found him in the employ of Roehm & Wright Company, jewelers, of Detroit, who were succeeded by the Wright, Kay & Company, with offices at the corner of Campus Martius, in the Detroit Opera House block. Mr. Kay's brother, John Kay, was a partner in the concern, and Mr. Kay, buyer. This association continued until 1898, when he joined the forces of the Freeman, Delamater Hardware Company, later known as the Delamater Hardware Company, at the foot of Woodward Avenue, of which Mr. Kay's father-in-law was president. There his work at first was that of buyer, later that of secretary and treasurer and general manager until the liquidation of the company in 1916. After an interval of war service, Mr. Kay, in 1919, joined the Sun Life Insurance Company as a special representative selling group and corporation insurance, a connection maintained until his death.

In order to help in the field for which he was best fitted at the outbreak of the World War, Mr. Kay offered his services to the government. He was, in 1918, in the cost accounting department of the Detroit District Ordnance Bureau, United States War Department. He worked at several plants checking on costs of output for government orders, his last important assignment being to the Paige Motor Car Company, where he was accountant in charge of government affairs at the Paige plant from July 1, 1919, until the closing of the office. A member of the First Congregational Church of Detroit, he took a prominent part in furthering its program of good works and served in various church offices. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce. His club was the Ingleside, of Detroit.

On October 21, 1896, in Detroit, David Cavan Kay married Belle Delamater, daughter of De Witt C. Delamater, for years president of the Detroit Savings Bank and until his death chairman of the



D C Kay

board. The Delamater family has long been notable in America. Of French and Dutch extraction, the American progenitor came from Holland to the American colonies before the Revolutionary War and settled in New York City. Mrs. Kay's mother is also of a fine old family, for she was Kate Hewitt, daughter of Alden Hewitt, a pioneer who came from New York State to Detroit and settled early in the nineteenth century. Mrs. Kay survives her husband as do their children: 1. Edwin Delamater Kay, born at Detroit in 1899, graduate of the University of Michigan, now assistant cashier of the Detroit Savings Bank. 2. Katherine Margaret Kay, born in Detroit in 1901, a graduate of Vassar College.

The honorable and useful career of David Cavan Kay came to an end with his death at the age of sixty-seven, June 26, 1927, at his home in Detroit. His was a quiet, home-loving disposition, affectionate and friendly. He brought great happiness to his wife and children and to the many delightful friends who liked to gather in his harmonious home. His business acumen was a very real factor in the upbuilding of economic prosperity in Detroit, and his standing as a worthy American remains fixed for all time.

PRATT, Benjamin Gildersleeve,

Manufacturing Chemist and Orchardist.

Among the interests which have claimed the time and attention of the leading business men of the State of New Jersey is the manufacturing industry, and one who has gained substantial and distinguished success in this field is Benjamin Gildersleeve Pratt. After many years of varied experience in chemical manufacturing in the South, and with a deep interest in orchards he established his firm in New Jersey more than a score of years ago to produce soluble petroleum oil for various purposes, principally "Scalecide" for the destruction of scales on fruit trees. Mr. Pratt is a member of illustrious families of early Colonial and American history through both paternal and maternal descent. He traces his ancestry directly to the Pratts of Baldock, Hertfordshire, England, whence the first known progenitor of the family whose record is contained herein, Lieutenant William Pratt, came to Newton, now Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1633, with Rev. Thomas Hooker who was later one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut. Lieutenant Pratt married, in June, 1636, Elizabeth Clark, and they were among the first settlers of Hartford, Saybrook and Milford, Connecticut. The family is then traced through his son, Captain William Pratt, through his son, Benjamin Pratt, through his son Jared Pratt, and through his son Ezra Pratt.

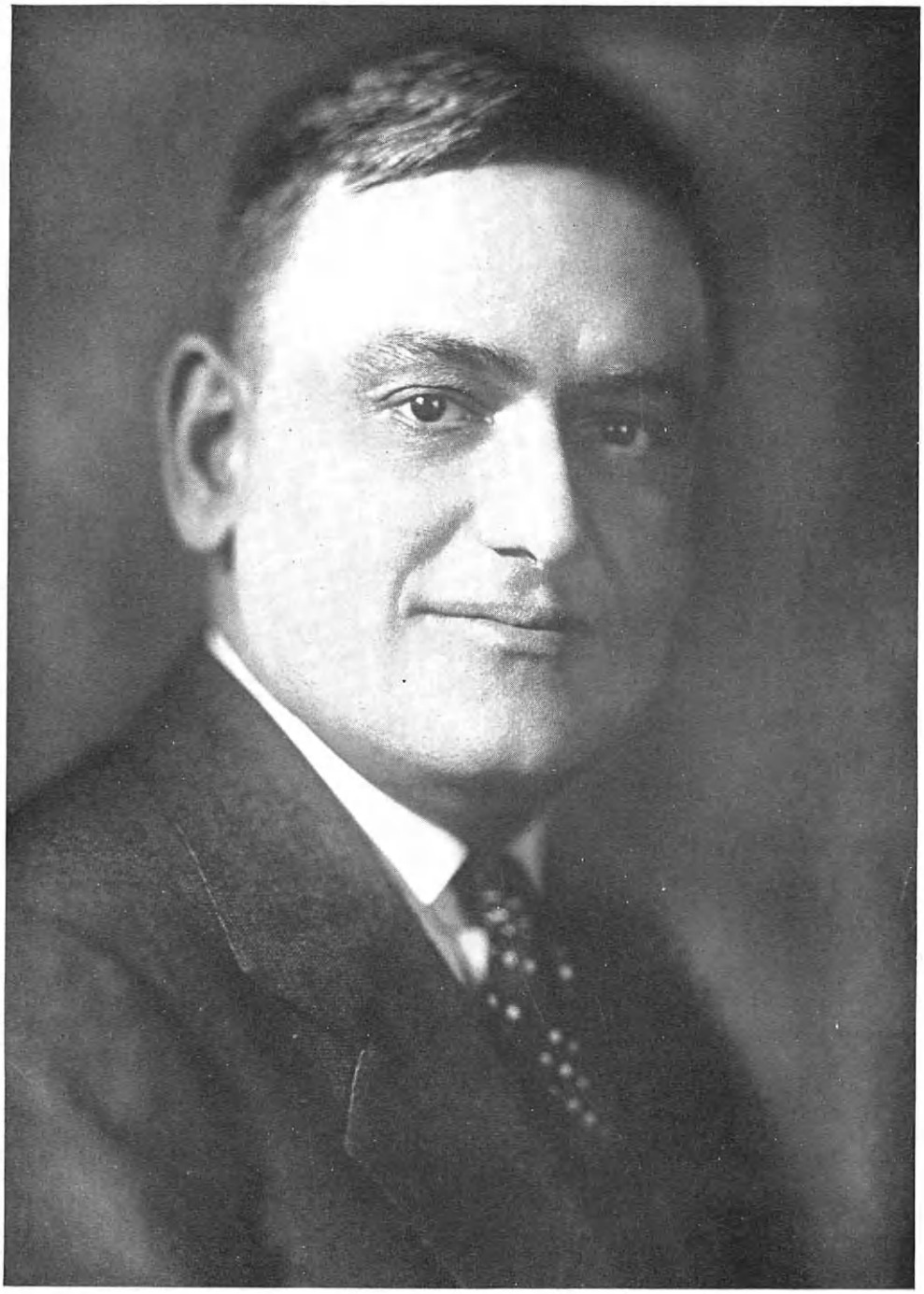
(VI) Rev. Nathaniel A. Pratt, D. D., grandfather of Benjamin G. Pratt, was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, January 29, 1796. He was graduated from Yale University in 1820, and from Princeton University in 1823, after which he was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick, New Jersey, Presbytery in 1824. He married Katherine Barrington King, of Darien, Georgia, and then removed to Roswell, Georgia, which had been settled by his father-in-law, Roswell King, and a number of gentlemen from Southern Georgia, among whom was Mr. Bullock, the grandfather of the late Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. King, born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1765, was the son of Captain Timothy King, and commanded the brig "Defiance" during the Revolutionary War. He married Katherine Barrington, a daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Barrington, of the English Army, who

came to America with his kinsman, General Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia.

(VII) Rev. Henry Barrington Pratt, a son of Rev. Nathaniel A. and Katherine Barrington (King) Pratt, was born in Darien, Georgia, May 26, 1832, and was graduated from Princeton University. In 1855 he was sent as one of the first missionaries of the Presbyterian Church to Bogota, capital of Colombia. Shortly thereafter he began working on a translation of the Spanish Bible for the American Bible Society. With the outbreak of the Civil War, however, he served as a chaplain in the Confederate forces and was with Pickett's Brigade at Gettysburg. After the war he returned to the mission field in Colombia, and thereafter devoted all of his time to the completion of his *Version Moderna* of the Spanish Bible and in writing Spanish commentaries concerning it. Rev. Pratt married, on November 7, 1859, Joanna Frances Gildersleeve, who, like her husband, was a representative of an old and established family in America. Rev. Henry Barrington and Joanna Frances (Gildersleeve) Pratt were the parents of the following children: 1. Benjamin Gildersleeve, of whom further. 2. Catherine Strudwick, born September 6, 1863, in Hillsboro, North Carolina. 3. Louisa Gildersleeve, born October 15, 1866, at Sugarcreek, North Carolina. 4. Paul, born August 13, 1868, at Hillsboro, North Carolina. 5. Maria Howard, born September 11, 1870, at Barranquilla, Colombia. 6. Henry Basil, born March 27, 1872, at Socorro, Colombia. 7. Juanita, born March 26, 1874, at Socorro, Colombia. Rev. Henry B. Pratt died December 12, 1912.

(VIII) Benjamin Gildersleeve Pratt, the eldest son and the eighth generation of his family in America, was born at Hillsboro, North Carolina, March 24, 1862, and thereafter lived from his seventh until his fourteenth year in Colombia, South America. He attended, however, the Bingham School at Mabane, North Carolina, and then went to the Mount Zion Academy at Winnsboro, South Carolina, from 1877 until 1879. Since he was the oldest in his family, he left school at the age of seventeen and entered the business world. His first position was as clerk and bookkeeper in South Carolina. In 1887 he engaged in the manufacture of soaps in Fort Worth, Texas. For the succeeding ten years he was busy erecting and operating soap and chemical plants in different sections of the United States and Mexico. Thereafter he organized the B. G. Pratt Company in 1903 for the manufacture of soaps and oil, and in 1906 he incorporated the concern with a brother, Henry Basil Pratt, as vice-president and himself as president, and established the laboratories at Hackensack, New Jersey. The products of the company were soluble oils for various purposes, and the principal output was "Scalecide" for the destruction of San José scale on fruit trees. Under his skillful and efficient management of the business methods and policies, his company has won front rank among the leading business men of his community and in the trade.

Mr. Pratt is a member of the American Pomological Society and most of the horticultural societies in the Eastern and Middle States; and he is likewise interested in large orchards which receive his personal attention. In social, fraternal and religious as well as industrial and scientific circles, Mr. Pratt enjoys a high position among his fellows. He is affiliated with the Pioneer Lodge, No. 170, Free and Accepted Masons, the Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and holds all the degrees of the Scottish Rite Masonry up to



A. L. Jacobey

ınd including the thirty-second. He also ›elongs to the Machinery Club, of New York, the Oritani Field Club and the Hackensack Golf Club. His religious ›elief is with the Reformed church and ıe holds membership in the Second Reormed Church of Hackensack, New Jerey. His recreative pleasure, when the tress of business permits, is gained in ishing.

He married, at Winnsboro, South Car›lina, November 17, 1886, Emma Florence Dunn, a daughter of James B. and Sallie (Doty) Dunn, of Fort Worth, Texas, where the father was a prominent neat packer and cattle raiser. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have the following children: . William Henry, born November 30, 887. 2. Benjamin Gildersleeve, Jr., born May 19, 1893. 3. Julia Gatewood, born April 25, 1898. The family resides at No. 99 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, New ersey.

(The Gildersleeve Line.)

Richard Gildersleeve, of Little Walingford, County Suffolk, England, the rst progenitor, came to America in 1635 nd became the magistrate at Hempstead, ong Island, from 1644 until 1664, under ›overnor Peter Stuyvesant. Through im is traced his son Richard (2) Gilderleeve, town clerk of Hempstead, and his on, Richard (3) Gildersleeve, town trusee of Hempstead, and his son Benjamin ildersleeve. His son, Lieutenant Finch ildersleeve, was born at Huntington, ong Island, in 1751. He served with disinction throughout the Revolutionary Var as an officer in several Westchester ›unty, New York, companies. His son, ev. Benjamin Gildersleeve, was born in lew Canaan, in 1791, and married Emma ouisa Lanneau, a daughter of Bazile nd Hannah (Vinyard) Lanneau, members of the first families which settled in rcadia, now Nova Scotia. They removed to the United States, or what is now the United States, in 1754, when their village was burned, and settled in Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Lanneau rose to a position of influence and affluence in the State and held many posts of honor in South Carolina.

JACOBY, Arnold Leon,

Psychiatrist.

Some men live forty years in eighty years and others live eighty years in forty. Some men die in mellow old age and others pass on in the full plenitude of their powers. Life is beautiful, at times it is tragic, always it is full of hope and mystery. To face it courageously, meet its tasks manfully, enjoy its bright days, carry on undaunted in the face of opposition and incredulity, set an example of fidelity and trustworthiness, climb upward and onward by force of personality, rugged character and incessant devotion to a high aim, and then answer the eternal summons calmly and undisturbed at midday—this proves the man. Dr. Arnold Leon Jacoby heard the call at high noon, when he had just begun to realize the great purpose of his life. Years of keenest observation and study, deep-seated convictions upon the subject to which he had devoted himself had brought him to a position where his voice was heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, and then that voice was silenced forever, but not until it had spoken a message that he hoped would come to revolutionize the treatment of defectives and criminals. As the result of years of exhaustive research into the working of the human mind, he came to believe with the certainty of absolute conviction that crime will be cured eventually, and that punishment will be superseded by preventive measures.

Dr. Jacoby was born February 17, 1886, in Chicago, Illinois, son of Andrew Lowrey and Hester Alverna (Graham) Jacoby. His father, a descendant of an old pioneer Pennsylvania family, was department manager of the Western Electric Company in Chicago for nearly forty years, retiring from active business connections after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1922. His grandfather was a veteran of the Civil War. He prepared himself thoroughly in his early student days for the great part he was to play as a scientist later on. With the medical profession as his ultimate goal, he took the time at the university to ground himself in the fundamentals of an educated mind, without regard to the fact that he was doing more than was required for a medical degree. Matriculating at the University of Michigan, he graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1907, and as a Doctor of Medicine in 1910. While in the University he was elected a member of the two honorary societies, the Michigana and the Sphinx. He then joined the United States Navy, and graduated from the Naval Medical School in Washington in 1913. He then began a private practice in Mount Zion, Illinois, which he continued for a year and a half, and spent the remaining six months of that year doing laboratory work in the Anna State Hospital, Anna, Illinois. In 1915, pursuant to his appointment as assistant psychiatrist at the State Psychopathic Hospital at Ann Arbor, he began his work there with Prof. A. M. Barrett, and was at the same time instructor in psychiatry in the University Medical School. In 1917, with the first call to war, Dr. Jacoby, who was a naval reserve officer, was the first man to leave Ann Arbor for active service. He spent six months aboard the United States steamer "Kansas," which did duty as a convoy. He was then stationed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as psychiatrist for the naval hospital and prison, where he worked with that famous prison reformer, Thomas Mott Osborne, then in command of the naval prison. After the Armistice was signed he left the navy in July, 1919, and returned to Ann Arbor, taking up the work which he had laid down at his country's call, and again he was associated with Dr. Barrett. In two weeks he was ordered to report at the Great Lakes Training Station, in Chicago, where the rank of commander was bestowed on him, and he was then honorably discharged from the navy.

Dr. Jacoby remained at Ann Arbor until April 1, 1921. At that time he removed to Detroit to take charge of the psychopathic clinic of the Recorder's Court, to which he had just been appointed. He inaugurated his work here under great difficulties, for while a majority of the judges, headed by Judge Harry B. Keidan, were sympathetic with his work, he had to meet a considerable spirit of reaction which formed an opposition. He met this by going to work, and the results he speedily obtained so firmly established him in general favor that antagonism disappeared and recognition of what he was accomplishing came to him in the form of the appointment of added assistants and enlarged quarters. The new addition to the Receiving Hospital was built to handle with more modern and adequate facilities psychopathic patients who would otherwise have been left to their own detriment and that of the public at large. Thousands of law violators passed under his observation, and he achieved a large degree of success in the primary objects of the clinic. Prisoners began to get intelligent disposition of their cases from the judges. Dr. Jacoby's reputation was nation-wide, and he was in great demand as a public speaker

on these subjects of such immense importance to society. He made startling statements, but they were based upon the results of his experience, not maudlin sentiment nor misdirected altruism. In Cleveland he predicted that some day the premise that punishment is necessary for the prevention and cure of crime would be abandoned, even by lawmakers. "When that time arrives," he said, "the heading in our compiled laws may well be 'Crime and Treatment Thereof.'"

Said Judge Frank Murphy, of Detroit, in referring to Dr. Jacoby:

> It is impossible to estimate the loss of Dr. Jacoby to Recorder's Court and this city. It is his kind of scientific mind coupled with his humanity and good sense that is so sorely needed in the treatment of criminals and crime. He was a pioneer in spreading the great truth to be recognized today in penal justice—the individualization of the criminal. His deep interest in the delinquent and defective was in the cause and root thereof—not social vengeance. I considered him the outstanding authority in his field in America today.

When he left on that last trip to speak at Hartford, Connecticut, before the State Society for Social Workers, he was hard at work on a book which he hoped to publish shortly, which was to be not only a compilation of the cases which came under his observation in the clinic over which he presided, and their grouping, but which would also be a treatise on the criminal mind. "It was his ambition," said Judge Keidan, "to have this book become a substantial contribution to the science. He believed he was on the road to solving the problem of the criminal as far as mental state was concerned."

In addition to his court work Dr. Jacoby extended his usefulness by becoming, soon after his arrival in Detroit, assistant professor of neurology at the Detroit College of Medicine. In 1923, he became professor of psychiatry at the college, and in 1924 he added to his duties those of director of the neuro-psychiatric clinic at Harper Hospital. To every effort that was being made in the city in social or welfare work, Dr. Jacoby gave a helping hand. He contributed many articles and treatises on these subjects which absorbed his thought to medical journals and magazines, and responded frequently to calls from all over the country for addresses. His fame spread, and his clinic became the Mecca for students of abnormal psychology and criminology from cities all over our land. Dr. Jacoby was a member of the Wayne County Medical Society, the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the Detroit Society of Neurology and Psychiatry, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Orthopsychiatric Association (secretary), Central Neuropsychiatric Association and the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-Minded.

On April 1, 1911, at Washington, District of Columbia, Dr. Arnold L. Jacoby married Alma May Montgomery, daughter of Archibald Montgomery, a pioneer settler and farmer of Stirling, Ontario, whose forebear, of an old Scottish clan, had lived there in 1800. Her mother was Catherine McGee, also descended from an old Stirling family. To Dr. and Mrs. Jacoby three sons were born: 1. Jack Montgomery, on February 1, 1912. 2. Richard Andrew, on June 24, 1914. 3. William, on May 28, 1922. Dr. Jacoby and his family attended the North Woodward Congregational Church.

Dr. Jacoby was stricken with his fatal illness while traveling with Mrs. Jacoby to meet an appointment to lecture. In spite of heroic efforts to save him, he suddenly passed away in the hospital at Springfield, Massachusetts, on April 30, 1927. The news was a stunning blow to the city of which he had in a few years

become so important a part. The mayor, John W. Smith, paid this tribute to him:

His services to the city were very great and his life of usefulness was just beginning. The high promise of his career cannot now be fulfilled, and the world is the poorer by the loss of a brilliant intellect and a man of fine, loveable characteristics. He revolutionized the city's treatment of defectives. There is hardly any agency of welfare in this city that will not feel his absence. No one can exactly fill the unique position which he made for himself.

MANICE, William De Forest,

Lawyer.

The Manice family, of which William De Forest Manice, a lawyer of New York City, is the present representative, has long played an important part in the development of America. Marriage has related this line to some of the outstanding names of early Colonial days, including the Remsens and Vanderbilts. Mr. Manice's ancestry is staunchly American, with a dominant strain of French Huguenot forebears.

The American progenitor of the Manice family was Lieutenant William Manice, born in 1770, died in 1808, a British army officer, native to County Tyrone in Ireland, who settled at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1794, where he married Eunice De Forest three years later, in 1797. Their son, De Forest Manice, born in 1799, died in 186-, having married, in 1824, Catharine Maria Booth, whom he took to "Oatlands," the home he built about 1820 at Queens, Long Island, where two generations of his descendants were born, and which is now occupied by the Turf and Field Club. The son of De Forest and Catharine Maria (Booth) Manice, was William De Forest Manice, born in 1830, died in 1906, married to Josephine Learned in 1861, by whom he had a son, William Manice, born at Oatlands, June 15, 1864. A well-known New York attorney, who died at the early age of fifty, in 1914, he married Sarah Remsen, scion of a distinguished American family, whose lineage is given below.

Rem Janse (Vander Beeck) Remsen, who died in 1681, came to New Netherlands in 1642, probably from Westphalia, and lived for a time at Albany before settling finally at Wallabout, Long Island. He married Jannetje, daughter of Joris Janse Rapalje, and the line descended through their son: Rem, born in 1657, died in 1724, who married Marritje Vanderbilt; their son, Rem, who married Dorothy ———; their son Hendrick, who married Cataline Remsen; their son, Henry, a wealthy dry goods importer of New York, who married Cornelia Dickenson; their son, Henry, born in 1762, private secretary to Thomas Jefferson while Secretary of State, and, as he became an established business man, president of Manhattan Bank. Henry Remsen married Eliza de Peyster, daughter of Captain Abraham R. de Peyster, and they were the parents of William Remsen, born in 1815, died in 1895, a graduate of Princeton College in 1835, later a prominent New York financier, who married Jane Suydam, daughter of John Suydam in 1861. Their daughter, Sarah Remsen, born in New York City, February 24, 1866, married William Manice (see Manice line), and they were the parents of: William De Forest, of further mention; and Sarah Remsen Manice, who married C. Henry Mellon, of Convent, New Jersey.

William De Forest Manice was born in New York City June 30, 1889, son of William Manice and Sarah (Remsen) Manice. He attended Browning School from 1901 to 1904, and when he was fourteen went to St. Mark's School at Southboro, Massachusetts. From this preparatory school he passed on to Yale University, gradu-

Dr. C. A. Petri

ating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911. His legal training was secured at the Law School of Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Manice entered upon his professional career in New York City upon his admission to the bar in 1915. For a year and a half he practiced in the office of the district attorney of New York County. From 1916 to 1917 he was associated with Coudert Brothers, attorneys, at No. 2 Rector Street. It was at this time that the World War made its call, and William De F. Manice responded. He enlisted in July, 1917, with the 12th New York Infantry, was given the rank of second lieutenant, and ordered to Camp Wadsworth in South Carolina, where he remained until January, 1918. Meantime, his command had been changed to the 108th United States Infantry October 1, 1917. He became captain in the Construction Division, United States Army, March 1, 1918, and was honorably discharged from service exactly one year later. Captain Manice retains his commission as captain of cavalry in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Upon his return to New York he resumed his interrupted professional career, in association with the firm of O'Brien, Boardman, Parker and Fox, with whom he remained from 1919 to 1925. On July 1, 1925, in partnership with Richard L. Davidson, he formed the law firm of Davidson & Manice. Mr. Manice is a director of the Greenwich Bank of New York, the Federal Terra Cotta Company, and the McIntosh and Seymour Corporation. He is affiliated with the Bar Association of the City of New York, and of the State of New York, as well as with the American Society of International Law. Actively interested in public affairs, he has always discharged his duties as a representative American citizen. His college fraternity was the Phi Upsilon. His political affiliation is with the Republican party; his religious, with the Protestant Episcopal church. His clubs are: The Union, the Knickerbocker, the Racquet and Tennis, and the Down Town clubs in New York City; the Piping Rock, Meadowbrook, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht clubs on Long Island.

William De Forest Manice married, on June 3, 1913, in New York City, Harriet Ferry, born in Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of E. Hayward and Amelia P. (Parsons) Ferry. Her father, vice-president of the Hanover Bank of New York City, a railroad director and copper mine executive, resides at No. 26 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. Manice were born three children: 1. William De Forest, Jr., May 14, 1914. 2. Hayward Ferry, February 1, 1917. 3. Arthur James, born February 17, 1920. Mr. Manice and his family reside all the year round at their country home at Old Westbury, Long Island.

PETRI, Carl Halmer,

Member of University Staff.

Widespread recognition of the technical and pedagogic ability of Dr. Carl Halmer Petri, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, came as a result of his years of faithful service as assistant professor of oral anatomy and prosthetic dentistry in the University of Minnesota. His was, moreover, one of those unobtrusive but altruistic natures which finds its happiness in welfare of neglected members of human society. He sought out avenues of helpfulness which did not occur to others, and devoted himself in ways large and small to bettering the condition of the ignorant, the undirected ambitious, and the poor.

Carl H. Petri was born April 9, 1887, at

Rockford, Illinois, son of Oscar and Matilda (Kling) Petri, and brother of: Arthur Petri, of Los Angeles; Wallace, of the same city; Irving Petri, of Minneapolis; Mrs. O. M. Evansen, of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. D. C. Riopel, of Los Angeles, and Irma Petri, of Minneapolis. Carl H. Petri came to Minneapolis as a boy and studied in the city's grade schools and at Central High School, from which he graduated. He then attended the University of Minnesota and graduated in dentistry, making so good a record that on completion of his course he was invited to join the faculty as assistant professor of oral anatomy and prosthetic dentistry. He accepted the appointment and there remained until the time of his death, which occurred June 6, 1926, in Minneapolis, when Dr. Petri was in his fortieth year.

Aside from his professional interests, his fraternal affiliations and his relations with the Minneapolis Working Boys' Band most occupied his attentions. He was one of the first members of the last-named group when a boy and he never forgot his enthusiasm for it, serving as secretary to its board of directors at the time of his death. His fraternal affiliations included membership in Acacia Fraternity of the University of Minnesota; in the Phi Psi Omega of the university, and the Trowel Fraternity; in the University Lodge, No. 316, Free and Accepted Masons; the Scottish Rite Masons; Zuhrah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A weak heart prevented his following his patriotic desire to serve as a soldier in the World War.

On February 21, 1917, in Minneapolis, Dr. Carl H. Petri married Tillie Lucinda Jacobs, daughter of Burban and Otilla (Gordon) Jacobs. Burban Jacobs was born in London, Ontario, Canada, April 7, 1832. He was the son of Nathan and Elizabeth Anne (Bostwick) Jacobs. (See Bostwick Line.) Otilla Gordon, Mrs. Petri's mother, was born in Norway. To Dr. and Mrs. Petri were born four children: 1. Katherine Elizabeth, born February 6, 1918. 2. Carl Jacobs, who died in infancy. 3. Patricia Ann, born June 21, 1923. 4. Kenneth Richard, born July 10, 1925.

The passing of Dr. Petri took from the boys of Minneapolis a wise and loving friend and helper; from the ambitious youth of the college a skillful and sympathetic teacher; from the friends and family who best knew the gentleness and sweetness of the man a presence which could not be replaced, but the memory of whom would soften the grief at his loss and inspire confidence in the future.

(The Bostwick Line.)

The surname Bostwick is of Saxon origin and is traceable to the time of Edward the Confessor, who preceded Harold, the last of the Saxon kings upon the throne of England. The name like many others, has undergone some change, the forms Bostick and Bostock being found in early records. In the great Domesday Book it was written with an *h*, Botestoch. Botestock (the old form) is compounded of two Saxon words: *bote*, meaning compensation, and *stoe*, equivalent to the Latin *truncus*, a root or trunk, hence figuratively speaking, a race of family and finally origin or place from which a family or race spring. Botestok, therefore, means a place given in compensation for some thing.

The Bostwick family came from Cheshire County, England, where the name of Bostock has existed for centuries. In the second generation in this country the name is usually written Bostick or Bos-

ticke, and it is not until the third generation that the full-fledged Bostwick is found.

The family pedigree begins with Osmer, of Cheshire County, England, from whom descended Arthur Bostwick, ancestor of the American line.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," pp. 19-20.)

Bostock (Bostwick) Arms—Sable a fesse hurnettée argent.

Crest—On the stump of a tree eradicated argent a bear's head erased sable muzzled or.

Motto—Semper Presto Servire.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," p. 17.)

(I) Osmer (Oliver), owner of Shipbrook, Davenham, Bostok, Audlem, Crewe, all in Chester (Cheshire) County, England, as entered in the Domesday Book, 1080 A. D., as having held these places at the time of the Conquest by William of Normandy.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," p. 31; "Visitation of Cheshire, 1580," p. 26.)

(II) Hugh.

(III) Richard.

(IV) Roger.

(V) Sir Gilbert (Cheshire Visitations, 1580 A. D.) or Sir Adam (Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," Ed. 1882.)

(VI) William (or Randle, Rannulph) married Margaret Vernon, daughter of Warren Vernon, Baron of Shipbrook.

("Visitation of Cheshire, 1580," p. 27.)

(VII) Sir Warren (Warine), married Hawise (Havissa), Countess of Lincoln in her own right, widow of Sir Roger de Quence, and daughter of Hugh Revelioc, Palatine Earl of Chester.

(VIII) Sir Gilbert (or Henry) married Elinor Poole, daughter of Robert Poole, of Cheshire.

(IX) Sir William, Lord of Bostoc, Knight, (Tem. Henry III, 1216-1272) married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of James, Lord Audley and Heleigh; (second) Amice, a widow. He was one of the jurors who tried Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.

(X) Sir Edward (or Philip) Lord of Bostoc, occurs Henry III 44 and 54, (1260 and 1270), married Maria de Vernon, daughter of Matthew de Vernon.

(XI) Sir Adam (VII), Lord Bostok, Knight, occurs as living 3 and 15 Edward II (1310 and 1322) and 7 Edward III (1334), married Joan de Brereton, daughter of William de Brereton.

(XII) Sir William (VIII) Knight of Bostok, occurs as living 29 (1356) 36 (1373) and 45 (1372), Edward III; married (first) the daughter and sole heiress of William de Multon, Lord Multon; (second) Joan Norrap, widow of Sir Thomas Danyers, Knight of Tabley. He was appointed (September 30, 1361) Seneschal of Frodsham, and in 1366, Seneschal of the Abbot of Vale Royal. "Visitation of Cheshire" says he married daughter and heir to Sir Richard Winnington.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," p. 31; "Visitation of Cheshire, 1580," p. 27.)

(XIII) Sir Adam (IX) lived about 1344. He married Margaret de Wettenhale, daughter and heiress of Sir John de Wettenhale, Lord of Wettenhale and Acton.

(XIV) Sir Adam (X) Lord of Bostok, was born August 15, 1363, and died 1415, aet. 6, 43 Edward III (1370); aet. 21, 8 Richard II (1384). Inq. p. m. 2 Henry V (1415). He fought at the battle of Shrewsbury; married Janet de Bradshaw, daughter of Sir Henry de Bradshaw, Lord of Bradshaw.

(XV) Sir Ralph (XI) Knight, Lord of Bastok, aet. 23, 2 Henry V (1415) Inq. p. m. 6 Henry V (1419); married Isabel

de Lawton, daughter of William de Lawton, of Wigland. He fought under King Henry V at Agincourt.

(XVI) Sir Adam (XII) Knight, Lord of Bastok aet. 21, 11 Henry VI (1433), born 1412, died 1460; married Elizabeth Venables, daughter of Sir Hugh Venables, and sister of Sir Richard de Venables, also sister of Joan Cotton, and coheiress of her nephew, Hugh Venables, Baron Kynderton.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," p. 32; "Visitation of Cheshire, 1580," p. 27.)

(XVII) William (of Bostock) (4th son) married (first) Elizabeth Done; (second) Alice Patrick; (third) Ellen Bastok, daughter of Adam Bastok.

(XVIII) George (by third wife) married Emma Holt, daughter of Sir Edward Holt.

(XIX) Robert, buried at Davenham, Cheshire, March 13, 1583; married Emma Bromfield (Bromefeld), daughter of Humphrey Bromfield.

(XX) Arthur, baptized at Davenham, Cheshire, March 18, 1559, buried at Bunbury, Cheshire, July 4, 1632; married, at Davenham, Cheshire, January 19, 1603-04, Ellen Dennis. She was buried at Tarporley, Cheshire, April 5, 1642.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," p. 32; "Visitation of Cheshire, 1580," p. 28.)

Bostwick genealogy lists following references as used: Records in the British Museum; Ormerod's "History of Cheshire," (ed. by R. Heloby, 1882); "The Visitation of Cheshire," 1580; Church Registers.

(The Family in America.)

(I) Arthur Bostwick, son of Arthur and Ellen (Dennis) Bostwick, was baptized at Tarporley, Cheshire, England, December 22, 1603. The dates of Arthur Bostock's departure from England and arrival in the New World have not, as yet, been ascertained. There is also no positive knowledge of his first place of settlement in this country, but Samuel B. Orcutt in his "History of Stratford, Connecticut," names him as one of the first seventeen settlers in that town, before 1651, and the records show that he owned property there. He probably settled in Stratford in 1639. Arthur and Ellen Bostwick made a division of the estate between them, and it is recorded May 21, 1677. The exact date of his death is not known, and there is no record of children by his second wife, Ellen.

Arthur Bostwick married (first) at Tarporley, Cheshire, January 8, 1627, Jane Whittel; (second) Ellen Johnson, a widow. She died in 1678. Children of first marriage, born in Tarporley, England, were: Mary, Jane, Ellen, Arthur, and John, of whom further.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," p. 46.)

(II) John Bostwick, son of Arthur and Jane (Whittel) Bostwick, was baptized in St. Helen's Church, Tarporley, Cheshire, England, October 18, 1638, and died in Stratford, Connecticut. He received from his father his entire estate and also acquired more land from subsequent division of the town lands. John Bostwick married, in 1665, at Stratford, Connecticut, Mary Brinsmead (or Brinsmade), daughter of John and Mary (Carter) (daughter of Thomas Carter) Brinsmead. Mary was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 24, 1640, and died in Stratford, Connecticut, before December 28, 1704. After the death of John Bostwick she married John Reed. John and Mary (Brinsmead) Bostwick were the parents of John, of whom further; Zachariah, Joseph, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," p. 46; Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," p. 215; Orcutt's "History of Stratford and Bridgeport," Vol. 2, p. 1162.)

(III) John Bostwick, son of John and Mary (Brinsmead) Bostwick, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, May 4, 1667, and died in New Milford, Connecticut. While the date is not known, he made a deed of land to his son Robert, April 1, 1747, when he was eighty years old. John Bostwick removed from Stratford, and went to Derby, Connecticut, for a short time. In 1707, probably in the autumn, he went to New Milford, Connecticut, where he was the second settler in the town. His first deed of land is dated December 2, 1707, and speaks of him as "late of Derby." John Bostwick was an energetic citizen and bore his full share of work for the new plantation and town, and the town records show that he was elected to fill many offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen.

John Bostwick married (first), in Stratford, Connecticut, about 1687, Abigail Walker, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Pruden) Walker. She was born in Stratford, Connecticut, February 17, 1672-73. He married (second) Jemima Canfield, daughter of Jeremiah Canfield (according to Orcutt's "History of New Milford and Bridgewater," p. 659.) The children of John Bostwick were: John, Robert, Ebenezer, Joseph, Nathaniel, of whom further; Lemuel, Sarah, Abigail, Daniel, Mary, and Hannah.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," pp. 52-55; Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," p. 215; Orcutt's "History of Stratford and Bridgeport," Vol. 2, p. 1162.)

(IV) Nathaniel Bostwick, son of John and Abigail (Walker) Bostwick, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, September 7, 1699, and died in New Milford, Connecticut, July 13, 1756. Nathaniel went to New Milford a number of years after his father and built his home on the south side of Town Hill on the road to Bridgewater. He was a successful farmer and a man of much character and influence. He was most active in the public interests of the town, and was a most respected citizen. Nathaniel Bostwick served as a deputy from New Milford to the General Assembly in May, 1738, May, 1741, May, 1742 and October, 1742. In October, 1743, he was appointed the first captain of the second or south militia company in the town. He also served as justice of the peace continually from 1744 to 1753. His will is dated July 7, 1756, at New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut.

Nathaniel Bostwick married (first), in New Milford, Connecticut, October 7, 1727, Esther Hitchcock, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Weller) Hitchcock. She was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 11, 1705, and died in New Milford, Connecticut, December 13, 1747. He married (second), in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1750, Jerusha Baldwin, widow of Theophilus Baldwin and daughter of Eleazer and Elizabeth Beecker. She was born September 1, 1705, and died in New Milford, Connecticut, August 28, 1790. Children of first marriage: Arthur, Sarah, Lois, Reuben, Zadock, Abigail, Elijah, Gideon, of whom further; Eunice, Tamar, and Ichabod. Child of second marriage: Johannah.

(H. A. Bostwick's "Genealogy of the Bostwick Family in America," pp. 90-99; Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," p. 215; Orcutt's "History of Stratford and Bridgeport," Vol. 2, p. 1162; Orcutt's "History of New Milford and Bridgewater," pp. 660-63.)

(V) Gideon Bostwick, son of Nathaniel and Esther (Hitchcock) Bostwick, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, September 21, 1742, and died there June 13, 1793. He was graduated from Yale College in 1762, and took charge of a classical school in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Though a Congregationalist by birth and training, Gideon had become an Episcopalian while in college, and as early

as 1764 is spoken of as a lay reader in the Episcopal church just previously erected in Great Barrington. On November 7, 1769, he went to England and was ordained a Deacon by the Right Rev. Richard Terrick, Bishop of London, February 24, 1770, in the chapel Royal, at St. James Palace, Westminster. He then returned to his home and became a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was placed in charge of the church (St. James) in Great Barrington, where his labors began June 7, 1770; and lasted for twenty-three years. He also had charge of St. Luke's Church in Lanesborough, more than twenty miles to the south and two or three congregations across the New York border line. He was much loved in Great Barrington, and his early death was accounted an almost irreparable loss.

Gideon Bostwick married, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1776, Gesie Burghart, daughter of John and Elizabeth Burghart. She was born probably in Kinderhook, New York, July 13, 1749, and died in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, May 16, 1789. Children of Gideon and Gesie (Burghart) Bostwick: Adolphus Frederick, of whom further; Betsey Maria, Fitie, Gesie, Clarissa, John, Henry, Gesie, and Elijah.

(VI) Adolphus Frederick Bostwick, son of Gideon and Gesie (Burghart) Bostwick, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 1, 1767, and died in Dorchester, Ontario, Canada, January 17, 1851. He was given the name by the Indians in Canada of "Kanankaujahs" or "little fish trying to swim upstream." He married, in New Haven, Connecticut, 1789, Mary Bostwick, daughter of Amos and Sarah (Grant) Bostwick. She was born in New Milford, Connecticut, August 15, 1768. (Family Record; New Milford, Connecticut, town records give date of her birth as October 18, 1767.) She died in Westminster, Canada, in 1881. Children: Gesie Maria, Gideon Grant, Sarah Hannah, Elizabeth Anna, of whom further; Charles Gates, John Henry, Burban Brockway.

(VII) Elizabeth Anna Bostwick, daughter of Adolphus Frederick and Mary (Bostwick) Bostwick, was born in Seneca, New York, July 24, 1803, and died in London, Ontario, Canada, July 24, 1871. She married, in Oxford, Ontario, Canada, October 23, 1821, Nathan Jacobs, who was born in Essex, New York, March 24, 1787, and died in London, Ontario, Canada, January 7, 1861. They were the parents of: Mary, Horace, Lomire, Lorin, Herman, Orrin, Charles, Burban, Martha Ann, Joseph, Caroline, Betsey Ann, Lucinda G., and Sidney N.

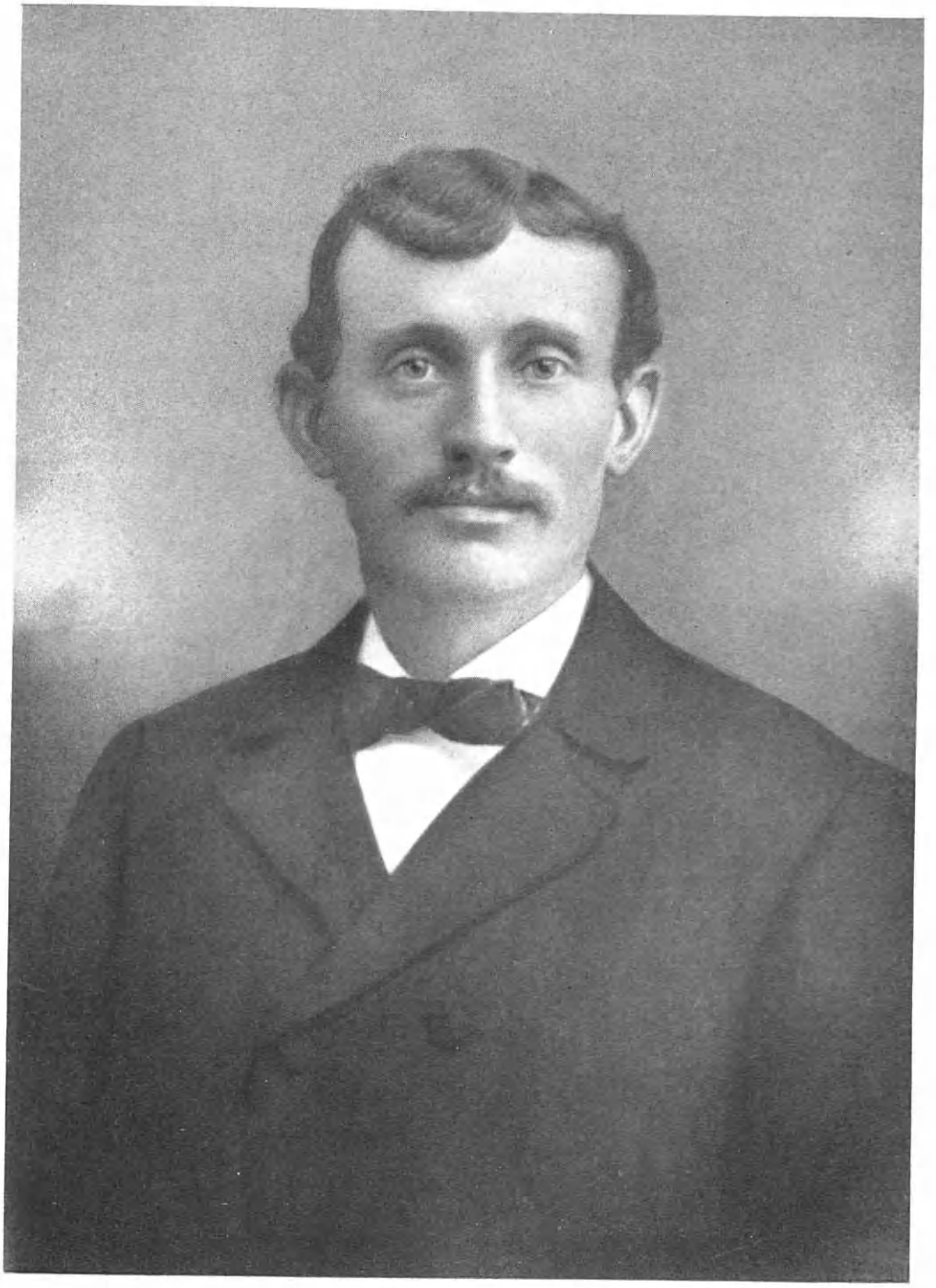
(VIII) Burban Jacobs, son of Nathan and Elizabeth Ann (Bostwick) Jacobs, was the father of Tillie Lucinda Jacobs, who married Dr. Carl Halmer Petri (q. v.).

HACHTEL, William,

Executive of Transfer Company.

Among those American citizens who have won business success through adherence to the basic principles of honesty, energy, and high type of service to the public, William Hachtel, of Cleveland, Ohio, deserves a prominent place. Beginning in an humble capacity with the Wahl Moving and Transfer Company, he reached the presidency and sole ownership after some thirty-two years of association.

William Hachtel was born in Parma, near Cleveland, Ohio, September 17, 1869, son of George and Catharine (Haag) Hachtel. Three generations of his mother's family had lived on the same farm, which is still a family possession, and the subject of this record was born on a farm on the York Road. His father died when



William. Hachtel

William Hachtel was eleven years old, his mother when he was two. The boy was reared by his aunts and other friends and relatives, including a Mrs. Hodgman, who was like a mother to him. He attended the district school, but for the most part educated himself in his more mature years by his reading and his alertness in business contacts. When he was seventeen, in 1886, some forty years ago, he moved to Cleveland, where for a time he resided with his sister, Mrs. Portz. That city was then a leisurely town with horse-drawn cars and gas street lamps, and express and transfer wagons of all kinds were lined upon the public square. Mr. Hachtel grew up with the city and felt great pride in its rapid strides. Even in his youth his friendliness and generosity were marked, as was his receptiveness to new ideas. He met an old seaman, long retired, who showed him how to tie sailor's knots in rope, a faculty which proved valuable in his work as a mover. When the old man was found dead in an alley, friendless and penniless, Mr. Hachtel gave him a decent burial, in the unobtrusive fashion in which he was wont to perform these little kindly deeds.

His first occupation was with Mr. Neal, in the transfer business, and lasted three years. He then began his lifelong connection with the Wahl Moving and Transfer Company. His work was from the beginning appreciated and his worth realized, so that he was made a partner ultimately. When Mr. Wahl retired after many years of pleasant and profitable association, William Hachtel became president and sole owner, and was so much a part of the long-established in the public consciousness that he was often called "William Wahl." He loved horses, who returned his friendliness, and was loath to replace them with motorized equipment though the exigencies of his business required it. Gradually, however, motor trucks replaced horse-drawn drays, and at the time of his death he had a fleet of twenty-four. His large "carry-all" was said to be the second of its kind in Cleveland. Always progressive, he never hesitated to spend money for modern labor-saving devices. His business was regarded as one of the largest and most efficiently run of its kind in the city, and continues along the same lines under the management of his son. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and of the Democratic party, though never an office seeker. Death came to him at St. Alexis Hospital in Cleveland, April 16, 1926, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

On November 23, 1892, William Hachtel married Ida Zimmerman, daughter of Michael E. and Ernestina (Grabowski) Zimmerman. Her father, a forester in the royal game preserves in Germany, had provided the foxes and other game for royal and imperial hunts, and he migrated to the New World with his wife and seven children in a sailing vessel which consumed nine weeks in its slow passage of the seas. Mr. Zimmerman bought property in Cleveland on what is now Jewett Avenue, off Broadway, and it is still owned by his daughters after a period of almost fifty years. He died June 12, 1922, at the age of eighty-four, and his wife died on August 9 of the same year. Eight children were born to them: William, deceased; Gustave; Otto; Emil, who died at the age of fourteen of an ailment rare in Cleveland, lockjaw; Delia, wife of I. J. Gressle; Ida (Mrs. William Hachtel); Charles, and Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Hachtel were the parents of two children: 1. Nora, wife of Paul Fenslaw; and Raymond, who married Norma Heffron.

There is something in the character of the self-made man which wins the ad-

miration of all true Americans; and their success is a matter of national pride. William Hachtel deserved the prosperity which came to him, for he won it by hard work and honesty. His nature was of the kind which compels friendship and trust, and surrounded him with a host of devoted friends, rich and poor alike. These displayed their sense of loss at the time of his death by letters and flowers, which poured in from some of the finest as well as some of the humblest homes in Cleveland. He was kindly and genial and charitable, and his home and family were the centers of his deep and helpful affections.

GREVE, Charles Theodore,

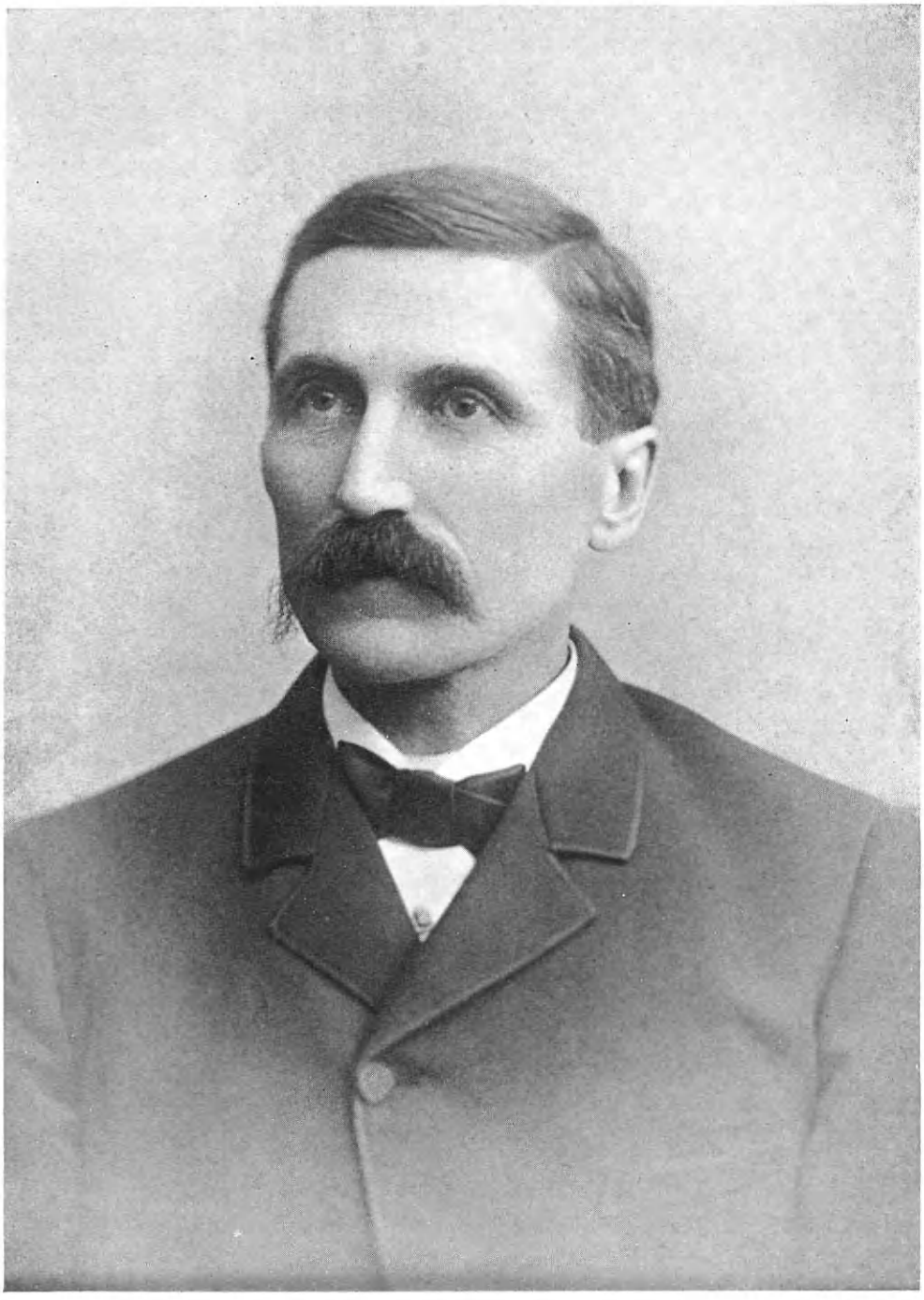
Lawyer.

Descendant of one of the oldest families of America, Charles Theodore Greve, a leading attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio, traces his ancestry on the maternal side to one of the adventurers who located in Massachusetts some three hundred years ago, and on the paternal side to a former student of Kiel University of extensive linguistic abilities, familiar with over a dozen European languages.

Charles Theodore Greve was born in Cincinnati, January 3, 1863, the son of Theodore Lund August and Clara Esther (Emrie) Greve. The former was a chemist and pharmacist, born during the year 1830 in Schleswig-Holstein, which at that time was under the dominion of the King of Denmark. He came to America in 1849, eventually settling in Cincinnati, where he later became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He died in Cincinnati in the month of December, 1898. His wife was a direct descendant of John Emery, who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635.

The early education of Charles Theodore Greve was obtained in the public schools of Cincinnati, and he later attended the Hillsboro High School, from which institution he graduated in 1878. Upon the completion of these courses of study he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*. He then returned to Cincinnati, where he completed his legal training at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1885 as a Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Ohio bar the year of his graduation from the Cincinnati Law School, later in the same year receiving his admission to practice at the United States bar. Mr. Greve immediately started on his professional career; in 1894 he was appointed Assistant United States Attorney in the Southern District of Ohio. This office he filled until 1898, in which year he was appointed referee in bankruptcy, a position which he still retained at the time of this record, 1927.

For many years Mr. Greve has been engaged in teaching law, in addition to the work entailed by his practice and his official position. From 1904 to 1917 he was professor of law at the Cincinnati Law School, and since 1919 he has occupied a similar post with the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati. Since 1920 Mr. Greve has also been professor of law in the Eclectic Medical College. Besides his legal work Mr. Greve has done a vast amount of writing. From 1894 to 1897 he was literary editor on the Cincinnati "Commercial-Tribune," and from 1898 to 1901 he occupied a similar position with the Cincinnati "Times-Star," and for many years was associate editor of the "Bench and Bar of Ohio." He has written a number of biographies and is author of "The Centennial History of Cincinnati," and associate author of "Tafts of Today." The "Encyclopedia Britannica," the "International Encyclopedia" and the "Cyclopedia Americana" are all



Charles J. Faulhaber

indebted to Mr. Greve for interesting and informative articles. He has been secretary of the trustees of the sinking fund of Cincinnati since the year 1906, and is president of the Eclectic Medical College, an office which he has filled since 1923.

Although Mr. Greve is engaged in many varied and exacting duties he has nevertheless found time to take a keen and active interest in the affairs of his State. A strong supporter of the Democratic party, Mr. Greve was a candidate for the United States Congress in 1892. Again, in 1902, he was candidate for the office of probate judge. He has ever been active in club and social life, holding membership in the following or-organizations: The National Society of Colonial Wars, of which he has been deputy governor-general for the State of Ohio; the Ohio Society of Colonial Wars, in which he held the office of governor and other offices; the Ohio Society of the War of 1812; the New England Society of Cincinnati, of which he was president for many years; the Founders and Patriots of America, of which he was formerly president; the Ohio Valley Historical Society, of which he was chairman in 1907, and president from 1916 to 1921; the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, of which he is corresponding secretary; the Ohio State Archaeological Society, in which he holds life membership; the Cincinnati Drama League, of which he was president from 1916 to 1921; the Cincinnati Literary Club, of which he was president in 1898 and 1899, and the Authors' Club of London, England. Mr. Greve is also a member of the Associated Harvard Clubs, holding the office of president in that organization during 1923 and 1924; the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, of which he also was president for a time; the Harvard Alumni Association, of which he was director from 1923 to 1926, the Harvard Club of Boston; the University Club of Cincinnati, and the Queen City Club. (See "Who's Who in America.")

On October 23, 1895, Charles Theodore Greve was married, in Cincinnati to Laura Belle Cherry, a daughter of Elias V. Cherry, president of the Standard Electric Company, later known as the Western Electric Company of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Greve are the parents of two children, as follows: 1. Theodore, born August 20, 1902, admitted to Ohio bar 1927. 2. Cherry, born November 5, 1903, a graduate of Radcliffe College, 1924. Mr. and Mrs. Greve and their family have a very charming residence at 530 Maxwell Avenue, Vernonville, Cincinnati.

FAULHABER, Charles J.,

Manufacturer.

One of the most picturesque projections from old-time America into the present was the late Charles J. Faulhaber, of Cleveland, Ohio, who arrived in that locality when it was a wilderness, and who assisted in its transformation into a modern city. An expert wood carver, he was associated with his brother in the manufacture of altars and other pieces of church furniture wrought with the delicacy and beauty fitting to their use in some of the finest churches in the land. He had the German qualities of thoroughness, love of the beautiful, and dependableness, all of which found expression in his life and work and endeared him to a large clientele and to his fellow citizens.

Charles J. Faulhaber was born in the Franconian village of Koenigheim, Baden, September 1, 1843, and four years later was brought to America by his parents, who came across the ocean in a sailing vessel which spent thirty-six days en route. The family first lived on a tract of

land on the North Ridge Road in Dover, Cuyahoga County, attending mass in Holy Trinity Church, which had been erected as early as 1844. A Catholic school had been built about the same time, a small building of logs situated at the cross-roads near the church. There Charles J. Faulhaber attended the parochial school. He mastered carpentry and wood-carving, becoming expert in his trade. During the Civil War, he was a carpenter in the employ of the government at Chattanooga, Tennessee. For many years he and his brother George conducted a church furniture plant, where beautiful articles for use in churches were carved out of wood. Although not a robust man, Mr. Faulhaber did his share of the tasks and had a large part in achieving the success which came to the brothers and their business. No small part of his interest in his business was because of his service to the church he so loved. After his brother's death, he retired to private life and indulged his liking for the out-of-doors, taking long walks through the city parks, thinking of the changes he witnessed on every side, and securing a bouquet of flowers to bring back to his companion of fifty-nine happy married years. Both old residents of Cleveland remembered a small town without a water system or electricity, with horses as the only power for drawing vehicles, and recalled one innovation after another: first horse-drawn street cars, then cable cars, finally electric cars and automobiles, and now airplanes. In their early days a small oil lamp in place of a candle was considered a luxury. No bridges connected the east and west sides of the town, Euclid Avenue was considered by loyal citizens alone the finest street in the world, and the site of the present huge Union station was a field.

On May 26, 1868, Charles J. Faulhaber was married, at St. Mary's Church of the Assumption, by Rev. S. Falk, to Mary Pfeil, daughter of the late Lawrence and Frances (Reinhardt) Pfeil. The couple had come from Koenigheim at the same time and in the same ship as the Faulhaber family. Lawrence Pfeil became a contractor at one of the shipyards then at the foot of what is today West Twenty-fifth Street, Cleveland. Later he bought a farm near what is now West 98th Street and Loraine Avenue, where he conducted a truck garden which had a ready market for its excellent produce. The farm has since been subdivided and sold off in building lots by the Pfeil family. There were five sons and two daughters, of whom the two youngest sons became priests: Right Rev. Monseigneur Nicholas Pfeil, and Rev. Aloysius Pfeil. Lawrence Pfeil died at the age of eighty-six; his wife at seventy-eight, a highly respected couple. Like her husband, with whom she celebrated her fifty-ninth wedding anniversary, Mrs. Faulhaber has always been a devout worshipper in the fold of the Catholic Church. She considers it a rare privilege that the one daughter born to this devout couple, a woman of brilliant attainments, should have given herself to the church: Mother Mary Agnes Faulhaber of the Visitation Convent, of Toledo, Ohio.

At the ripe old age of eighty-three, Mr. Faulhaber died, June 3, 1927. His obsequies were held at St. Thomas' Church, and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas F. Mahon paid a high tribute to the Christian life of the man who had given his long span of years to faithful service. His was a gentle nature, home-loving, loyal, friendly. These traits won many hearts to him and established him high in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen. By example and influence, he contributed much toward a spiritual development in Cleveland which might parallel its material progress.

GEST, Joseph Henry,

Museum Director.

As managing director of the Cincinnati Museum Association, the organization controlling both the Musuem and the Art Academy, Joseph Henry Gest has been in a position to make his influence felt in bringing into the daily life of the people of his city the influence of art and culture, together with an appreciation of beauty.

Mr. Gest was born in Cincinnati, April 24, 1859, the son of Joseph John and Susannah (Bailey) Gest, the former a prominent manufacturer who was born in 1830 and died in 1917. Mr. Gest is a direct descendant of Henry Gest, who arrived in this country from Birmingham, England, June 11, 1686. Joseph Henry Gest acquired his early education in the private schools of Cincinnati. He remained at his studies until 1872, in which year he took a voyage to Europe for the purpose of increasing his scholastic knowledge. There he studied, at first, in one of the public schools and, later, under a private tutor in Hanover, Germany, until the year 1875, when he took a further course under another tutor in Paris, France. The same year he returned to America and entered Harvard University, from which institution he graduated in 1880 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From the University of Cincinnati he received, in 1922, the honorary degree of Literarum Humaniorum Doctor. Following his graduation from Harvard, Mr. Gest spent part of the following six years in reading law, some portion in attaining business experience, an interval in doing newspaper work and other writing, and several years in stock farming in the vicinity of Cincinnati. In talking of his experiences of these six years Mr. Gest says that "It undoubtedly cultivated a broadened interest for work in a general museum of art, archaeology, and general civilization."

It was in 1886 that Mr. Gest entered upon his real work in life, for it was in that year that he was appointed to the position of clerk with the City Museum Association. The years that have passed since that time are at once a history of Mr. Gest and of the Cincinnati Museum Association and its school, the Art Academy of Cincinnati. Some time later Mr. Gest's interest was aroused in the Rookwood Pottery Company, an enterprise that was founded in 1880 by Mrs. Storer, then Mrs. Nichols. In 1889 this pottery was placed upon a business basis by William Watts Taylor, another Harvard graduate. It was due to the fact that many pupils from the Art Academy of Cincinnati were employed as decorators at the Rookwood Pottery Company's plant that caused Mr. Gest to take an interest in the establishment and in the advancement of industrial art. This led to a close association with Mr. Taylor, and upon the latter's death, in 1913, Mr. Gest succeeded him in the office of president of the company. This project is, however, but one of the many ramifications of his museum work. Since the year 1902 Mr. Gest has been managing director and the administrative head of the Cincinnati Museum Association. Always seeking for every opportunity of bringing an appreciation of beauty to the general public, Mr. Gest, in 1894, was one of the founders of the Municipal Art Society of Cincinnati, formed as a focusing point for a small group of persons, which sought to guide and direct the artistic taste and sense of the municipality by advice, cooperation and service. Of this organization Mr. Gest was for many years secretary. The value of the service rendered by the Municipal Art Society can be, in a measure, gauged by a remark of Mr. Gest's. He said: "Many of our suggestions have been put into practice by

others. One of our most elaborate pieces of work was the preparation by our Municipal Art Society Committee of an actual city plan, in 1920, which has been followed by a professional project worked out by the Technical Advisory Corporation of New York, and adopted in 1924 and 1925." This accomplishment is, as Mr. Gest says, "But an illustration of how the larger museum work ramifies outside the museum itself."

Although he has devoted himself so thoroughly to his chosen work, Mr. Gest has still found time in which to take an active part in the social work of his community. He is a member of the Queen City Club, the Cincinnati Art Club, the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, of which organization he was president during 1907, the Cincinnati Golf Club, of which he was president some years ago, the Cincinnati Country Club, and the National Arts Club of New York. Mr. Gest finds his greatest outdoor recreation in the game of golf.

On June 15, 1887, Mr. Gest was married in Cincinnati to Lillie Schultz, daughter of Frederick Schultz, owner of the well-known Cincinnati firm of F. Schultz & Company. Mrs. Gest passed away in August, 1925, deeply regretted by her devoted husband and her two children, as follows: Susannah, married to Philip Hinkle, and Henry. Mr. Gest and his son occupy the former's very charming residence at 2144 Grandin Road, Cincinnati.

LLOYD, John Uri, D. Sc., PH. D., LL. D., M. D.,

Manufacturing Pharmacist.

In both pharmacy and literature Dr. John Uri Lloyd has contributed largely to the world's wealth. He has accomplished much more than the average man in these two widely separated fields of endeavor and today stands as a wonderful example of the successful heights which can be reached by those who, with restricted schooling, have the desire for knowledge, coupled with perseverance and the ability to attain their ambition. In this connection he argues that his achievements are largely to be credited to a desire for self education in which it has been difficult to draw a line between that which was needful for his vocation and that which was pleasurable avocation.

Dr. Lloyd was born in West Bloomfield, New York, April 19, 1849, the son of Nelson Marvin and Sophia (Webster) Lloyd, the father being a descendant of Robert Coe, an Englishman who landed in this country April 10, 1634, and located in Watertown near Boston, Massachusetts. His great-grandfather, John Lloyd, settled on the Honeoye River in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The mother was a descendant of Governor John Webster through the Noah Webster strain of historic families of early New England, as established in the records of various patriotic societies of America. Dr. Lloyd's father, who was born in North Bloomfield, New York, in 1821, and died in 1882, was first a school teacher, next making civil engineering his profession, and made the preliminary surveys for the first railroad between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky. The financial panic of 1854 brought an abrupt end to all work in engineering lines and Mr. Lloyd and his party of engineers were forced to seek other fields of endeavor. He opened a private school in Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky, near the line of survey, a venture which proved eminently successful, if service to others is the standard of success. His classes increased steadily in numbers, it being interesting to note that some of the most

prominent men of our day were pupils of Mr. Lloyd. So noted an authority as Colonel Henry Dean, former regent of the University of Michigan, was one of Mr. Lloyd's pupils in Lima, New York, and he has repeatedly declared that Mr. Lloyd did more for him than any other teacher from whom he received instruction.

John Uri Lloyd received his early education in the Kentucky private schools where his parents taught, Burlington, Florence and Petersburg. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to W. J. M. Gordon & Brother, one of the leading pharmaceutical establishments of Cincinnati. Next he was engaged in research work in plant pharmacy in the laboratory of H. M. Merrell & Company at Court and Plum streets, Cincinnati, in which establishment he afterwards became a junior partner. It is interesting to note that through various changes of name the firm, which has been established for more than four score years, has remained in business at the same location. It is now known as Lloyd Brothers, Pharmacists, Incorporated, Dr. Lloyd holding the office of president of the concern.

Dr. Lloyd has been a most voluminous writer chiefly along scientific lines. The titles alone of articles he has contributed to medical, chemical and pharmaceutical magazines occupy more than one hundred pages of closely typed matter. This implies a tremendous volume of research work. When it is remembered that these figures refer only to scientific articles, essays and theses, and do not take into account the full-length volumes Dr. Lloyd has published, it is a matter for wonder how in the face of business necessities and self-education he found time to write them all. Of the books of a scientific nature which Dr. Lloyd wrote, the most prominent are the following: "Chemistry of Medicines," published in 1881; "Elixirs, Their History and Preparation," 1892; "Drugs and Medicines of North America," 1884, in connection with his brother Curtis Gates Lloyd; "Supplement to King's American Dispensatory," 1885; "King's American Dispensatory," re-written by Dr. H. W. Felter and himself, 1898-1900; "The Origin and History of All the Pharmacopoeial Vegetable Drugs," published in 1921 by the American Drug Manufacturers' Association. In addition to his scientific contributions Dr. Lloyd has published in book form "Etidorhpa, the End of Earth," 1895; "The Right Side of the Car," 1897; "Stringtown on the Pike," 1900; "Warwick of the Knobs," 1901; "Red Head," 1903, and "Scroggins, 1904. The four last named Dr. Lloyd considers as Kentucky folklore studies, closely akin to the scientific.

From 1883 to 1887 Dr. Lloyd held a professorship (Pharmacy) in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, and from 1878 to 1900 was professor of chemistry at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, an institution of which he was president from 1896 to 1904 inclusive. In 1887 he was elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, one of the most active associations of a learned nature in the United States or, indeed, of the world.

In 1906 he was appointed a special representative of the United States Department of Agriculture to make "scientific observations along botanical, pharmacological and chemical lines in their relation to agriculture in Turkey and such other countries as he may visit." At the same time he was invited by the president of the Sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry to take part in the meeting held in Rome, as a representative of the United States. This meeting he was prevented from attending due to the delay occasioned by the ship in which he

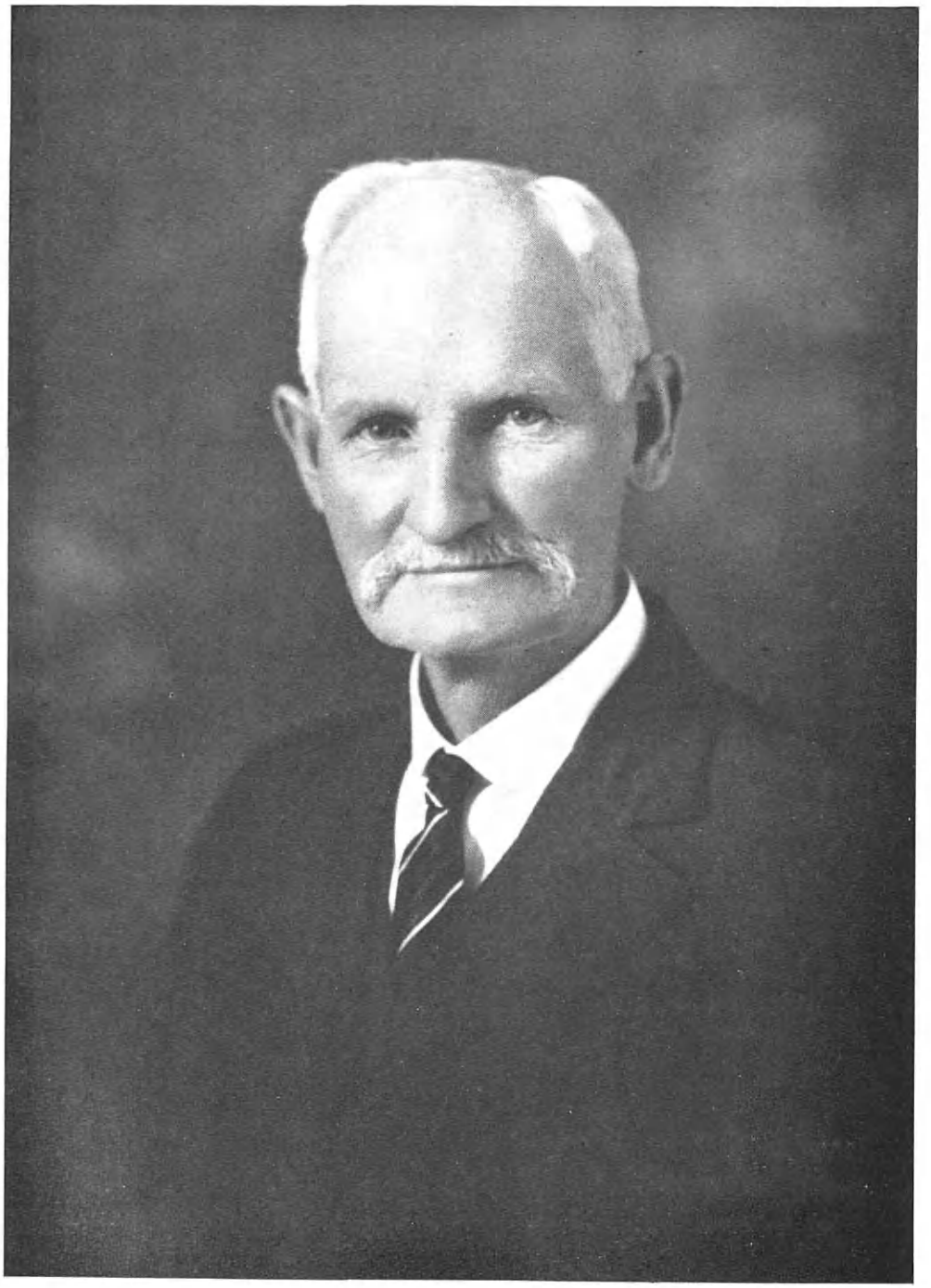
was returning from Aden being held in quarantine in the Suez Canal because of passengers being afflicted with bubonic plague.

Dr. Lloyd's researches in plant pharmacy and phyto-chemistry have been of a most remarkable nature and of particularly high value in the results achieved. He taught his classes the principles of vegetable growth and reactions, using the terms "mass action, structural affinity, contact influences versus atomic theories," before others entered the field now known as colloidal chemistry. In this directon he has been called "The father of American colloidal chemistry." In recognition of the work he has accomplished along these lines, Dr. Lloyd has four times received the Ebert Gold Medal, and was the second one to receive the Remington Honor Medal, awarded each year to the pharmacist most serviceable in science and literature of pharmacy. In 1879 the Cincinnati Exposition awarded him a medal for best display of "Fine and rare chemicals." He is also a prominent member of the American Chemical Society, being one of two charter members, of the Cincinnati section, yet living, the other being Dr. Alfred Springer.

Colleges and other institutions of learning have showered their honors upon Dr. Lloyd in recognition of the work he has done for science. He holds the degree of Master of Pharmacy from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which was bestowed upon him in 1890; Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Ohio, 1890; Doctor of Science, University of Cincinnati, 1916; Doctor of Laws, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, 1902; Doctor of Medicine, Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio; Doctor of Pharmacy, Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, and Honorary Member of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine.

In civic affairs he has taken a very active part, having for these services received marked honors from the press and people of Cincinnati as well as of the city of Norwood, now surrounded by Cincinnati, where, as a pioneer therein, he was chairman of the "Platting Commission" for years. With his own library as the nucleus, gathered because of the demands of his research work, John Uri Lloyd founded the Lloyd Library, to which was added the collection of his brother Curtis Gates Lloyd, the institution and its continuance being made possible by the contributions of the three Lloyd brothers, John Uri, Nelson Ashley, and Curtis Gates. This library is devoted mainly to botany, pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, and allied subjects, is free to the public for reference, and is a most valuable collection, consulted by students from all parts of the United States.

With all his many activities, Dr. Lloyd has found time to take a keen and active interest in many learned and historical associations and societies, and to hold membership in prominent clubs and social bodies. Among the more important of these are the National Eclectic Medical Association, of which he is an honorary member as well as of various State eclectic associations; the Daniel Drake (medical) Society of Cincinnati, honorary member; as well as of the Society for Medical Research of the University of Cincinnati; the American Pharmaceutical Association (life member); the American Chemical Society; the Royal Society of Arts, London, England; Societe Academique d'Histoire Internationale of France; Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Authors' Club of New York; the Literary Club of Cincinnati; the Franklin Inn Club, and the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; also an honorary member of the Cincinnati



R. A. Blackinton.

Club (formerly the Business Men's Club). In 1876 John Uri Lloyd united with the Church of the Disciples, established by Alexander Campbell, now usually designated as the "Christian Church."

In 1876 Dr. Lloyd was married to Adaline Meader, descendant of the pioneer Meader family of Cincinnati, who died the same year. His second marriage took place June 10, 1880, at Crittenden, Kentucky, where he wedded Emma Rouse, daughter of Thomas Rouse, of distinguished family, a prominent agriculturalist and Kentucky pioneer. Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd are the parents of three children, two daughters and a son, as follows: 1. John Thomas, born April 30, 1884; married to Olive Tuttle, of East Moriches, Long Island; they have two children, Olita, born June 11, 1918, and Emily, born June 30, 1922. 2. Annie, born November 18, 1886; married to Dr. O. C. Welbourn, of Los Angeles, California; they have two children, Dorothy Lloyd, born April 26, 1912, and John Uri Lloyd, born October 4, 1915. 3. Dorothy Webster, born October 28, 1894; married to James Brett, Jr., of Cincinnati; they have three children, Dorothy Ann, born August 29, 1918; Betty, born December 28, 1919, and Mary Helena, born May 3, 1925.

John Thomas Lloyd, eldest child and only son of Dr. Lloyd, was graduated from Cornell University in 1909, and later received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution. After graduating he remained at Cornell as assistant professor in entomology, occupying that post until the summer of 1916, when he enlisted in the American Ambulance Service in France, serving with that organization the term of enlistment, mostly in the neighborhood of Verdun, being active through those terrible battles. He then returned to Cornell, and in 1920 removed to Cincinnati, where he engaged with his father in research work, in which line he has made some important discoveries. He is now vice-president of the firm of Lloyd Brothers, Pharmacists, Incorporated.

In considering the many honors received by the subject of this sketch it might be imagined that he was often an inactive recipient. This is a mistake, for in all directions he became a leader, be it civic, patriotic, professional, or scientific.

BLACKINTON, Robert Aitken,

Agriculturist.

Of that sturdy and prosperous group of farmers who have shaped the history of America, Robert Aitken Blackinton, of Flint, Michigan, was a finely representative member. Practical, hard working and experienced, he was a successful farmer. Friendly, home-loving, and studious, he was popular in his community. Public-spirited, he was a civic asset.

His father, Jabez Blackinton, son of William and Anna (Bigelow) Blackinton, the former from Providence, Rhode Island, was a prosperous farmer on the land his son afterward owned; he died about 1870, in Flint, having married Matilda Johnstone, of New York City, a member of old Trinity Church there, daughter of William Johnstone, who came from the North of Ireland. Five children were born of the union.

Robert Aitken Blackinton, son of Jabez and Matilda (Johnstone) Blackinton, was born March 11, 1855, at Flint Township, Genesee County, Michigan. He attended "Old Hall" High School, on the site of the present City Hall, under Prof. Truesdale, after he had received his preliminary education in the county schools. In his graduating class, 1879, were Jim Tarry, Ed Black and Moses Middleton. In his early majority Mr. Blackinton be-

gan to teach school in the winters and to work on his father's farm in summers, a program which he followed for a number of years. For a time then he traveled through the West for a nursery company. When his father died he returned to manage the home farm of ninety acres, all under intensive cultivation and producing general crops, with a small dairy in addition. He was soon able to buy out the other heirs, and he sold the farm in 1920 to the Raab Realty Company for sale by subdivision lots. Mr. Blackinton then retired from active business, purchased a home in Flint, and lived there until his death, January 21, 1925, at the age of seventy.

During his active agricultural career Mr. Blackinton had not neglected his civic duties. He was county clerk for two or three terms, and took an active interest in the welfare of the Republican party, on whose ticket he ran for county treasurer in 1924, but lost the race to the present incumbent of that position, Bonnell Bowles. He attended Court Street Methodist Church, to which he and his wife contributed generously. He also gave freely of his purse, as well as his time and energy, to the furtherance of wartime philanthropies. He was a member of the Chicago Fraternal Life Association. His favorite recreation was reading.

In Flint Township, on September 27, 1893, Robert Aitken Blackinton married Rosetta Nessel, of that township, daughter of Charles and Emma (Bodell) Nessel. Her father, a farmer and member of the Methodist church, was the son of Daniel Nessel, from Milan, Ohio; and her mother the daughter of Thomas Bodell, from Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Blackinton was born a son, Robert J. Blackinton, associated with the Kardex Company of Chicago, and married to Selma Yungerman, of that city.

A fine neighbor, a dependable citizen, a successful farmer—thus is summarized Mr. Blackinton's career. He loved his home, his books, his family, and made his wife and son happy, and his home the center of pleasant hospitality to a host of friends. The respect of the community was his. "A good heart is better than all the heads in the world."

ROWE, Eugene Frederic,

Merchant.

The all too short commercial career of Eugene Frederic Rowe gave great promise of a distinguished future when it was ended, October 7, 1918, by an attack of empyema, following pneumonia, contracted towards the conclusion of his course of training in the United States Air Service and within two weeks of the day when he would have received his commission as first lieutenant. His comrades of the air service and his many friends deeply mourned the loss of a man who, had he been spared, would undoubtedly have made a national reputation in brotherhood and community work to which he devoted much of his time and ability.

Eugene Frederic Rowe was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 16, 1891, the son of Casper Hartman and Fanny (Sarran) Rowe, the former at one time the president of the Market National Bank until its consolidation with the Fifth Third National Bank, and treasurer of the Fleischmann Company. Following his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city and a course at the Asheville School, Asheville, North Carolina, he entered Yale University, from which institution he graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at Yale University Mr. Rowe took an active part in various branches of athletics, and was one of the most popular men in his

class. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. After his graduation he became connected with the American Diamalt Company, of Cincinnati, and with this concern he speedily showed promise of a brilliant business career. However, the United States entered the World War just when Mr. Rowe was giving evidence of his ability as a business executive and his loyalty and courage combined to press his entrance into the conflict. He resigned his position with the American Diamalt Company and enlisted in the United States Air Service. Mr. Rowe went through the long months of training and was within a couple of weeks of receiving his commission as first lieutenant when he succumbed to an attack of pneumonia, acquired as a result of his exposure to the sudden changes of climatic conditions while at camp. This developed into empyema and, after a lingering illness of some nine months Mr. Rowe passed away, regretted by all who knew him and appreciated his many manly qualities.

On March 27, 1917, Mr. Rowe was married at Memphis, Tennessee, to Estelle Ewing, daughter of Carruthers Ewing, a prominent attorney of Memphis and New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe were the parents of one child, a daughter, Eugenie, born March 18, 1918.

Mr. Rowe's ambition in life was to fit himself for social service. During his term at Yale University he took a deep interest in all uplift movements, and was often called upon by the settlement workers of New York and other cities for his advice and personal assistance. The Brotherhood Movement of the Young Men's Christian Association occupied much of his attention, and it was his intention, had he been spared, to further it in every possible way. Had not Mr. Rowe been called away, it is certain that in the business world and in the field of social betterment he would have arrived at prominence.

PREYER, Emil C.,

Real Estate Developer.

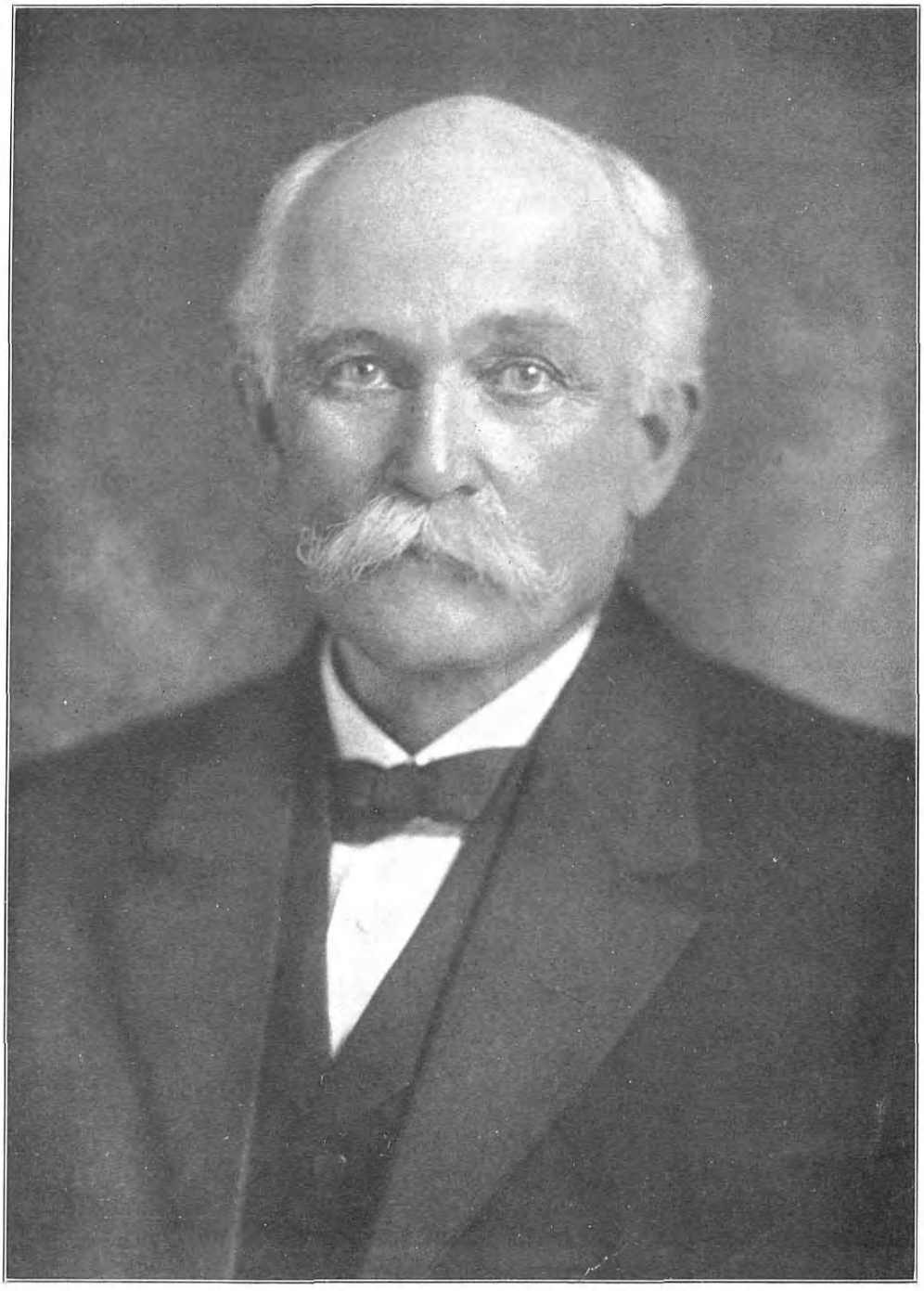
A name closely identified with Cleveland Heights, the beautiful residential suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, is that of the late Emil C. Preyer, who for many years assisted his father as a wine salesman and in tending the vineyard, but in later days converted their considerable acreage into building sites as the great city expanded in all directions. Mr. Preyer was born in the Rhine Valley of Germany, where the peasants were accustomed to make wine out of their grapes. His father was one of these vintners, but he was of the intellectual class, having studied at the University of Bonn as a classmate of the famous Bismarck.

The Preyers came to the United States about the close of the Civil War, and bought a farm at a point then several miles from the present center of the city, but which is now considered close in. Here the industrious father set out a vineyard and the faithful son and wife assisted him in putting his product on the market. The product was distributed locally at first, then as the business grew and a plant was erected, it covered the drug store field of the entire country, where it was used for medicinal purposes. Old-fashioned people and their doctors clung tightly to the belief that properly aged wine held as many curative properties as any admixture, concoction, or decoction in the pharmacopeia, and since the Preyer wines were famous for their fine quality, their distribution among many possessed a missionary value. The vineyard flourished, and the enterprise was prosperous, but changing conditions due largely to

prohibitory laws and public discussions, caused the abandonment of it, by which time the land was ready for inclusion as a part of Cleveland, and was converted to real estate purposes at a handsome profit. The elder Preyer died at seventy-two, and it is worthy of mention that he anticipated a decided trend in certain modern industrial and commercial establishments; he was a pioneer in sharing his profits with his employes in a certain proportion after the stipulated salaries had been paid.

Emil C. Preyer was the son of John Peter and Charlotte (Andrea) Preyer. The elder Preyer had studied forestry at the University of Bonn and had become a forester in connection with conducting his farm in the Valley of the Rhine; he had charge of one of the great forest reserves for which Germany is still noted, and his son became his assistant. The parents lost an infant by death in Germany, and when they came to the United States had four sons and two daughters; of these Charles, Mary B., widow of Albert Hellwig, and Amalia, widow of a police court judge of North Royalton, survive. For a time before locating in Cleveland the Preyers lived on a farm near Canton, Stark County; the father met with many difficulties at first, and was on the point of returning to Germany when he was dissuaded by his close friend, Rev. Herbrook, who told him to keep on and he would be sure to do well. Mr. Preyer took fresh heart from this counsel and invested at Cleveland Heights, where he conducted an orchard and vineyard. The minister's words proved wise, for luck changed and the Preyers soon began to prosper. The farm was located at what is now Superior Road and Preyer Avenue, and the provident parent also bought the same amount of land in what is now South Euclid. As soon as there was a good outlet for the Preyer wines the grapes of nearby vineyards were purchased, so the output was greatly increased. Several traveling salesmen in addition to Emil C. Preyer were kept busy on the road. Practically at the same time that the wine business began to decline real estate developers cast covetous eyes upon this land, which originally had been a part of the woods. The old gentleman would never sell, preferring to keep the tracts together for his family. He was a man of steadfast purpose and unimpeachable character. As a pioneer he had been associated with others as a director of the toll gate on the Mayfield Plank Road. He was one of the best educated men in the section, a fact common with many Germans who till the soil, and he had a great love for his forebears and the associations of home. He and his wife had occupied the wagon they had driven from Canton to Cleveland with their German furniture and heirlooms, while the boys had handled the cattle along the road; after years of struggle crowned with success, the home on Cleveland Heights was sacred to him, and in his lifetime he refused to be disturbed by progress and real estate men. But after his death and the passing of his good wife at seventy-one, the reasons for preserving the acreage intact ceased, and Emil C. Preyer turned to development works; he cut streets and roads through the property, built and sold a number of houses, and was in such comfortable circumstances that some years before his death he retired from active business pursuits.

Mr. Preyer was married in 1876 to Elizabeth Oehm, a native of Bellevue, Ohio, daughter of Justus and Catharine (Klusman) Oehm; Mr. Oehm was the first shoe dealer in Bellevue and has a son who has continued his store. The Oehms had four children: Mrs. Preyer, Henry Oehm, in the shoe business as stated above;



H. F. Knowles

Anna Oehm, resides at the old home, and Lewis, with the First National Bank of Bellevue. The Preyers had four children: 1. Estella, married A. W. Beck, of Lexington, Kentucky, and they have two children: Beatrice and William Beck. 2. Lorina, married Bertram R. Taylor, of Cleveland, and they have four children: Bertram R., Jr., Harold, Wendel, and Robert Taylor. 3. Mae, married Blakey Walker, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and they have a son, William Walker. 4. Alvin, married Roxina Kendall, and they have two children: Alvin and Roxina Preyer.

Mr. Preyer died November 4, 1924. Concerning him, a friend has written:

> He gave much of his time to the affairs of the community, serving on the School Board, Superintendent of Mayfield Road, and in other capacities, in which he met his duties with general satisfaction. Although a Democrat, he never entered politics actively. However, he could always be relied upon to support any cause to promote the welfare of the community.

A good man is gone in the passing of Emil C. Preyer, and his monument is the Presbyterian church, to which he donated land, a part of the estate at Cleveland Heights.

KNOWLES, Henry French,

Manufacturer.

Of the many business landmarks of Cleveland, Ohio, few have been preserved in a more pleasing memory by men engaged in business generally in this city and throughout this section of the State, than that of the harness manufacturing and the livery and transfer enterprises of Henry French Knowles, who both as a manufacturer and as a merchant in a very noteworthy way represented his generation during the interesting era just previous to the introduction of the automobile. Mr. Knowles and his father, Calvin Knowles, were both prominent and popular Cleveland citizens, sharing by means of their business in the growth and advancement of the city. Henry French Knowles rendered a lasting service to the mercantile life of the community. He was a practical type of the progress of his day, and he fulfilled both his opportunity and privilege of progressive citizenship. He was a son of Calvin and Sophia Converse (French) Knowles, the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. The family removed from Chardon, Ohio, to Cleveland in 1865, when Calvin Knowles purchased the harness manufacturing business of a Mr. Haserot, whose establishment was at the top of Detroit Street Hill. With the expansion of the business its headquarters were moved to the present location of Hotel Cleveland, on the Seneca Street side, and afterwards to Bond and Vincent streets; and the Knowles homestead was on Euclid Avenue, at that time known as one of the most beautiful streets in America, the Hallie store now near the spot. Mr. Amasa Stone lived just across the street, and many of the prominent families of Cleveland resided near by on that avenue. After many years of prosperous business life, Calvin Knowles retired, having purchased a residence on old East Madison Street, now known as East Seventy-ninth Street; there his wife died in 1910, and he died later at the home of his daughter, 1915.

Henry French Knowles was born July 25, 1853, in Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, and he was about twelve years old when the family removed to Cleveland, where he attended the public schools, and he was still quite young when he became associated with his father in business, harness manufacturing. The Knowles shop was patronized by the leading citizens of Cleveland, and at one time

as many as thirty workmen were employed there, that being the era just prior to the automobile, when all the fine old substantial families took great pride in their driving horses and equipment, and, as a matter of course, the harness business prospered accordingly. Older Cleveland residents happily recall the exciting horse-and-sleigh races that were held fine winter afternoons on old Euclid Avenue. Henry French Knowles, always an admirer and owner of a fine horse, usually took part in such races, and he kept his horse up to the time of his death. Year by year, however, the automobile gradually replaced the horse, and the once lucrative harness manufacturing business dwindled practically to nothing. He was successfully engaged in the livery and transfer business on Prospect Street after retiring from the manufacture of harness, and retired in 1923 from all active business, as one might say, "a business martyr to modern invention." He and his wife, Mary J. (M. Josephine) Knowles, were members of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County, Ohio; and they attended Calvary Presbyterian Church.

Henry French Knowles died May 26, 1925, in Cleveland, Ohio, at the residence, No. 1900 East Seventy-ninth Street. He never sought to become a conspicuously public personage; a quite, unassuming citizen, he made many friends; lovable, kind and charitable, he was one of those rare gentlemen of the old school; one, indeed, of whom it can truthfully be said that he left the world better for his having lived therein. He was fond of his home, and his home life was ideal.

PAGE, Edward Stevens,

Financier.

To the nation at large Edward Stevens Page was known as a financier, an executive concerned with such outstanding industries as the National Refining Company, the Cleveland Wire Spring Company, the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company. To Cleveland he was known as a philanthropist, with an especial tenderness for little children. To his many friends and acquaintances and to his pastor he was best known in the capacity which he most enjoyed, a churchman; for forty-seven years he was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, senior warden for eleven years. Add to this the fact that he served in the Civil War, and you have complete the outlines of an unusually well-rounded, public-spirited and useful life.

The family of Page is an old and honorable one. The name is supposed to have originated from the Italian word "Poggie," or from the low or common Latin "Pagius," meaning a boy or youth attending the king. Like the Latin "puer," French "garcon," and the English "boy," page has the double meaning of boy and servant. The page, usually high-born, served the knight of high degree, often at the king's court. As there was much competition for so signal an honor, there grew up a sort of training course for pages in courtesy, etiquette, diplomacy, and athletics, in a school where the boys lived. This was called a "Page Home" and shortened to "Pageham" and "Pagham." The first reference to the name appears in an old English register which states that Hugo de Pagham of Ebor, Yorkshire, was the senior son of a feudal baron or knight entrusted in 1257 with an important message to the King of Spain by Henry III, King of England. So pleased with his conduct of the mission was the king that he knighted the young man as Sir Hugo Page, in 1260. Then Page became the family name.

The father of E. S. Page was Stephen

Benson Page, a Baptist minister who travelled from Boston, Massachusetts, to Ohio by canal and stage. In that State, in its pioneer days he headed churches in Wooster, Massillon, and Cleveland. After some years of retirement he died in the last named city. He married Emily A. Pierpont Langley, aunt of Prof. Samuel Pierpont Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, District of Columbia, and well known for his early experiments with flying machines. She too died in Cleveland.

Born in Wooster, Ohio, in 1843, Edward Stevens Page was brought to Cleveland at the age of four by his parents. They lived in the West Side section then known as Ohio City. The boy grew up there, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from high school. Although not of enlistment age, the boy enlisted in the 150th Ohio Regiment, under General Barnett, for service in the Civil War. When Mr. Lincoln's body lay in state in the Cleveland Public Square the young soldier was one of the sentinels who stood guard over the casket. After the war Mr. Page lived the rest of his life in Cleveland, engaged in business, shared in the upbuilding of the town and the expansion of its financial and industrial interests, and won a brilliant success. For many years he was connected with the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company, of whch he was secretary, and when it was sold to the American Steel & Wire Company, he founded the Cleveland Wire Spring Company, of which he was president. He was vice-president of the National Refining Company and director of the Cleveland Trust Company. Many other enterprises engaged his active interest. He died October 26, 1925, at his home, at the age of eighty-three.

By no means the least of his enthusiasms was for various charitable and social welfare agencies. He was unbounded in his generosity to the Children's Fresh Air Camp, the orphanage of the Home of the Holy Family, the Cleveland Protestant Orphanage, and numerous other groups. To his church he gave his wholehearted support. Rev. Walter R. Breed, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which, as above stated, Mr. Page was so long a vestryman, said of him: "That is a record of devotion and service that has never been equalled in the Episcopal church. Mr. Page enjoyed his business career and was proud of it, but he was proudest of his church life." In both these fields, as in business, Mr. Page was unostentatious and sincere.

Edward Stevens Page, was a charter member of the Rowfant Club, which he, with a small group of book lovers, organized many years ago. His other clubs were the Union and the Roadside. He was a member of the New England Society of New York and the New England Society of Cleveland.

Edward Stevens Page married, April 29, 1869, Juliet Cushing, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (Gilchrist) Cushing. To Mr. and Mrs. Page were born three children: Edward Langley, who died at the age of twelve; Allan Pierpont, who died at the age of fifteen; and Mary Cushing Page. Mrs. Page and her daughter and one sister, Mrs. T. H. Mansfield (Emily Pierpont Page) survive Mr. Page.

The local press, in commenting on the death of this figure so long prominent in all the significant affairs of Cleveland, called him "not only a loyal citizen, but a beautiful character, rich in his capacity for friendship and untiring in his service for others." The phrase, "loving kindness" is used to describe the heart of the man so loved by all who knew him. To Mr. Page his duty included business integrity and stability, church loyalty and

activity, and liberality toward weaker and less fortunate human beings, and his was the distinction of enjoying the fulfillment of his three-fold duty.

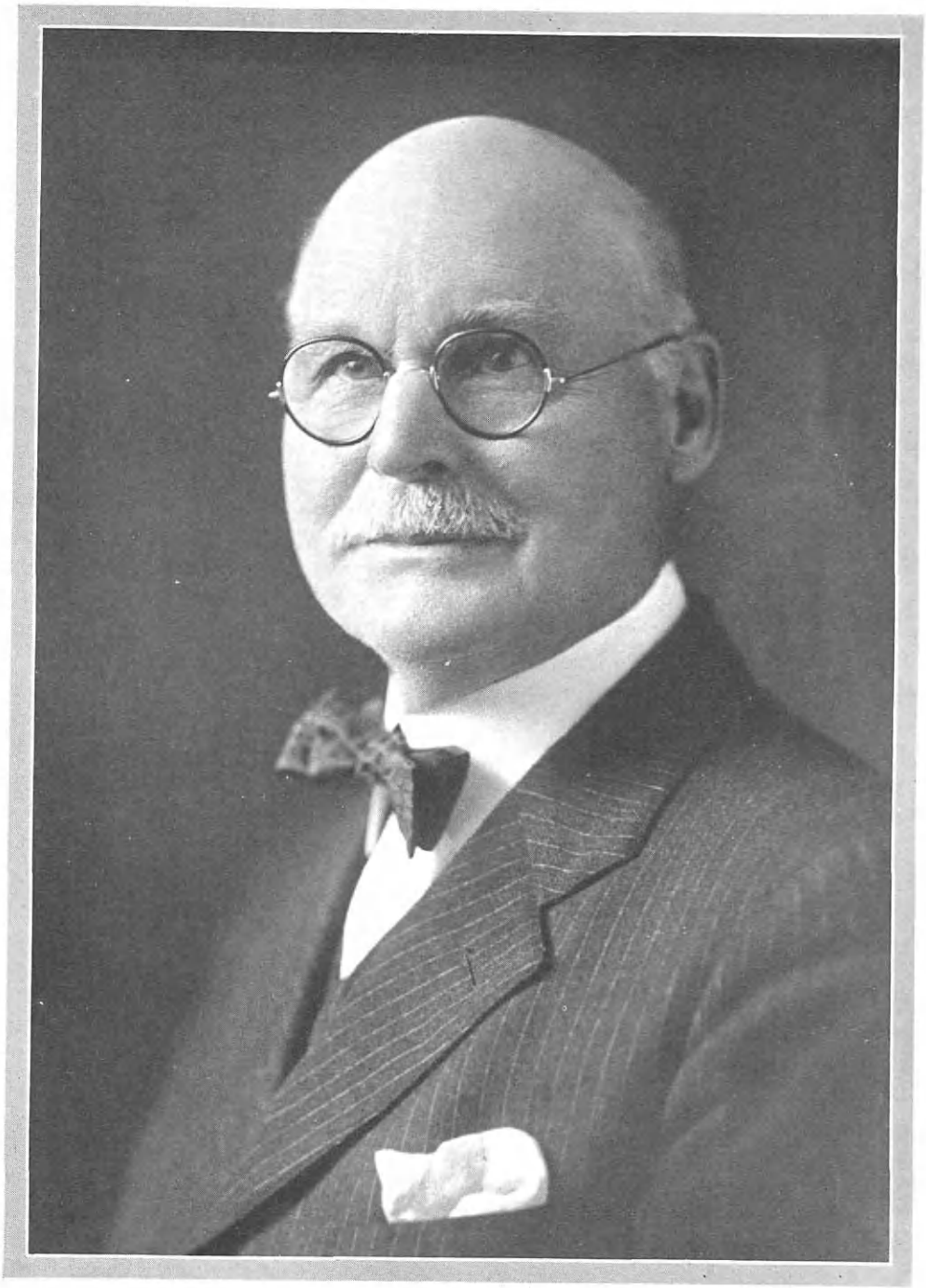
HEWES, Dwight N.,

Business Executive.

As a salesman and business executive the late Dwight N. Hewes, of Hartford, Connecticut, was connected with large enterprises promoting the development of his State and section. He spent most of the active years of his life in the crockery business, which line his progressive measures did much to advance. He was interested in as many activities as any man in Hartford, and was always enthusiastic over every worthy project for advancing the cause of industry or of charity, and withal was an optimist with a rare combination of ability and judgment. He was consequently not only a successful executive but a man of many friends, so when he passed from the stage of earthly affairs he left many sorrowing hearts behind.

Mr. Hewes was born at Suffield, Connecticut, August 5, 1854, the son of Nathaniel and Emeline (Gamble) Hewes. His father was born at Lyme, New Hampshire, in 1823, but in early manhood removed to Suffield to engage in farming, and there married Emeline Gamble, daughter of Hiram Gamble, a leading resident of that place, who, after the death of his wife in 1888, lived for a time in Hartford with Dwight N. Hewes. The three children of Nathaniel and Emeline (Gamble) Hewes were: 1. George M., deceased, who married Lizzie Gemmill and had a son, George M., Jr., of Enfield, Connecticut. 2. Dwight Nathaniel, of whom further. 3. Genevia S., who married John F. Brockett, of Suffield, and had four children: Daisy, Nellie, Frank, and Fred Brockett. The great-grandfather of Dwight N. Hewes, Nathaniel Hewes, was born February 24, 1747, in Brookfield, Massachusetts, and died December 16, 1808, at Lyme, New Hampshire; he married Sarah Freeman, who was born November 16, 1749, at Mansfield, Connecticut, and died March 26, 1851, at Lyme, having lived to the ripe old age of one hundred and one years, four months and ten days; they had ten children: 1. Kezie, born November 9, 1775. 2. Mindell, January 11, 1778. 3. Theoda, December 5, 1780. 4. Abigail, June 11, 1782. 5. John Freeman, March 15, 1784. 6. Olive, July 3, 1786. 7. Sylvanus, May 8, 1789. 8. Sarah, June 29, 1791. 9. Elizabeth, December 6, 1793. 10. Moody, May 31, 1795. Moody Hewes, grandfather of Dwight N. Hewes, was born and lived at Lyme, New Hampshire, and married Susan Hurlburt.

Dwight N. Hewes spent his early days at Suffield, where he received his education in the public schools. He began his business career in Thompsonville, Connecticut, as a bookkeeper for David Woodruff. Presently he removed to Mount Sterling, Ohio, as clerk in a store, but remained only a short time, and returning East in 1878, he accepted a position as traveling salesman with James G. Welles & Company, 27 Asylum Street. In 1880 he formed a connection with C. F. Hurd & Company, on Main Street, the firm name being changed later to Hurd & Mellen, and on March 1, 1890, he bought an interest in the business, and the concern was then known as Hurd, Mellen & Hewes. In 1896 the firm became the Mellen & Hewes Company; in 1901 the officers were M. Mellen, president; Dwight N. Hewes, secretary, and Frank G. Mellen, treasurer. In 1880, Mr. Hewes traveled in the interest of the concern and obtained many gratifying orders; in 1896 he went on the road again,



D. W. Hoover

but in general his work was concerned with building up a local trade, which he did with great success. This concern handled crockery, and it was one of the best known in the section for dependable goods and fair dealing. He assisted in the formation of the Hartford Business Men's Association, and served as its president five years. His success with this was so marked that in 1906 he was elected president of the State Business Men's Association. He became a director of the Hartford Board of Trade. For ten years he was a vice-president and director of the Connecticut Children's Aid Society, and in 1916 and for some time after was its managing director. In military affairs he was a member of the Veterans' Corps, Company K, 1st Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. When the World War broke out he was beyond the age for active service, but lent his splendid talents to the consummation of those home duties that proved so essential to the winning of the conflict. From 1901 to 1906 he was a member of the Board of Street Commissioners of Hartford, and in this official capacity rendered valuable service to the municipality. Until a short time before his death he had been engaged in special work for the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. In secret order circles he was a valued member of Hartford Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and B. H. Webb Council of the Royal Arcanum. He was fond of sailing, and belonged to the Hartford Yacht Club; his aim was unerring as a marksman, and he held membership in the Hartford Revolver Club. He attended the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church.

Mr. Hewes was married twice. His first wife, whom he married November 14, 1882, was Fannie A. Wilcox, daughter of Captain William Wilcox and Mary Wilcox, of East Hartford, Connecticut, who died in February, 1918. In April, 1920, he married Fannie E. Gabriel, who survived him. He is also survived by an adopted daughter, Marian Hewes Ramon, of Avon.

The death of Mr. Hewes occurred at Hartford, November 15, 1926, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was not only a leader in business affairs, but one who carried cheer with him wherever he went, and who loved home, family and native soil with the passion of a crusader. His removal, therefore, cast gloom in the circles where he had spread his benign influence, and brought forth many beautiful expressions of sympathy to his loving connection.

PETTERSON, Harry Eugene,

Doctor of Dental Surgery.

To the broadening interests of dentistry in their present-day study and application, Dr. Harry Eugene Petterson contributed very ably and effectively in behalf of the profession for which he proved himself well fitted by inclination and training. A veteran of the World War, he rendered an efficient service with his contingent overseas, and he received the honors due the soldier who shared therein the lot of those who fought for country, and gave professional aid to the comrades in the ranks. He was a son of Lars Magnus Petterson, a building contractor, who was born in 1857 and died in 1920, and Regina (Erickson) Petterson. Lars Magnus Petterson, a native of Dejefors Bruk, Wermland, Sweden, came to the United States in 1880, settling in Worcester, Massachusetts, where he became one of the leading builders, starting in as a carpenter and establishing his contracting business in 1883.

Dr. Harry Eugene Petterson was born October 7, 1888, at Worcester, Massachu-

setts, and he was graduated at the English High School in that city in 1908. Preparing for his profession in the Dental School of the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated there in 1911 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, establishing himself in practice in Worcester, in August of that year. In the year 1924 he opened his offices at Cleveland, Ohio, where he had become popular in practice, and was held in highest esteem by his many patrons and friends, and where he was associated in dentistry with the work of the United States Public Health Service and the Veterans' Bureau.

Fraternally, Dr. Petterson was affiliated with Thule Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Athelstan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Eureka Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hiram Council, Royal and Select Masters; Worcester Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Alethea Grotto; and Knights of the Rose Croix Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He was also a member of the Truman Dental Society; and of Xi Psi Phi Fraternity. His favorite recreation was hunting and fishing. When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Petterson enlisted and was in the service of the United States Government from September, 1917, to July 8, 1919. He served in France with the 303d at Hospital No. 87, at Annecy area; and at Detention Camp Hospital No. 45. He was made a first lieutenant in the Dental Corps and a major in the Reserve Corps.

Dr. Harry Eugene Petterson married, September 6, 1921, at Cleveland, Ohio, Ethel Helena Nygren, daughter of John Eric Nygren, a steam mill roller.

Dr. Petterson died August 15, 1925, in Cleveland, one of the most popular and skilled men in his profession, who made lifelong friendships for his geniality and his pronounced ability.

BURTON, Harry Walter,

Merchant.

A native of Canada, Harry Walton Burton passed most of his life in Detroit, Michigan, in which city he died February 17, 1927, deeply regretted by the many friends he had accumulated during his residence of over thirty-five years.

Harry W. Burton was born in London, Ontario, Canada, March 18, 1871, the son of James Montgomery and Mary (Edy) Burton. His early education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his native town, where he also learned the trade of electrician. Having completed his course of study at his trade he then decided to locate in Detroit, and he removed to that city at the age of twenty years. He worked at his trade in Detroit for nine years, saving his money and looking forward to eventually being his own master. His opportunity came at last in 1900, and he was enabled to purchase a small hotel which he operated for three years. His next venture was a larger establishment at Second Street and Jefferson Avenue, which he also ran for about three years, with the assistance of his wife. The Brunswick Hotel bar was for sale about the time and Mr. Burton purchased it, operating it successfully until the Eighteenth Amendment was passed, when he gave up the business entirely and went into retirement for a few years. It was in March, 1924, that Mr. Burton decided to again enter business life, and with a partner, Robert Jury, he started up a metal-iron concern under the firm name of Burton & Jury. The following year he established the Harry W. Burton Company, housesmiths and hammered iron workers, in which business he con-

tinued until his death. The business is still being carried on by his widow.

Mr. Burton was a life member of St. John's Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, located at London, Ontario. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Grotto. In Detroit he was a member of the Twentieth Century Club, an organization composed of hotel men. Both Mr. and Mrs. Burton were members of St. John's Episcopal Church, Detroit.

On April 28, 1905, Harry W. Burton was married in Detroit to Kathleen Wagner, daughter of Jacob and Lena (Mossill) Wagner, of Woodstock, Ontario. Mr. Wagner was a foundry engineer of Woodstock, in which town his ancestors were pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Burton had no children.

A man of very genial disposition and magnetic personality, Mr. Burton had a very large circle of friends. He was extremely charitable and never turned a deaf ear to any appeal for assistance. His death left a vacancy which his friends have found it extremely difficult to properly fill. Mr. Burton was interred in the family lot in Woodlawn Cemetery, London, Ontario.

BROCKENBROUGH, Edward H.,

Agriculturist.

In the rapid development of Virginia during the past three decades, and consequently in the upbuilding of National prosperity, Edward H. Brockenbrough, of Lynchburg, played a major part. His keen mind saw long ago that the chief strength of his section lay in the exploitation of its rich agricultural potentialities. To that field he devoted himself with an enthusiasm inspired as much by a desire to help the section to prosperity as to further his own interests. In real estate, in the lumber and creamery industries, and in fruit growing, he used his great ability and his tremendous energy to build up these important fields of community wealth. His success meant much to the development of the city and the surrounding country and placed him among its foremost constructive citizens.

Edward H. Brockenbrough was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, June 22, 1872, son of Bowger and Lucy Alice (Murrell) Brockenbrough, and descendant of early settlers of Virginia. His grandfather was Judge John White Brockenbrough, of Lexington, Virginia, an able incumbent of the Supreme Bench in the District Court of the United States, under appointment by President Polk. He enjoyed the distinction of never having a decision reversed in the Appelate Court.

Edward H. Brockenbrough grew up in the country, with his parents until the death of his mother when he was seven years old, and after that, until 1906, in the home of his maternal grandfather, John M. Murrell, who lived at "Glen Alpine," Bedford County, Virginia. The boy attended the country school but, like many boys of the reconstruction days following the catastrophic Civil War period, found his educational opportunities limited. His native pluck and initiative carried him to the top, however, and made him, at sixteen, the righthand man of his grandfather in the management of that gentleman's large interests. At the death of his grandfather, Mr. Brockenbrough, not quite attained to his majority, purchased the old homestead and began his business career. He bought and sold land. Prosperity and increasing business enabled him, by 1906, to move to Lynchburg, there to continue his real estate transac-

tions in the country and to add town properties to his list. He had the reputation of being one of the most energetic realtors in his section and of handling more land than any other one man in the county, particularly in the line of farms.

Other business enterprises soon offered opportunitity to so far-sighted a man. Mr. Brockenbrough was soon a large lumber dealer, looking after the timber interests of the John H. Heal Company. Afterward the creamery industry attracted him and resulted in his building several large creameries in different sections of the country, many of which he owned and operated. He also raised fine cattle, hogs and horses. Fruit growing was another field of development which had attracted him early in life and which won his concentrated attention as the years passed. So successful was Mr. Brockenbrough in this line that his advice was sought by people all over the county. At one time he was president of the Lynchburg Fair Association, which played so large a part in developing the agricultural resources of that region. He was for many years president of the American Box Company, the Independent Tobacco Warehouse, and the Creamery Association. His reputation for business wisdom and the geniality and friendliness of his nature won him great popularity in the community and invitations to serve on many boards and committees. These preoccupations left him little time for club or fraternal life. Mr. Brockenbrough was a life member of the Oakwood Country Club, however, and during his last years a Free and Accepted Mason.

February 14, 1900, Edward H. Brockenbrough married Josephine West, and they had four children: Edward H. Brockenbrough, Jr.; John White; Eugene West, and Gladys Brockenbrough.

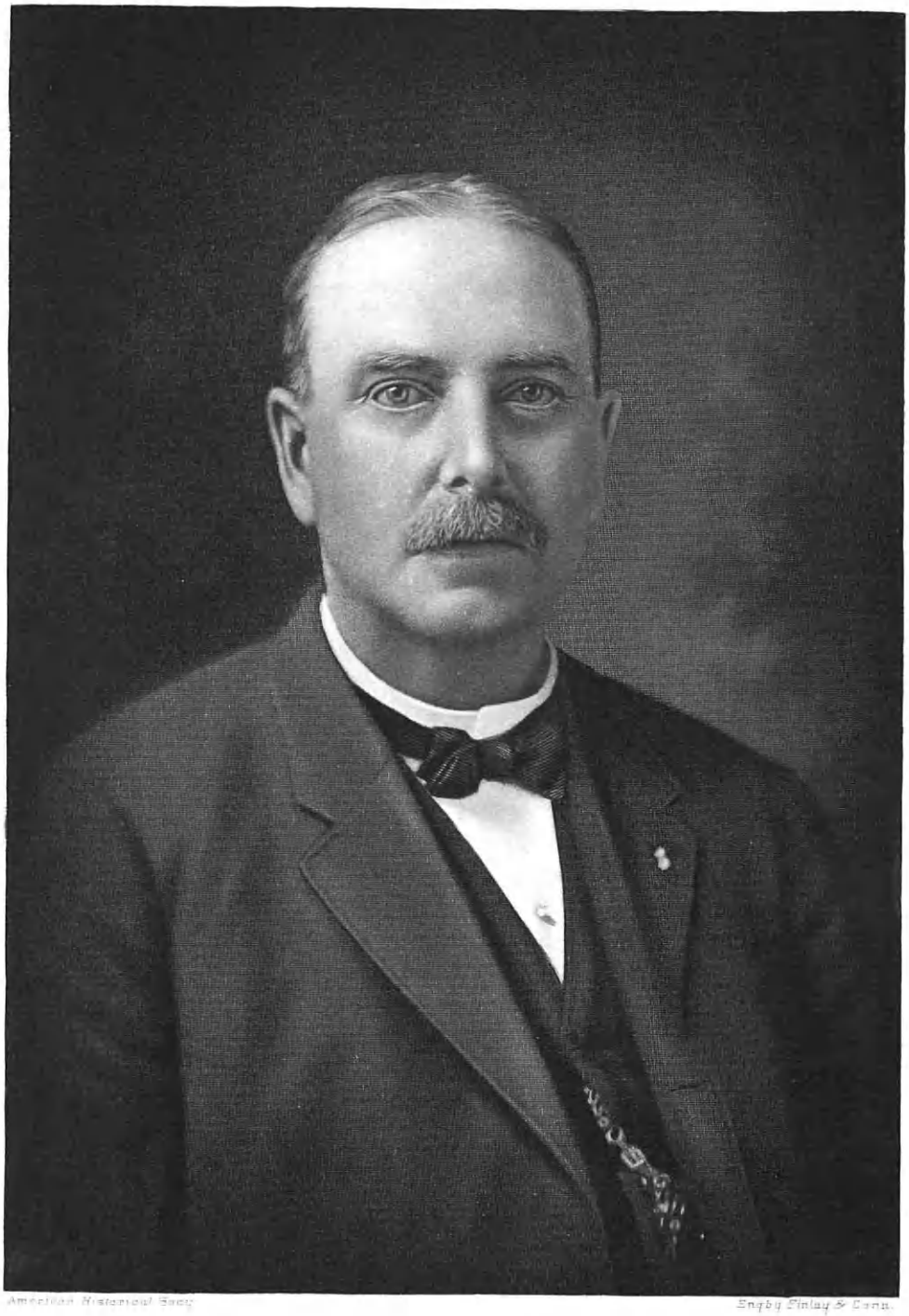
Several years of declining health led to Mr. Brockenbrough's premature death in 1926, at the early age of fifty-seven. In this comparatively short span he made an indelible impression on the community whose interests he so immeasurably advanced. His was the type of mind which quickly perceived opportunity for development and expansion and which had the executive force to carry out his vision. With it all, he was a man of gentle and lovable personality, who won friendship as he inspired admiration, and who brought happiness to his family and a large circle of devoted friends.

McCARTHY, James Fitzgerald,

Well-known Citizen.

One of the best-known citizens of a city of first rank in America was the late James Fitzgerald McCarthy, owner of three horseshoeing establishments and valuable real estate in Detroit, Michigan. He was a picturesque figure as well as a prosperous business man, for he loved horses, dealt only with the finest of them, and tried as hard to see that his shops made them comfortable and used the best shoeing methods as if they had been human beings. He was also a man of genial, social nature, possessed of many friends and the esteem of all who came in contact with him.

James Fitzgerald McCarthy was born March 16, 1859, on a farm near Cortland, New York, son of John and Mary (Fitzgerald) McCarthy. The father, born in Ireland, came to this country from Cork, Ireland, in 1847, and settled on a farm near Cortland, with his wife, who was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and who had married him in Ireland. The old people lived on their New York farm until their death. Their son completed his edu-



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James McCarthy

cation at the Cortland grammar school. At the age of fifteen he moved to Detroit, where he began working for his uncle, William McCarthy, pioneer horseshoer in Detroit. After twenty years of this association, thoroughly versed in all the fine points of his art and a natural horse lover, Mr. McCarthy went into business for himself. His first venture was a shop at No. 13 Duffield Street, in Detroit, where his expertness at his trade brought him success. He made a specialty of particularly skilled work in fitting the shoe to the foot of the horse and worked for the wealthy men of Detroit, who brought their fine animals to Mr. McCarthy to shoe. Remaining a quarter of a century in this first location, Mr. McCarthy opened a second shop also, some five years after his first was established, on Selden Avenue. His third shop, opened a decade after his first, was on Congress Street. At the same time, with great shrewdness and excellent judgment, he invested in Detroit downtown property and realized a fortune from his wise purchases of land, which rapidly enhanced in value. Selling his later shops first, Mr. McCarthy sold the Duffield Street shop in 1919 and thereafter retired from business. He died at Henry Ford's Hospital, in Detroit, December 12, 1926.

Affairs outside his business also interested this broad-gauged citizen. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and, in earlier years, of the Knights of Equity. Several times he was president of the Detroit Horseshoers' Association. Like the other members of his family, he was a communicant of the Visitation Catholic Church.

April 11, 1898, in Detroit, James Fitzgerald McCarthy married Mary La Tour, daughter of Dominique La Tour, son of Dominique La Tour, who came to Detroit in 1837 from Three Rivers, Canada, near Montreal. The son was nine years old when brought to Detroit by his father. He married Elizabeth Bernaish, of a pioneer Detroit family. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy were the parents of two children: 1. Arthur George McCarthy, born February 14, 1900, residing in Detroit, married, and connected with the Detroit Street Railways. 2. Elizabeth Mary McCarthy, born November 27, 1904, now Mrs. James P. McIntyre, and who is connected with Harrigan & Reid, steam fitters, of Detroit. There are four grandchildren in the family: James McIntyre, Jr., born November 18, 1924; Mary Jane McCarthy, born August 10, 1921; Alberta McCarthy, born August 28, 1922, and Vera Margaret McCarthy, born January 8, 1925.

Constructive and generally beneficial was the life work of Mr. McCarthy, a man of force of character, who possessed the courage to overcome natural obstacles and prove himself superior to them. He played an important part in the making of present-day Detroit, contributing to business prosperity and helping enhance property values. His personality and character won him a prominent place in the esteem of the community.

JOHNSON, James Henry,

General Insurance.

In a section whose wealth is built up largely, if not entirely, on cotton culture, a few professional men have attained success by devotion to the organization of business and its safeguards. Although not a planter of cotton, James Henry Johnson has been a planter in a larger sense, for he has planted ideas, methods, organization in its widest business acceptation, and, we may add, has reaped a harvest of success as substantial as though measured in bales of cotton. His general

insurance business is one of the few largest in Mississippi, and is without doubt one of the largest and most highly-respected in the entire South.

He is a native of Mississippi, being the son of Wiley J. and Orentine (Sherer) Johnson, of DeSoto County, Mississippi, where he was born, June 4, 1867. Wiley J. Johnson, the father of our subject, was a contractor and inventor. The first gin-sharpening machine, now in common use, was one of his inventions. He was born January 5, 1828, and died January 9, 1899. James Henry Johnson's mother, Orentine (Sherer) Johnson, was the daughter of William Sherer, born in Ireland, April 16, 1803, died January 18, 1867, second son of Hugh and Mary (Ferris) Sherer.

When James Henry Johnson was eleven years old his father died and the boy had to go to work. This was in Hernando, to which town the family had moved, and it was here that he went to school when he could get off from the demands of his position in the spring and summer, when the work in the store was slack. At this work he continued until he was sixteen years old, earning at first only six dollars a month. In 1890 he was getting for his services the magnificent sum of fifty dollars a month, and it was evident that he had reached the limit of what he could expect as a clerk at that time and in that region. He looked about for new openings, and one soon developed. His brother had been elected sheriff of Tunica County and offered him the position of chief deputy sheriff. After a year his brother died, and Mr. Johnson was reappointed chief deputy for his successor in the sheriff's office. He resigned from this work in January, 1895, and moved to Clarksdale to open there an office for general insurance. The business grew slowly at first and then by leaps and bounds. His painstaking attention to every detail of the business, absolute sincerity and frankness, and engaging personality had its effect on his clientele. Each year saw the volume of business increasing. Not only by the public but by his professional brethren was he recognized as an expert and an authority in his line. He served three years as president of the Mississippi Local Underwriters' Association and was the first president of the Yazoo Delta Local Agents' Association, and has been active in all insurance matters in his State. He is vice-president of the Clarksdale Machinery Company, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Delta Grocery and Cotton Company, and secretary and treasurer of a number of smaller organizations.

For the past twenty years he has been the secretary and treasurer and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Stewards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Clarksdale. He has held many of the highest offices, both local and State, in the Knights of Pythias, various branches of Free Masons, having been for several years chairman of the Finance Committee of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi Free and Accepted Masons. In 1925 he was elected Grand Junior Warden; in 1926, Grand Senior Warden; and in February, 1927, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi Free and Accepted Masons. He is a director in the Chamber of Commerce, and served for twenty years as secretary of the school board of Clarksdale. He is, also, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Clarksdale Carnegie Library, and president of the Board of Trustees of the Clarksdale Hospital. During the World War, Mr. Johnson was very active in Red Cross activities and in Liberty Loan and War Saving Stamp campaigns. He acted

Harry Shedlo.

as the county sales manager for the Victory Loan Campaign, and with the aid of an executive committee of five "put over" the county's allotment of $1,500,000 in two days before the opening of the drive. He is still the chairman of the Coahoma Chapter of the American Red Cross.

When the great flood inundated the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, he was not only active in the Red Cross work, but at a meeting of the Grand Masters of the three States held in New Orleans he was elected chairman of the Masonic Flood Relief Board for the three States, and under his administration more than one-half million dollars was raised for Masonic relief in the flood-stricken area, which is by far the largest fraternal relief that was ever raised in the United States. Mr. Johnson has, also, served the community as alderman, acting mayor, and postmaster, this being for eighteen months during the war, from July 1, 1917, to January 6, 1919.

James Henry Johnson married at Wilson, Louisiana, January 22, 1896, Oney Shaw, and their children are: 1. Katherine, married J. Bryan Lindsay, of Memphis, Tennessee. 2. James H., Jr. 3. Elizabeth, married Karl S. Brooks, of York, Pennsylvania. 4. Oney Shaw. 5. Mary Louise.

SHEDLO, Harry,

Radio Store Proprietor.

The rise of Harry Shedlo from a minor position with a sporting goods firm to the head of one of the prominent concerns dealing in radio and electrical supplies, is one of the romances of modern business, and is, in addition, a remarkable example of the opportunities which are ever awaiting the man of foresight and keen judgment, coupled with energy and ability. Mr. Shedlo also has the distinction of having built some of the first "Heterodynes" which brought this country into radio communication with London. Aside from his activities along these lines, Mr. Shedlo has acquired valuable real estate property on Long Island.

Harry Shedlo was born in Lodz, Poland, December 8, 1890, the son of Hyman and Annie (Nateck) Shedlo, the former a leather manufacturer who came to this country from London, England, in 1908 and established himself here in business. After three years' study in the schools of his native town, Mr. Shedlo went with his father to London, England, where he continued his studies. At the age of fourteen years he graduated from school and became apprentice to a man engaged in the sporting goods business. The term of apprenticeship was five years and the premium which was paid by Mr. Shedlo for the privilege of working for his employer amounted to two hundred pounds ($1,000). After working for three years at this somewhat unremunerative employment Mr. Shedlo was surprised one Saturday evening to receive the gift of a shilling from his employer, with the command that he go somewhere over the week-end and enjoy himself. On returning to his place of employment on the Monday morning, he was surprised to find that his employer had closed the establishment and had departed for Australia. During these years when Mr. Shedlo was learning the business of selling sporting goods his father had sailed for New York City, where, later, he became very successful as a manufacturer of leather goods, so Mr. Shedlo decided to follow him and test his fortunes in the New World. Two days after landing in New York City the son, Harry Shedlo, obtained a position with a sporting goods house at the salary of seven dollars per week. Finding this sum too small, even in those days, Mr. Shedlo

threw up his position at the end of seven months, but in a very short time his employers realized his value as a salesman and sent for him, offering him his old position at an increased salary. He was with this firm for two years, receiving small advances of salary from time to time, and then a rival firm offered Mr. Shedlo a notable increase to join his fortunes with them. This he accepted and was with the concern for four years, at the end of which time he decided to go into business for himself.

Mr. Shedlo leased a small shop on the East Side of New York, near Tompkins Square Park, where he dealt in bicycle accessories and did a great amount of repair work. He rapidly outgrew these quarters and then obtained a location on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, where he continued in the same business, later removing to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Boston Road. This was in 1917, and, owing to the World War, business was very unsettled. In addition, Mr. Shedlo, who had not sought exemption but volunteered for service, was placed in Class Four on the roster of the draft. Realizing that he might possibly be called upon to serve, Mr. Shedlo wound up his business and took a position as stock clerk with the firm of Beckley, Ralston & Company. He was with this concern for about six months and then, seeing his position offered no opportunity for advancement, he went to Jamaica, Long Island, and once more started in business for himself. The location was poor and business was bad, so he again took a position as salesman, this time with a concern dealing in radio supplies. This was in 1919, and for three years Mr. Shedlo remained with the firm, in the meantime perfecting himself as a radio engineer. In 1922 Mr. Shedlo again started in business for himself, this time in Rockville Center, Long Island, as a dealer in radio supplies and as a builder of radio sets. In 1926 the building occupied by Mr. Shedlo in Rockville Center was sold and he then secured a location at No. 141 Sixth Avenue, New York City, which he later named "The Little Big Store." It is interesting to note that Mr. Shedlo's place is adjacent to the famous landmark of Greenwich Village on Mulligan Place, which is noted as one of the headquarters of General George Washington. As noted before, Mr. Shedlo has acquired considerable valuable real estate property on Long Island, which he is holding for future improvement. Mr. Shedlo has no political affiliations, although he is a member of a number of social clubs.

In 1911 Harry Shedlo journeyed back to England for the purpose of marrying his former schoolmate, Annie Levine, the daughter of Sol Levine, a well-known tailor of London. Mr. and Mrs. Shedlo are the parents of two children: 1. Sol, born in 1912, a pupil at the DeWitt Clinton High School. 2. Rae, born in 1914.

RYDER, James William,

Coal Dealer.

The American citizen who is of large value to his community and a constructive force in carrying on the common cause of prosperity and advancement, like the late James William Ryder, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, takes his place in the forefront of national progress. Mr. Ryder was head of the firm of J. W. Ryder & Company, coal dealers, with a large retail business in Kalamazoo and an extensive wholesale trade in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana. He also played a prominent part in other financial and civic ventures.

James William Ryder was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, April 4, 1868, son of

Joseph M. and Catherine (Rollins) Ryder. The father, born in Ireland, migrated at the age of seventy-seven, having attained prominence as a mason contractor and as a communicant of the Episcopal church. The mother, born also in Ireland, died in Kalamazoo on September 16, 1898, at the age of seventy-six. The son, James William Ryder, was educated in the local schools and graduated from high school in 1886, after which he supplemented his education with broad reading and independent study. His first business position was that of clerk with Dudgeon & Cobb. He then spent six years in the employ of Conrad Miller. By 1893 Mr. Ryder had the experience and the maturity to help in forming the firm of Miller, Ryder & Winterburn, coal and wood dealers, which operated successfully for a decade. Mr. Ryder then withdrew in order to engage in business alone, operating first independently, then incorporating under the name of the J. W. Ryder Coal Company, which enjoyed a large retail and wholesale trade. In the process of incorporation, several of his faithful employees were permitted to obtain holdings in the company and to take official positions. Mr. Ryder was also a director for many years in the Kalamazoo City Savings Bank. It was largely through his efforts that the Michigan and Indiana Retail Coal Dealers' Association was formed, in recognition of which he was elected first president and chairman of the executive board. Everywhere his ability and fairness were recognized.

His own love of sport Mr. Ryder capitalized for the benefit of the city. As a boy he had played on the high school baseball team, and he was president of the Kalamazoo Club in the Southern Michigan League in the troublesome years from 1909 to 1912. His liberal policies brought two pennants to Kalamazoo. He was also a prime mover in the formation of the Kalamazoo Ice Yacht Club, and one of the first to see the vacation possibilities of Idlewild, Gull Lake, where he himself had an attractive cottage. His political views were those of the Republican party. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, serving as trustee of Kalamazoo Lodge, No. 50, for some years and Exalted Ruler in 1910 and 1911; charter member of Southworth Lodge, No. 170, Knights of Pythias, filling all the chairs. He belonged also to the Rotary Club and to the Kalamazoo Country Club. Toward all war causes as toward worthwhile charities he contributed liberally.

On September 1, 1893, in the Episcopal church at Kalamazoo, James William Ryder married Rose Ellen Kelly, of Otsego, Michigan, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (MacAntee) Kelly. Her father was a prosperous farmer; her mother a descendant of Scotch forebears. Mrs. Ryder survives her husband and resides at No. 422 Academy Street, and the business, though retaining its title of the Ryder Coal Company, has been sold to Chase & Woodruff.

Mr. Ryder passed away at the early age of fifty-six, when in the prime of his usefulness and popularity, December 5, 1924. His fine character and notable career had won for him a widespread reputation in Michigan and a host of friends. A variety of encomiums from those who knew him well testified to his worth. The directorate of the Kalamazoo City Savings Bank spoke of him thus:

> He was a loyal friend, modest, retiring, but more than ordinarily helpful to those about him, particularly those of less ability to help themselves. In his chosen business activities he was a leader and successful. In the common relations of life he was a man of high standing, fully alive to his responsibilities.

The Rotary Club offered the following memorial tribute, in part:

Modest, unassuming, he went his quiet way in our midst and we miss his cheery salutation most keenly. He was a splendid type of citizen, helpful and constructive, mindful of Rotary's spirit, a friend and companion to each Rotarian in the best sense these words can be employed. His life was written large in the business activities of this city and based upon an honorable sense of his responsibilities. Rotary is the better for having numbered him amongst its membership, and his conduct with us all will grow in sweetness as the days and years pass by.

One of the most sincere expressions of grief came from "His Fuel Dealer Friend," appearing in the Kalamazoo "Gazette":

In the passing of James W. Ryder, we, his associates, who are engaged in the same line of business as was he, feel that the city of Kalamazoo as well as we individually, have suffered a distinct loss.

Mr. Ryder, notwithstanding he was a genial man, was so unassuming and retiring, that it was only those who contacted with him frequently who appreciated his true worth. Men come and men go; their places are filled and the world moves on, but occasionally it happens that the bigness of the man makes the space that he occupied a difficult one to fill, and so it will be in the case of our friend, James W. Ryder.

The highest tribute we can pay him is that he played the game of life on the square, and we mourn his loss.

STOUFFER, Arthur D.,

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Cleveland, Ohio, has for the past thirty-five years been fortunate in having as a part of the proper care of the revered dead the expert embalming services of Arthur D. Stouffer, long associated with funeral directing, and for many years in independent business as an embalmer, in which his wife was associated with him. He was a most conscientious and considerate man, on whom every one could rely, and he had the liking and confidence of a large circle of friends and clients.

Arthur D. Stouffer was born in Marion, Ohio, November 24, 1877, son of David L. and Henrietta (Meily) Stouffer, old residents of the town, who had three other children. The son, subject of this record, attended the common schools and Marion High School for a year. At the age of fifteen he determined to become an embalmer and went to New York to prepare himself for the business. Having received his diploma there, he engaged in the work of embalming. For a time he was an undertaker in Alexandria, Indiana, and at Logansport. When he was about fifteen years old he moved to Cleveland, where he was employed by Frank R. Saxton. For a time thereafter he was salesman for the Cleveland Burial Casket Company, and thus acquired a well-rounded knowledge of the business to which he had determined to devote himself. His next association was with the undertaking establishment of J. and W. Koebler, and was of five years' duration. Mr. Stouffer then launched forth in the business of embalming in which he was expert, with a widespread reputation in the city and environs. With the able and zealous assistance of his wife to care for their clients, his services have been in great demand, and his business increased steadily up to the time of his death, which occurred at his home on East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, March 2, 1926. Though most of his time was given to his business, Mr. Stouffer was popular with his fraternal group, the Free and Accepted Masons.

On May 10, 1909, Arthur D. Stouffer married Helen L. Sacks, of Cleveland, daughter of Lewis and Ernestine Sacks, well-known residents of the South Side of Cleveland. Mrs. Stouffer survives her husband, residing in the home he pur-

chased some seven years before his death, and continuing the business he established.

Mr. Stouffer's business brought him in contact with some of the outstanding personages of the city, who respected his character and the high standards maintained in his work, and liked his gracious personality. He took his work seriously, keeping abreast of the times and adopting the latest and most practical methods. As an embalmer he stood second to none in his part of the State, and his death was an irreparable loss to the community. He lived out that noble part of the Oath of Hippocrates:

With purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practice my art.

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